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This copy of "Ohio Builds a Nation" is presented to commemorate the patriotic service rendered the state of Ohio and the nation by the late

Hon. Chester C. Bolton

that all who read it may find inspiration and courage to continue in the faith of our fathers.

Frances Payne Bolton

From Mrs. Chester C. Bolton

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OHIO
BUILDS A NATION

A MEMORIAL TO THE PIONEERS
AND THE CELEBRATED SONS
OF THE "BUCKEYE" STATE

By

Samuel Harden Stille

THE ARLENDALE BOOK HOUSE
CHICAGO ☆ LOWER SALEM, OHIO ☆ NEW YORK CITY

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SAMUEL HARDEN STILLE
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DEDICATION

This edition is given to the people of Ohio and of the nation to honor a son of the Buckeye State whose forbears came from the British Isles, settled first in New England, fought in the Revolution, signed the Declaration of Independence, built homes, churches, schools, industries and courts of law, and served their communities, states and the nation as farmers, business men, judges and legislators, and who himself gave twenty years of earnest, selfless service first to Ohio as State Senator and then to the Nation as Representative from the 22nd Ohio District in the Congress of the United States —

The Honorable Chester Castle Bolton

"God is in the facts of history as truly as he is in the march of the seasons, the revolutions of the planets, or the architecture of the world."

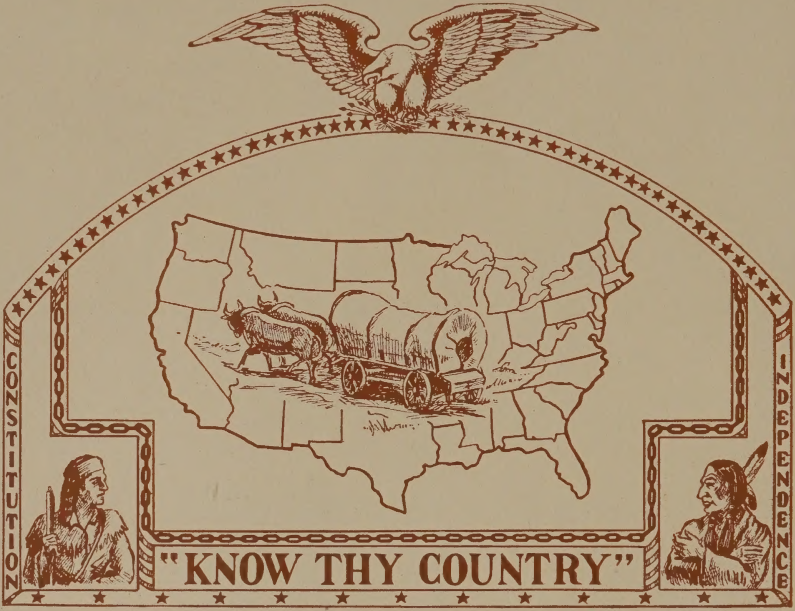
J. LANAHAN

The Pen Sketches of Historical Personages, Scenes, and Landmarks that illustrate this volume are the artistic creations of

CAROLINE WILLIAMS

"The printed page more than all else is the hope of the future—it is the eternal flame from which each succeeding generation lights its torch."

CAROLINE McILVAINE.


CONSTITUTION
INDEPENDENCE
"KNOW THY COUNTRY"

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"Ohio Builds a Nation"

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The Year of Our Lord Nineteen Thirty-Nine

AMERICANISM

Americanism is made up of two attitudes that hold each other in balance: what Thomas Payne called "the Divine Rights of Man", and the Responsibility that such so-called Rights bring with them if Freedom is to endure.

The Mayflower Compact, the Olive Branch Petition, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation, quarried the granite of the corner stones of Free Speech, Free Assemblage, Free Press and Free Worship — on which was raised the great arch upon whose keystone is carved in letters of Light:

In God We Trust

On these foundations has been built the framework of the Republic with beams and girders that are the right to vote and to hold office, and the right of the individual to develop himself to the utmost of his capacity, knowing that by so doing he contributes to the whole. And we have spanned these with the roof-beams of belief in the equal rights of all citizens before God and the Law of the Land.

Into this framework each individual citizen of every generation lays his bit of stone with the cement of personal responsibility and the quality of his character. If he chooses a soft and destructible sandstone, is careless in mixing his cement, and leaves chinks and holes as he applies it, he builds weakness — holes for termites whose subtle entry could destroy the whole. If he uses the granite of character, of personal responsibility, and cements it joyously with the admixture of the eternal vigilance that is the price of Freedom, no enemy can destroy the structure from without or from within.

The perfect balancing of Power in Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches given us by men who knew from experience the dangers of concentrated authority, created a government to serve the People not to master them. Fear has no place in a free land, nor in the hearts of a free people. Apathy and selfishness are the greatest dangers. Only the acceptance of personal responsibility by every citizen can protect this that we call America, and insure to future generations that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the Earth.

Frances Payne Bolton

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INTRODUCTION

More famous men and women have come out of Ohio, and especially one southeastern section of the state, than from any area of similar size in the forty-eight states.

Who were these persons? Why were so many celebrities born in that specific area? What landmarks remain—attesting to the romance of their careers and their heroisms? Where does one travel to visit them? How may they be recognized when one has come upon them?

This book is the acme of condensation; on each page are stories and illustrations which are authentic, placed before you in a methodical, and original style which illustrate the growth of the state from its humble beginnings to the present time.

The simplicity of the manner of presentation is strikingly novel, though the labor of choosing the material and discarding non-essentials was a matter of years. The author, a descendant of Ohio's first settlers, is to be congratulated on the result of his work, for which he will be amply repaid by the appreciation of all the readers who will enjoy its pages.

The records of the pioneers, statesmen, inventors, artists, authors, educators, and leaders in industry and the professions would fill many volumes. The success of the most noteworthy and their achievements finds a place in this volume.

It has been said, "To the making of many books there is no end," but like the story of the man who made a better mousetrap, it might also be added that a better book can always be issued and succeed on its merit.

This book is in a class by itself, for its originality of illustration with the accompanying reading matter will endear it to all book collectors, and above all it deserves a place in every home, school and library.

In short this work is a Saga of Illustrious Lives that were lived in unsung grandeur in the days when the first crude patterns of a great empire were in the making. Let its pages tell the poesy of how they filled their excellent Destinies.

LONSDALE GREEN

FOREWORD

The spirit that gave Ohio to America was born in that blond race of blue-eyed Adventurer-Conquerors who marched over Europe and sailed the Arctic Seas. By the infusion of Viking blood into the blood stream of Europe there came into being a race of men destined to live, fight, and die for the Divine Rights of Man. Finding it impossible to build more stately mansions for human souls in Europe, they set sail for the New World over the course that Leif Ericson plowed in the year 1000.

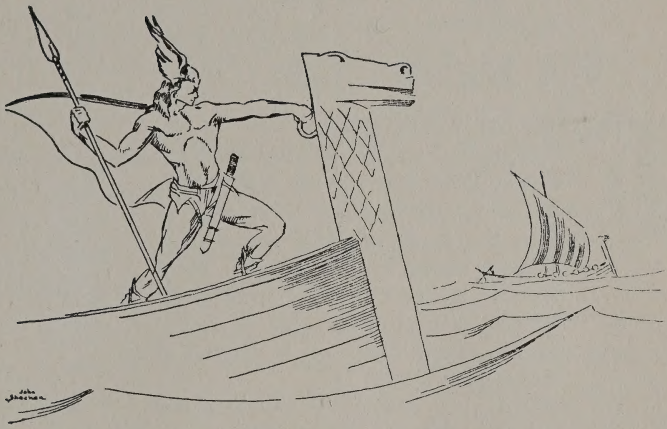
All along the eastern coast they laid the foundation stones for the thirteen original colonies. Their posterity fought the War of the Revolution, and built an altar in Valley Forge where they gave their All as a sacrifice to Liberty. They gave the world the Declaration of Independence and to America the Constitution.

In 1788, under the leadership of Rufus Putnam, the first covered wagon headed for the Ohio country. It blazed the trail over which the cream of New England followed. These hardy pioneers built their homes in a wilderness and laid the foundation of a state that was to produce more illustrious men than any Commonwealth on the North American continent.

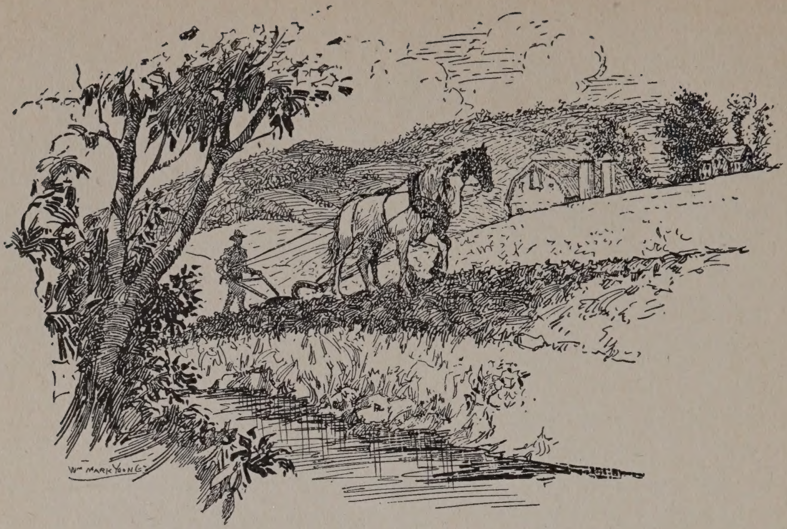
Their descendants have written the name of Ohio where all may see and read. In the long list are warriors and fighters whose names are known around the world; captains of industry; inventors, who gave humankind the electric light, the airship, and perfected photography; painters, whose masterpieces compete in the galleries of the art world; poets and writers of song whose music is known in every land; statesmen who carved vital expressions of our nation; founders of movements and crusades that liberated the oppressed; builders of colleges and universities among which are found pioneers in education. These, and long armies of others, built monuments as enduring as the Pyramids along the ancient Nile.

The historic guideposts of Ohio's native hills and plains are Century Posts. Let us look to them and learn their value and true meaning, for they will enrich our lives. Let us dig them out of a forgotten past, preserve them and mark them for future generations.

THE AUTHOR.


John Sheehan

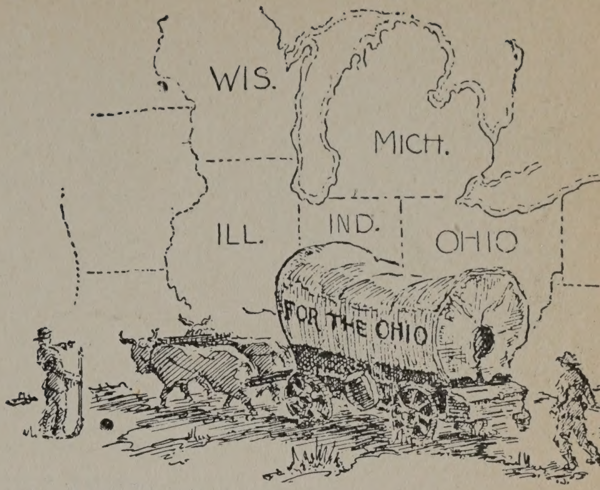
OUR VIKING ANCESTORS



The Buckeye Hills

THERE are foreign lands
Steeped in traditions gray with time—
Great cities with towers high—
Vistas by eastern and western seas—
But, the Buckeye Hills are mine,
Where smoke from chimneys climb—
Incense to gods the hill folks know.
Where the plowman blends
A living silhouette on a distant ridge
Against a sunrise sky.
Where life is rich in sturdy things
Beyond the reach of gold.
Jagged, broken ever changing
High green hills,
Hanging in Ohio galleries
Great canvasses beyond the dreams
Of mind and paint and brush.
Life is full-contentment everywhere
In the Buckeye Hills
The garden spot of earth.
Hills they are that build strong,
From whose changing moods
Of calm and storm came seasoned men
Who hurled our empire
Westward to the sea.

The Black Wilderness



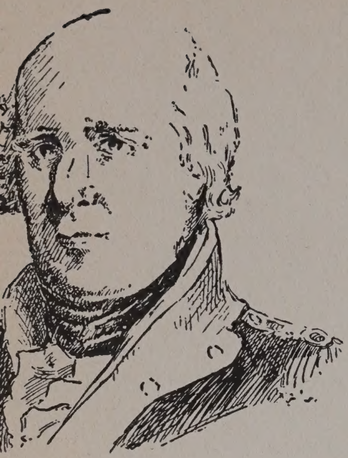
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

The history of the vast region northwest of the Ohio River is unequalled in American development. It is rich in tradition, tragedy, romance, legend and at some time nearly every acre received a baptism of blood. It was first claimed by France, who ceded it to England with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 and England in turn lost it to the colonists after the Revolution.

A new dispute now arose among the colonists, as by right of charters that read from sea to sea, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia each claimed the territory. However, after 1786 the matter was settled and it became the property of the United States.

After the Ordinance of 1787 the section was known as the Northwest Territory. Daniel Webster said of this proclamation—"No single law of any law giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than this ordinance."

In 1788 the nation began the Herculean task of winning this black wilderness from the savages and wild beasts by the settling of Marietta on the Ohio by unpaid generals and soldiers of the Revolution. From this gateway, thousands of Americans made their way into the inland empire who by sheer courage and great vision carved the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and a part of Minnesota.



Conqueror of the Northwest

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

1752-1818

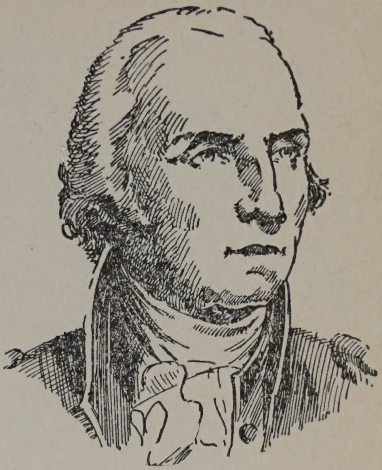
In June, 1778, Clark started down the Ohio River on an expedition to drive the English from the Northwest. Landing at the mouth of the Columbia River, he marched to Kaskaskia securing its surrender and in turn the town of Kahokia, and Vincennes.

General Hamilton, English Commander, hearing of Clark's victories, marched upon Vincennes retaking it with little difficulty.

Clark immediately set about to recapture the town. In February, 1779, he began one of the most courageous marches ever undertaken by any army—through freezing and thawing days of winter, wading, swimming streams, sleeping in mud, ragged and hungry, until at the point of starvation, his group of less than 150 arrived at Vincennes, a settlement of 800 inhabitants and 500 British soldiers. Clark demanded Hamilton's surrender; this refused, Clark manuevered his men so that Hamilton could not discern their number. He opened fire, until at last outwitted and bewildered, Hamilton surrendered. Clark had accomplished his purpose, for which he received neither pay nor honor.

In 1803, in ill health, he returned to spend the rest of his life near the falls of the Ohio. While living in poverty and friendless, the State of Virginia sent him an expensive sword for his services. Clark refused, replying, "When Virginia needed a sword, I found her one; now I need bread."

Washington Looked to the West



WASHINGTON AND OHIO

In the autumn of 1770 Washington left his Mt. Vernon home to take a trip into the Ohio country.

He traveled the Old Braddock Trail to Fort Pitt where he was joined by Col. William Crawford. From this point in a large canoe with several friends he drifted down the Ohio. On the way several stops were made, recording observations.

At the Great Kanawha, they made camp for several days where Washington located a tract of 10,000 acres for himself.

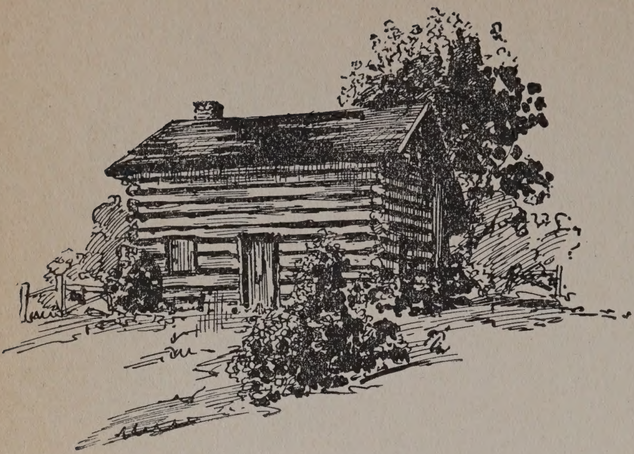
Part of the trip Washington and Crawford made on foot in order to gain a more thorough knowledge of the country.

Washington was delighted with the trip and later during the Revolution when victory seemed uncertain he contemplated, in case of failure, to build an American government in the Northwest.

Later the settling and developing of this vast territory held the keenest interest of the Father of our Country. Many letters are on file attesting to his concern as to the welfare of the settlers.

There are many monuments along the Ohio River marking the places where Washington landed and camped in this historic journey.

If Washington could return to this territory today, he would find his expectations fulfilled beyond his fondest dreams.



The Forgotten Pioneers

THE SQUATTERS

Volumes of history have been written about settlers of the American wilderness, but little space has been accorded to the squatters, who were, in a way, the "John Browns" of the unsettled west.

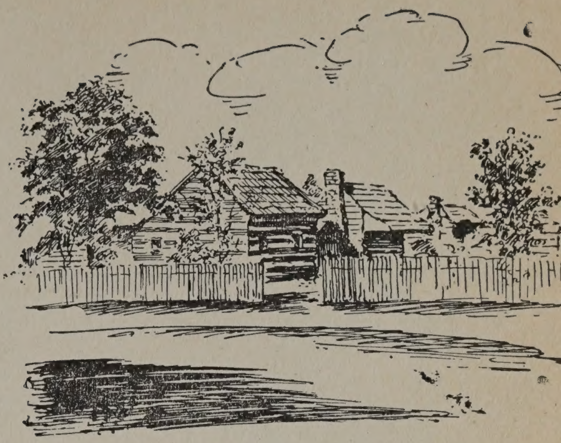
These men were not outlaws; if they were then so were the Pilgrims. They were not thieves; for at one time all of America belonged to the red men. They were not Nomads of the wilderness; if they were, then we are all sons of the Gypsy camp, for the covered wagons left their snake-like trails all the way from "Plymouth Rock" to the "Golden Gate."

Who, then, were these so-called Squatters, who lived by "Tomahawk Right"? They were the bravest of the brave. They were courageous men who felt that when there were four people to the square mile the population was getting too thick. To find more room they slipped across the imaginary lines where the last outpost was supposed to exist. They went far into the dark woods until they found a promising acre and there built their cabins and planted the first strong seeds of progress.

There were hundreds of them scattered along the Ohio, as far south as Marietta and up the Muskingum.

Their number and their names will never be known—history forgot to mention them, and society has neglected to erect a single monument to their unquestioned courage and vision.

First Settlement in Ohio



SCHOENBRUNN

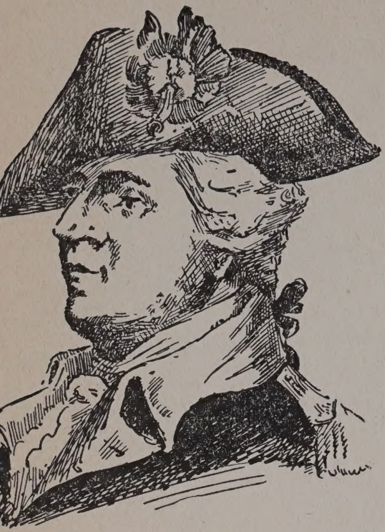
1772-77

The honor of being the first settlement in Ohio belongs to Schoenbrunn (beautiful spring) located on the bank of the Tuscarawas River near New Philadelphia. The town was settled by a group of Moravian missionaries of a sect founded in Bohemia. After the death of John Huss in 1415. Missionaries of this sect were sent to many distant lands to establish their church and preach the gospel of peace, as they were fanatically opposed to war.

A group settled in Georgia in 1735, where they encountered difficulties with Oglethorpe. Discouraged with the outlook here, they migrated to Pennsylvania, where under the leadership of David Zeisberger, they moved to virgin territory watered by the beautiful Tuscarawas River.

They decided to locate in this territory at the invitation of the Delaware and Wyandot Indians. The settlement consisted of Moravian missionaries and two hundred and fifty converted Indians. It was here the first school and Protestant church were established in Ohio.

The town was carefully planned and laid out, as it is now reconstructed as a State Park. Schoenbrunn was deserted in 1777 and in 1781 the colony seeking refuge from the ravages of war left the valley to form a new settlement in the region of the Upper Sandusky.



The White Chief Who Never Slept

"MAD" ANTHONY WAYNE

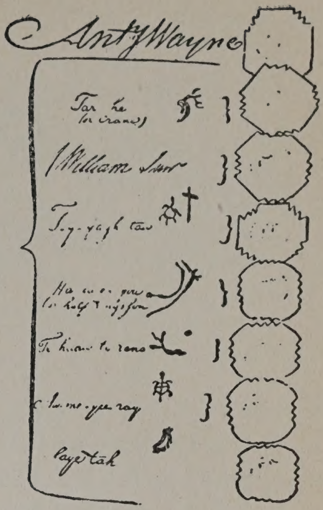
1745-1796

"We have beaten the enemy every time under separate commanders, but we cannot expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The night and the day are alike to him, and during all the time he has been marching on the villages, in spite of the watchfullness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispers to me it would be prudent to listen to the offers of peace." Thus did the Indian Chief Little Turtle in vain advise the tribes of Ohio.

General Washington knew the serious condition through Ohio and in order to force peace upon the Indians ordered "Mad Anthony Wayne" to create an army and make an expedition against the warring savages. Wayne enlisted his soldiers all the way from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. At Hobson's Choice, near Cincinnati, he established his training camp and after several months of drilling entered the wilderness June 30th 1794.

Eighty miles from his base he built Fort Greenville from which point he conducted expeditions further into the wilderness. On August 20th, he at last met the enemy at Fallen Timbers, where he so completely defeated the Indians that it ended for all time the savage warfare in the Ohio territory.

Ohio's
Pipe of
Peace



THE GREENVILLE TREATY

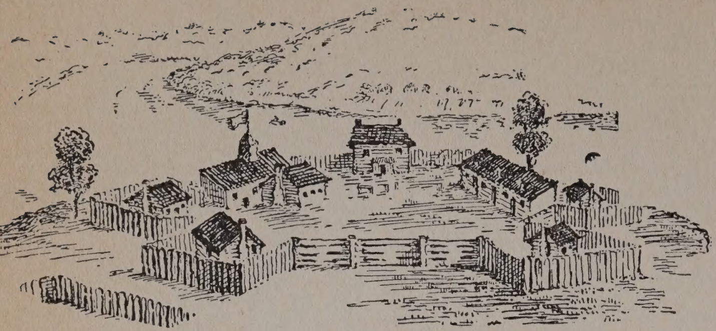
1795

Wayne's victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers so completely ended the war in Ohio that the Indians were ready and willing to make terms and settle their disputes.

On August 3, 1795, "Mad Anthony" met, to smoke the pipe of peace, with ninety Indian Chiefs and representatives. In all, nearly 1200 Indians were present. They drew up plans and terms for settling boundary lines and signed the historic document which for all time ended the Indian wars in Ohio.

Wayne not only warned the Indians against further attempts to fight the Americans, but used the opportunity to advise them against placing faith in the vain, empty promises of the English, who so many times had failed to keep their pledge. Thus, he further clinched the peace he had forced upon the tribes. If there was to be peace, it must be made with the Americans.

This victory at last gave security to the western frontier and opened the gates to the east and south to new settlers. They came by the hundreds up and down the rivers, over the trails, afoot and by oxen. So thoroughly did they settle the country that in eight years Ohio was admitted as a State into the Union.



The Wilderness Outpost

FORT HARMAR

1785-1786

On the west bank of the Muskingum River, where it empties into the Ohio, is a high bluff offering an exceptional view of the surrounding valley far up and down the river.

It was on this bluff in 1785-6 that a detachment of United States troops, under the leadership of Major John Doughty, erected Fort Harmar, so named in honor of Colonel Josiah Harmar.

This fort, one of the first in Ohio, became a silent warning to the restless tribes of the interior and also guarded the country at its very gateway. Had it not been for Fort Harmar there would have been a different story of Ohio.

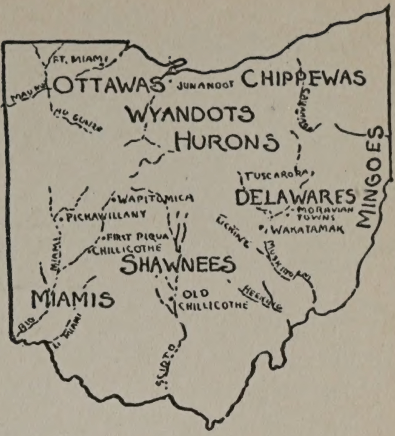
At this early period there were no settlements in the territory for hundreds of miles, nothing but deep forests filled with angered Indians.

The soldiers occupying the fort were in a way placed upon their own. They were in an unsettled country far removed from their base of supplies. They, therefore, cleared land adjacent and planted crops and fruit trees; the interior they arranged garden fashion, with a deep well sunk in the center. Around the wall of the fort, the soldiers built their living quarters.

This fortification was used by the soldiers until September, 1790, when they were ordered to Fort Washington where Cincinnati now stands.

A marker erected by the Ohio Centennial Association on the location of the fort bears an inscribed outline of the fortification as it appeared when it guarded the gateway of the northwest.

The Indians' Paradise


FT. MIAMI
MAUMEE
OTTAWAS
JUNANOOT
CHIPPEWAS
CUYAHOGA
WYANDOTS
AU GLAIZE
HURONS
TUSCARORA
MINGOES
WAPITOMICA
DELAWARES
PICKAWILLANY
MORAVIAN TOWNS
WAKATAMAK
FIRST PIQUA
CHILLICOTHE
MIAMI
LICKING
MUSKINGUM
SHAWNEES
MIAMIS
OLD CHILLICOTHE
HOCKING
BIG
L. MIAMI
SCIOTO

THE OHIO INDIANS

Before the white man came to Ohio, it was a happy hunting ground for many tribes. Here the deer, wolf, panther, bear and a giant herd of buffalo roamed, some of them seven and eight feet tall. Hills and plains were full of game and the rivers were filled with fish.

The first treaties with the Indians set the Ohio River as the western boundary for the whites. Here the red men encamped thinking they might hold their beloved haunts for many moons. The northern section was occupied by the Ottawas and the Chippewas, the eastern by the Mingoes and the Delawares, the central by the Hurons, the southern by the Shawnees and Miamis.

Great forests of hickory, maple, oak, poplar, ash, walnut, sycamore and elm darkened the land.

It was in Ohio that the wandering tribes began to realize the Great Spirit of the White Fathers was writing their destruction in the land of the rising sun, and deterioration set in among many of their number.

At last when the squatters, and later the settlers, moved over the Ohio, the scattering tribes began their last futile effort to protect their hunting grounds. Under the leadership of their most gallant chiefs, Pontiac, Logan, and Cornstalk, bloody wars and raids were conducted until the Treaty of Greenville in 1795 ended the rule of the Indian in this virgin paradise.

The Indians' Arsenal

FLINT RIDGE

North of the National pike, running from Zanesville to Newark, lies the backbone of a ridge known to this day as Flint Ridge. This section is underlaid with flint from which the Indians made their arrows and other implements of warfare and peace.

The tribes came from great distances to mine their flints from the quarries of this ridge. According to an Indian legend the operations were not always peaceful, as the tribes fought for control of the mines.

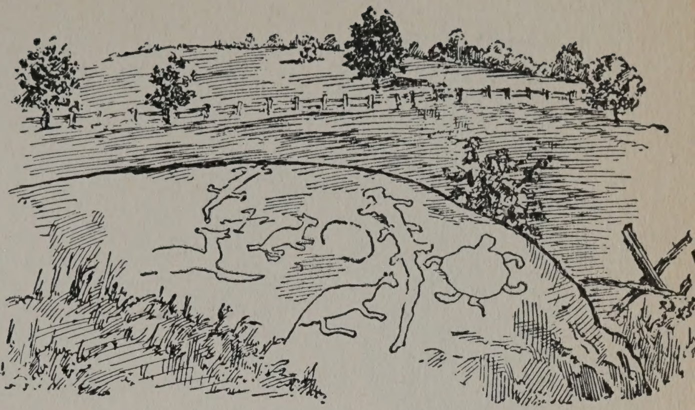
This sort of fighting continued for many, many, moons until, according to the legend, the Great Spirit looked down from His wigwam; greatly displeased with his children, he called them together in a Peace Council on the high ridge.

As the chiefs assembled, a pipe of peace descended to them, and a voice like that of the thunder bird spoke, saying; "Hereafter all the tribes that come to the pits shall cease fighting, the flints shall be gathered where wars are forgotten, and woe be unto the tribe that disobeys."

Countless moons passed and the children of nature came and went from their flint arsenal in peace.

To this day the flint pits can be discerned all along the ridge, a sort of silent reminder of the race that learned to smoke the pipe of peace while they gathered flints for future wars.

Where the Great Chiefs Met



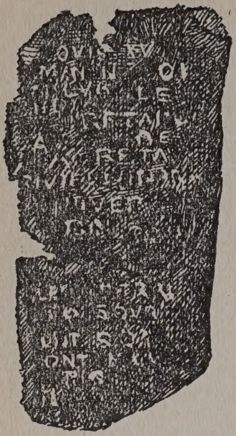
COUNCIL ROCK

A most interesting record of an Indian council meeting is located a short distance below McConnelsville on the east side of the Muskingum River. On the slope of a hill, just as it flattens out into bottom land lies a great boulder, part of it buried in the earth and the remainder worn smooth by the weather, on which is inscribed a record of some ancient counsel of the Indians of this section.

Part of the inscriptions have been worn away but there is enough left to give a fine example of Indian writing. The outlines of a turtle, rabbit, deer, fox, fish, and lizard or waterdog are still very plain. In the center of the group is an incomplete circle. The fact that it is not joined signifies that the council did not reach an agreement and adjourned to some future time or found agreement impossible.

At one time, it is said the group included the drawing of a white man with a gun, which would indicate the council was held between perhaps a French trapper and the chiefs of the tribes represented by the sign writing.

Other samples of Indian writing are found on Inscription Rock, located on Kelley's Island in Lake Erie, in the rocky bed of the Ohio at East Liverpool, and in Jackson County, near Leo.



An Old French Record

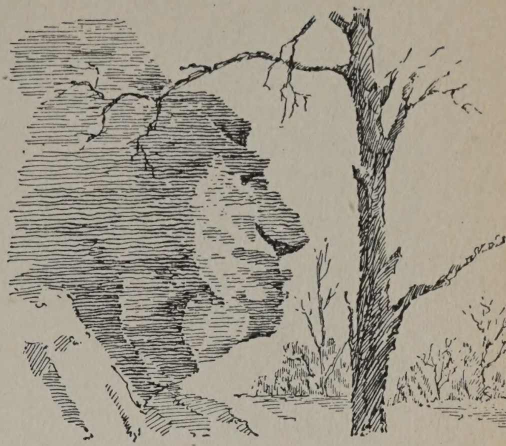
THE BURIED PLATE

In 1798 a group of Marietta boys, while swimming in the Muskingum, found an inscribed lead plate. Thinking nothing of it, they took it home and cast a part of it into bullets. Paul Fearing accidentally heard of the find and, with the aid of Mr. Woodbridge, translated the inscribed French. The plate was eventually presented to Caleb Atwater, and in turn to De Witt Clinton and the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, where it still remains.

The plate is one of six buried by the French explorer, Celoron, and was the only one buried on Ohio soil.

The translation is as follows: "In the year 1749 of the reign of Louis XV, King of France, we, Celoron, commandant of a detachment sent by Monsieur Le Marquis de La Galissoniere, Governor General of the New France, to restore tranquility in some savage villages of those districts having buried a plate at the entrance of the Yenangue River, otherwise Beautiful River, for a monument of the renewing of the possession that we have taken of the said Ohio River, and all those who come there, and of all the lands of the two sides as far as the sources of the said rivers that they have the joy of being in possession of it as well as the former kings of France, and that they be maintained by arms and treaties, especially by those of Riswick of Utrecht and Aix Le Chapelle."

The Great
Stone
Face



CHIEF TARHE

1742-1818

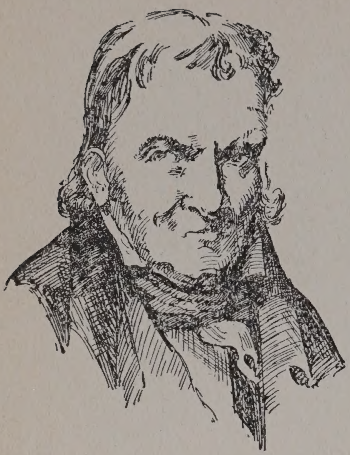
Chief Tarhe (The Crane), Grand Sachem of the Wyandots, was born near Detroit and came to Ohio with the Hurons from Michigan. In the early part of his life he took part in most of the raids and battles against the whites.

After peace was established by the Treaty of Greenville, he founded Tarhe's Town near Lancaster.

He was one of the leaders in the famous Battle of Point Pleasant and was one of thirteen chiefs who led the Indians in the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

Tarhe's keen judgment enabled him to realize that Wayne's decisive victory had forever broken their power. Thus convinced, he persuaded the leading tribes to cease fighting until a final and lasting treaty be agreed upon. This move preceded the signing of the Greenville Treaty, in which Chief Tarhe took an influential part and was the first one to sign the document. The remainder of his life he was a steadfast and devoted friend of the whites.

He died at the Indian Village of Crane Town in 1818. No chief in the history of the American Indian had more sincere mourners at his grave than did Chief Tarhe. No marker nor monument marks his grave; in fact his grave is unknown, but nature was kind and carved his likeness in what is known as the Great Stone Face near Lancaster, where the Great Chief lived.



Ohio's Daniel Boone

SIMON KENTON

1755-1836

Simon Kenton was born in Virginia and spent his boyhood in poverty and hard work.

At the age of sixteen he fell in love with the belle of the community whom another young man also loved. One day Kenton called on her and found his rival there helping repair the home. This meant a fight to the finish, so the two men retired to the woods to thrash it out. Kenton gave his rival such a beating that he thought he left him in a dying condition. This so frightened him that he fled to the western wilderness.

He became one of the leading scouts and trappers of the frontier; made exploration trips into the wilderness; stole horses from the Indians; was captured, tortured; condemned to be burned at the stake; tried to escape; was recaptured and later released.

He was recaptured and held prisoner at Detroit, but escaped again. He served as scout in Dunmore's war, led a company in Clark's expedition, served with Colonel Logan on the Mad River, led a cavalry in Wayne's army and served with Shelby's forces on the Thames in Canada.

He died near Zanesfield and is buried at Urbana where a large monument marks the site of his grave. The heads of a wolf, Indian, bear, and panther are carved on the shaft—a fitting monument to this intrepid and famous scout.

The Great Ottawa Chief

CHIEF PONTIAC
1720-1769

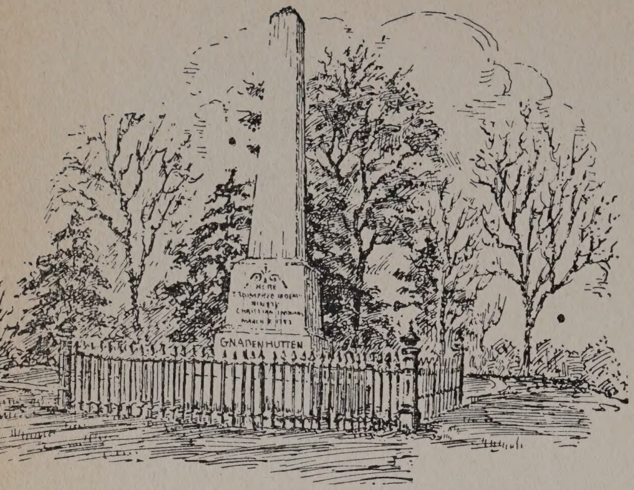
When the white man first came to America, he found the League of the Indian nations functioning throughout the East. Their code of ethics and government was excellent in many respects, so much so, in fact, that part of their system was incorporated into the government of the United States.

However, with the coming of the new civilization, the League dissolved and its members scattered to the West.

Pontiac, the famous chief of the Ottawa tribe, conceived the idea of reviving the league or rather to build a new and stronger one by uniting all the scattered tribes west of the Allegheny Mountains and east of the Mississippi River. By this plan he hoped to keep the white man east of the Ohio, the boundary set by previous treaties.

For two years beginning with 1763 he successfully waged war upon the whites. Victory after victory followed the battles of his united warriors. It looked for a time that he would become the Bismarck of the American Indian nations. In all the vast battlefields created by this savage genius, only two settlements were able to withstand his attacks. They were Niagara and Detroit.

When peace was declared between France and England, many of the tribes allied with the great warrior deserted him, leaving him to the fate of a general with no army. While he was a genius at military strategy, he was also a diplomat, and, realizing his cause was lost for all time, he surrendered and accepted the pipe of peace from the whites.



Where White Men Turned Savage

GNADENHUTTEN MASSACRE

1782

In the spring of 1782 the settlers scattered along the Western borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia were troubled by roving bands of Indians who raided their settlements.

The outposts, enraged by the massacres, raised an armed force under Colonel Williamson and sent them into the wilderness to punish the raiders.

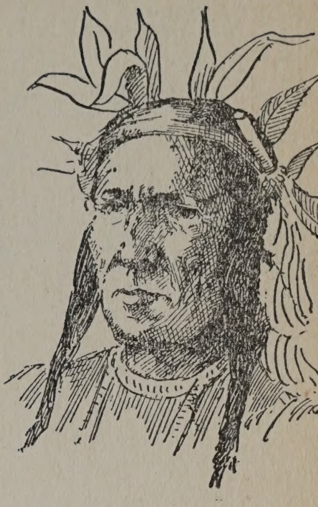
For some reason Williamson and his men headed for the innocent converted Indian Moravians at Gnadenhutten on the Tuscarawas River. They found the Indians at work in their fields and after carefully decoying them to the settlement, imprisoned them in the Council House.

After this they held court to decide their fate, and the majority voted to exterminate the entire group.

The manner in which the unsuspecting and innocent Indians were brutally massacred is unequalled in American history. Some were speared to death, others shot, some scalped alive, and many clubbed and tomahawked. This orgy of revenge continued until not a sound of life could be heard among the victims. Ninety Indians were killed in all; only two escaped to tell of the inhuman treatment accorded them by Colonel Williamson.

A shaft of Indiana marble marks the site of the tragedy, bearing the inscription, "Here triumphed in death ninety Christian Indians, March 8, 1782."

The Warrior Who Sought Peace



CHIEF CORNSTALK

1720-1777

"What will you do now? The big Knife is coming on us, and we shall all be killed. Now you must fight or we are done." No warrior answered. "Then let us kill all our women and children and go and fight till we die." Still no answer. Then in grim determination the strong Chief Cornstalk arose and buried his tomahawk in a post of the Council House, and, turning to his warriors, said, "I'll go and make peace." To this his followers grunted their approval.

Cornstalk was born in the Scioto Valley of the Shawnee tribe. His name means a blade on a corn plant as it first comes through the ground.

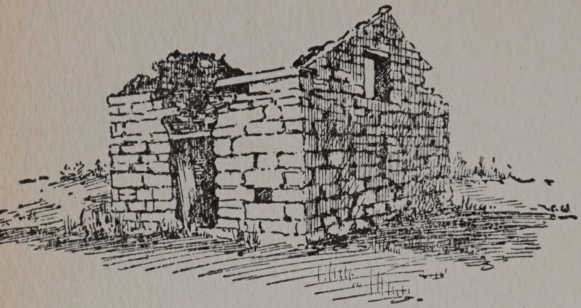
During the French and Indian War and later, he was a familiar leader in attacks upon the colonists of Virginia. He was one of six who was taken to Fort Pitt by Bouquet as a guarantee that the terms of the treaty, made near Coshocton, would be carried out.

Later he was selected to head the confederacy of the Ohio Indians in order to hold their communal lands of the territory.

He led his tribes in a hard fought battle at Point Pleasant but lost, even though at the front of his warriors his great voice could be heard shouting, "Be Strong—Be Strong!"

After his defeat he returned to the Pickaway settlements and at a large council meeting, he gave his historic plea for peace.

In the late summer of 1777 he was brutally murdered at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio.



Ohio's
Mystery
Fort

THE STONE FORT

1806

In the Tuscarawas valley between Isleta and Orange on the Manche Atkinson farm stands the remains of an old stone fort. For many years historians have tried to find the early story of its existence. To the date of the publication of this book no authentic records have been found this side of the Atlantic. Some believe, however, that the Colonial records of the French government might contain the story, as it may have been erected by the French before the opening of the Northwest Territory.

It is sometimes referred to as Fort Evans, so named in honor of Isaac Evans, a pioneer who settled on the land where the fort stands. This was in the year 1806. But it can hardly be assumed a settler would build such a structure at this date.

The stone used in the building was quarried across the river from the farm, a distance of nearly a mile. The fort is twenty feet long, fifteen feet wide and sixteen feet high. The walls are more than a foot thick, with port-holes on the north, east and west sides. On the south side is a door-way made of three-inch black walnut.

Some years ago a man digging about the fort uncovered a large brass compass of a design no longer made. There can be no doubt, however, that whoever built the fort did so as a protection from some enemy.

Shooting Star of the Shawnees

TECUMSEH

1768-1813

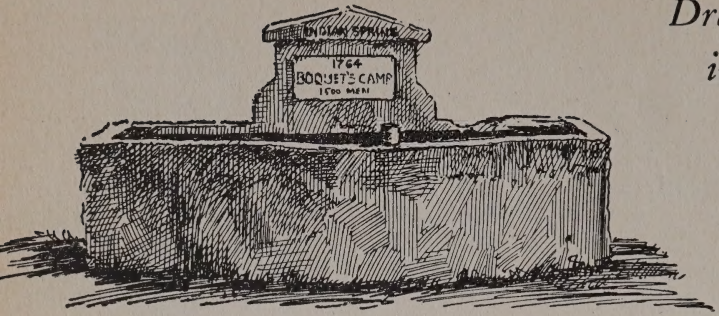
"Kill the enemy if possible and leave none to be captured, but if prisoners fall into your hands, treat them humanly." Thus instructed the great warrior Chief Tecumseh to his fighting tribes.

Chief Tecumseh, (shooting star) a famous Shawnee, was born at the Indian village of Piqua on the Mad River near the present site of Springfield. His mother, Methoataska, (a turtle laying eggs in the sand) was a Shawnee. His father, a chief of the same tribe, was killed at the Battle of Point Pleasant, 1774.

During the Clark expedition his native village and home were destroyed. His elder brother was killed in battle with the white fathers. These tragedies, with the realization that the whites were slowly, but surely, pushing his people from their hunting grounds, built in him a hatred of the settlers, and like Lewis Wetzel, he swore to spend his life seeking revenge.

He undertook to form a league of the Indian nations along the lines of the great Indian nation that existed when the white man first came to the new world. This he proposed to do in order to keep the Ohio River the boundary between the two races. This scheme fell short due to the unexpected battle of Tippecanoe in November of 1811.

In the war of 1812, under the British, he was killed at the battle of the Thames.



Drama in the Wilderness

BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION

1764

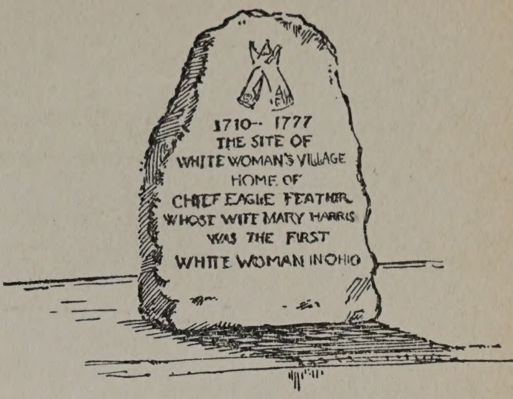
On October 2, 1764, Col. Henry Bouquet left Fort Pitt with 1500 soldiers on an expedition to Coshocton to force peace upon the Indians. This was the first military force ever to enter this section and the drama enacted in the wilderness of the three valleys, of the Muskingum, Tuscarawas, and Wolhonding rivers, has never been equalled.

Bouquet issued orders from his camp near Coshocton that all prisoners held by the Indians should be returned to him as soon as possible.

The Indians were frightened, as they had never seen such a display of strength as that manifested by Bouquet's tented city in their wilderness. More than 200 white prisoners were returned. Some of them were tiny children, who clung to Indian squaws, screaming with fright. Young women refused to give up their Indian husbands. White mothers cried and sang lullabys, trying to find their loved ones. Indians cried over their adopted children. Soldiers, hardened with war, shed tears over the tragic scene the like of which has never been equalled before or since.

Many of the rescued whites were returned to civilization bound hand and foot to prevent them from escaping, so eager were they to return to their adopted Indian life.

The First White Woman



WHITE WOMAN'S VILLAGE

1710-1777

On February 29, 1704, the Indians made a raid on the village of Deerfield, Massachusetts, carrying into captivity many prisoners.

Among the captives was a little girl by the name of Mary Harris, who was taken west as the tribes were driven out from the east.

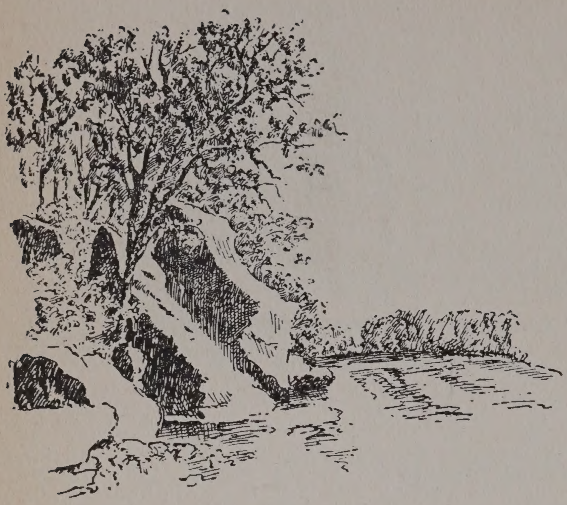
At the age of ten she found herself in Coshocton County, and soon afterward married a Delaware Indian Chief by the name of "Eagle Feather."

They lived for many years, raising a large family in an Indian settlement that became known after a time as "White Woman's Village" so named in honor of Mary Harris.

She completely adopted Indian mannerisms and customs, and was admired by the tribes throughout the section. The Delawares often made expeditions into the east for scalps and plunder, and on returning from such an expedition, "Eagle Feather" brought home a beautiful Indian girl, whom he took to his wigwam. The Indian girl was young and beautiful and much in love with the Chief.

The newcomer demanded the banishment of the white woman from the village. This the chief refused to do. That night his Indian maid slipped to his wigwam and tomahawked her brave. The next morning the dead chief was found and the newcomer had deserted camp.

She was found at an Indian settlement up the river, now Newcomerstown, named in honor of the Indian girl, and was brought back to the white village and executed Indian fashion.



Legend of Walhonding

WHITE WOMAN'S ROCK

The name Walhonding is a poetic and musical word in the Indian language, meaning (white woman).

On the west bank of the river in the southeastern part of Bethlehem Township, Coshocton County, is a large broken cliff, giving the place a touch of natural beauty.

According to tradition it was here, a young white woman jumped over the cliff to escape the Indians.

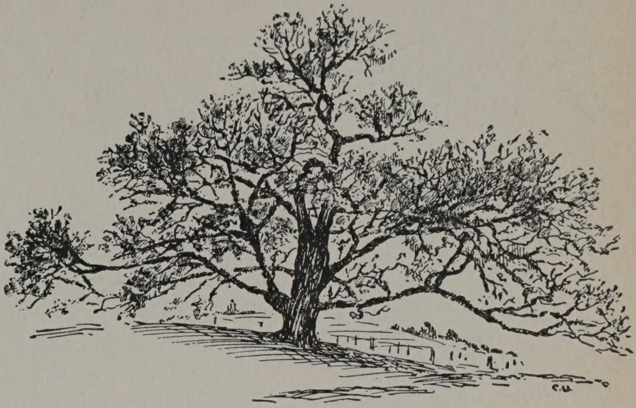
The young prisoner rebelled at the atrocities of the savages and their mode of living, and, rather than be adopted into the tribes, preferred death.

Carefully biding her time, she waited an opportunity to escape. A terrible storm was breaking over the hills, the stream was at high ebb, and, catching the guards off duty for a moment, she made a break for the high ledge, while the Indians, in hot pursuit, followed.

Reaching a high rock, without hesitation she plunged into the muddy waters, disappearing instantly. The Indians, watching the bubbles rising where she dove in, thought her dead and gave up the search.

According to the legend still in circulation, the prisoner did not drown, but secreted herself in the crevices of the rocks, waited till dark, and made her way back to civilization.

Where Chief Logan Spoke



THE LOGAN ELM

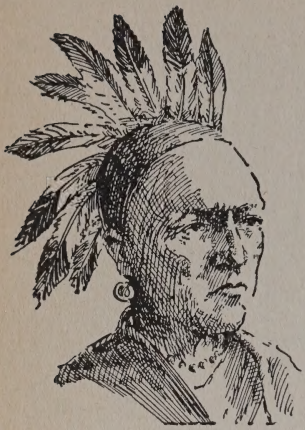
In the autumn of 1774, Dunmore made an attempt to end the Indian troubles of Ohio by drafting a severe treaty between the whites and the savages.

The essence of the treaty was as follows: "The savages were to return all whites held by them and to immediately end their attacks on the Virginia frontier; to pay for property they had destroyed, return all they held in their possession; molest no traffic on the Ohio River; refrain from crossing the Ohio except for commercial reasons and to furnish hostages as a guarantee the treaty would not be broken." Dunmore guaranteed the Indians that the whites would respect the Ohio River as the boundary line.

The leading chiefs assembled at Camp Charlotte to ratify the treaty. Among the leaders Chief Logan was absent. He had refused to meet with them. Lord Dunmore sent his private interpreter, John Gibson, to find Logan and bring him to the Council.

Gibson found Logan, although refusing to attend the meeting with Gibson, walked some distance into the woods to a spring near an elm and dictated his reply to Lord Dunmore.

President Theodore Roosevelt said of Logan's speech, "It is one which will always retain a place as perhaps the finest outburst of savage eloquence of which we have any authentic record."



Ohio's
Greatest
Indian

CHIEF LOGAN'S SPEECH

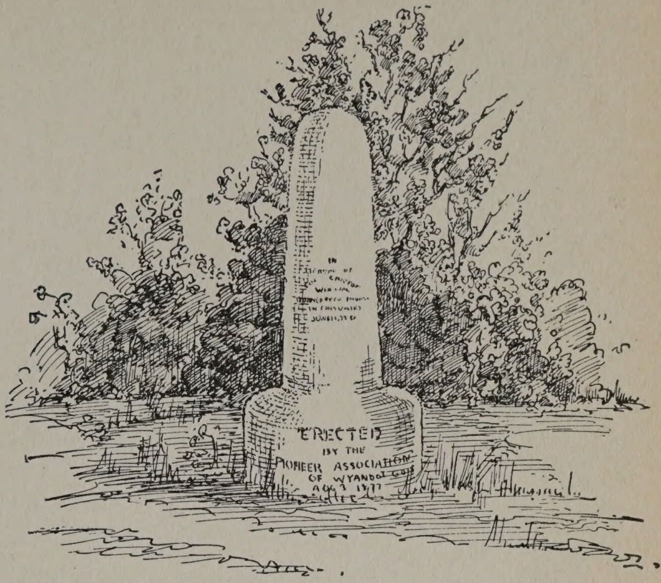
1774

"I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and he clothed him not. During the course of the last, long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites that my countrymen pointed as they passed and said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thought to live with you but for the injuries of one man, Col. Cresap the last spring in cold blood and unprovoked murdered all the relatives of Logan; not sparing even his women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called upon me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

"I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator, if Europe has furnished one more eminent, to produce a single passage superior to this speech of Logan, a Mingo Chief, to Lord Dunmore, when Governor of Virginia."

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Ohio's John Huss



COLONEL WILLIAM CRAWFORD

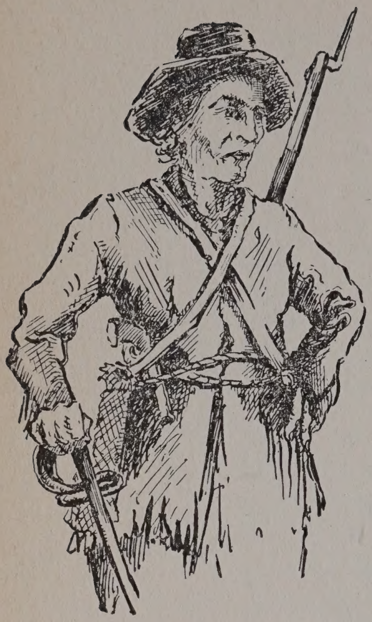
1732-1782

Colonel Crawford, in many respects the John Huss of Ohio, was born in Virgnia, served with honor throughout the revolution and after Cornwallis surrendered, retired to private life on the banks of the Youghiogheny.

Later, while leading an expedition to the Plains of Sandusky, he was captured by the Indians.

With other prisoners he was taken to a Delaware Indian village where preparations were made for his execution. Before his death he witnessed the beheading of several of his fellow prisoners, among them John McKinley, an ancestor of President McKinley.

Crawford was tied to a stake with a rope long enough to enable him to take a few steps. At a short distance they built a fire of hickory sticks, which, when burned through in the center, were used to jab his naked body. Next they cut off his ears, and scalped him while still alive. An old squaw then placed a shovel of live coals upon his bleeding scalp, after which he was made to walk on beds of burning embers. This torture continued until the brave man expired, having satisfied in full the revenge of the Indians for the massacre of the Gnadenhutten Indians by Williamson.



The White Savage

"The outlawed white man, by Ohio's flood,
Whose hellish arts surpassed the red man far;
Whose vengeance shamed the Indian's thirst
for blood;
Whose hate enkindled many a border war,
Of which each aged grand-dame hath a tale—
Of which man's bosom burns and children's
cheeks grow pale."

SIMON GIRTY

1741-1818

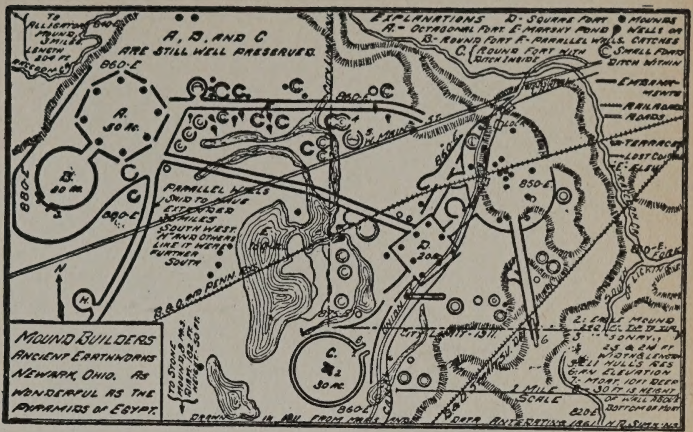
Girty was born in a log trading post conducted by his father near the present site of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His youth was filled with scenes of drunken brawls. He witnessed the murder of his father by a drunken Indian, and later the murder of his step-father in a massacre, while he himself was carried off as a prisoner and adopted by the Senecas.

He was released by the treaty of 1758, and, finding no confidence among the Americans deserted to the British whom he later left and traveled from Indian village to village offering his ragged soul to the highest bidder.

He betrayed the settlers, planned massacres, scouted for the Indians, and laughed at the torture of his white brethren as they were burned at the stake.

He was never known to stake out a claim, build a cabin or erect a wigwam. The closing days of his miserable life were spent in loneliness, despised by the Americans, distrusted by the British and repudiated by the Indians. He died in 1818 with allegiance to no flag and no people.

Pre-historic Altars


To Alligator Mound, 3 miles. Length 204 ft.
Raccoon Cr.
A, B, and C are still well preserved
860-E
A. 50 Ac.
B. 20 Ac.
880-E
Parallel walls said to have extended 30 miles south west. "H" and others like it were further south
N
H.
B. & O. and Penn. R.R.
E.
To Stone Mound, 8 mi. S. Diam. 102 ft. Height 30 ft.
C. 30 Ac.
Mound Builders Ancient Earthworks Newark, Ohio. As wonderful as the Pyramids of Egypt.
Explanations
A.- Octagonal Fort
B.- Round Fort
C. Round Fort with ditch inside
D.- Square Fort
E.- Marshy Pond
F.- Parallel Walls
Mounds
Wells or catches
Small forts ditch within
Embankments
Railroads
Roads
Terrace
Lost Co...
E. Elev.
S. Main St.
850-E
D. 20 Ac.
Union
City Limit 1911
E. Fork
South Fork of Licking R.
2: Eagle Mound
3
4: 2.5 & 24 ft width & length
5: Eli Hull's Res
6: An Elevation
7: Mort. 10 ft deep
8: 30 ft is height of wall above bottom of Mort
1 Mile Scale
820-E
Drawn ... from maps and data antedating 1861 H. R. Simmons

THE NEWARK MOUNDS

The most elaborate and complicated earthworks of prehistoric times in America are located at the junction of the South and Raccoon forks of the lowlands bordering the stream.

They are composed of an extensive series of square, circular, and octagonal enclosures, with large mounds, moats and connecting avenues covering an area of four square miles.

The exact time of the building of these mounds is unknown, as is the purpose for which they were erected. However, judging from their designs, they were perhaps used for ceremonial purposes.

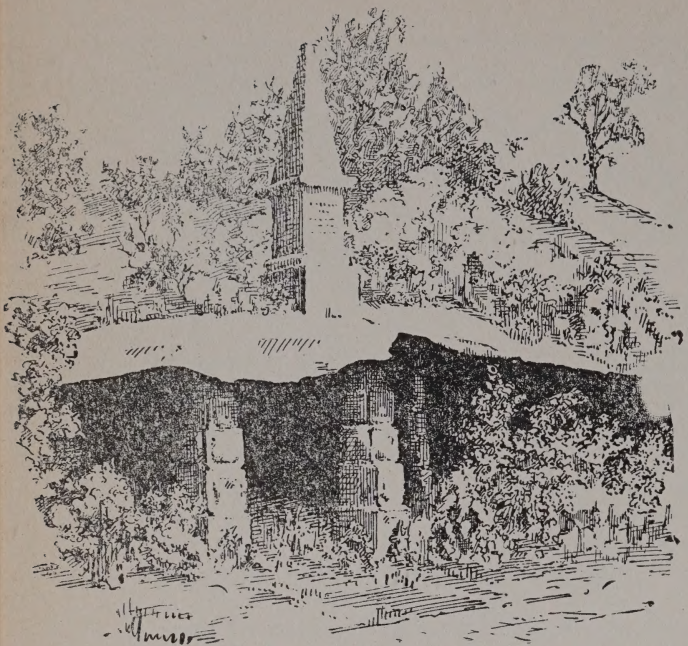
The most beautiful and interesting of the group is the altar of the sun. It is a large circle inclosing a spread-eagle. A fine reproduction of this section has been done in oil and hangs in the assembly room of the Newark Chamber of Commerce. Before making a trip to the mounds, it is advisable to first see the painting, as it will serve as a key to at least a part of the structures.

The mounds have been preserved and are now a park, open and free to the public.

The Indians found living in this section when the first settlers arrived were as ignorant of the origin of the mounds as were the whites.

Flint Ridge is located eight miles southeast of Newark. This ridge is eight miles long and contains over eight hundred pits, where the Indians secured their flints for many centuries.

The Robinson Crusoe of Ohio



WILLIAM HEWIT, THE HERMIT

1764-1834

In the early part of the eighteenth century, travelers of the Yokum Trace were often astonished at suddenly coming upon a wild looking man clad in buckskin from head to foot. He stood over six feet tall, was broad shouldered, and weighed more than two hundred pounds. He wore long hair and a great shaggy beard, and was armed with a rifle, tomahawk, and a large hunting knife.

At first people were greatly frightened and alarmed when the word was whispered about that a strange wild man lived in a cave and held a bitter grudge against all human beings. This fear, however, was short lived, for it soon became known that he was a kindly soul whose highest ambition was to tend strictly to his own business with the expectation that all others do the same.

The legend generally accepted is that Mr. Hewit was of an old Virginia family and had married within his rank, but on returning home from a trip found his wife in the company of another man, whom he killed and then fled into the unsettled west, seeking refuge from the law.

A shaft three miles north of Alma marks the site of the cave, and the mysteries of Ohio's Robinson Crusoe's life still live among the hills he loved and where he hid from his crime.

Famed
Indian
Prisoner

JONATHAN ALDER

1773-1849

One of the strangest and most touching stories of the frontier is that of the life of Jonathan Alder, who was stolen from his Virginia home by Indians and carried into the Ohio Territory, where he was held captive for fifteen years.

When Jonathan was nine years old he and his brother were out in the pasture after a mare and colt, the Indians suddenly sprang upon them and carried both away. On the trip into the wilderness his brother was killed and scalped.

Jonathan was taken to a village belonging to the Mingo tribe, situated on the North side of the Mad River, somewhere in the neighborhood of the present boundary of Logan County. Here he was introduced into the primitive tribe, first by running a gauntlet formed by two long rows of children armed with sticks. After this he was scrubbed and dressed in Indian costume. His Indian father was Succohanos, a chief of the Mingo tribe.

He remained with his adopted tribe until after the Treaty was signed with Wayne. This was a great event in the life of the prisoner, for now he could live in peace and on friendly terms with the whites and the Indians.

When the settlers first came to Big Darby, where Adler had settled, he could not speak a word of English. He had married an Indian girl and had settled on a small farm. Later he returned to Virginia and found his mother and established relations again with his own people.

THE BUNCH OF GRAPES TAVERN

1786

"An interlude in Congress was shaping the character and destiny of the United States of America. Sublime and humane, and eventful in the history of mankind as was the result, it will not take many words to tell how it was brought about.

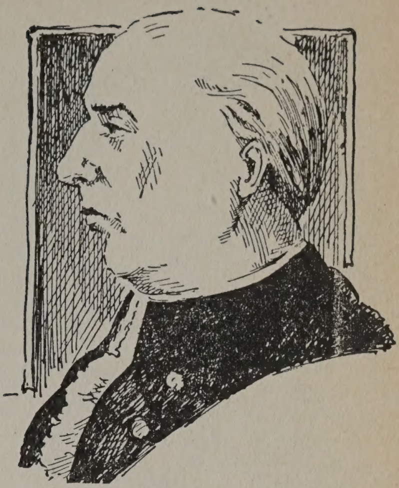
"For a time wisdom and peace and justice dwelt among men, and the great ordinance which could alone give continuance to the Union came in serenity and stillness. Every man that had a share in it seemed to be moved by an invisible hand to do just what was wanted of him; all that was wrongfully undertaken fell by the wayside; whatever was needed for the happy completion of the mighty work arrived opportunely, and just at the right moment moved into its place." —Bancroft.

In 1783, under the leadership of General Putnam, 288 unpaid revolutionary officers petitioned Congress with the recommendation of Washington, for bounty lands in the territory now Ohio, on which Congress failed to take immediate action.

So in 1786 General Putnam and Benjamin Tupper requested the group to send delegates to a meeting scheduled at the "Bunch of Grapes Tavern," in Boston.

At this meeting plans were adopted for the development of Ohio. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, included on the Committee, was later responsible for many of the almost sublime tenets of the final ordinance that started the development of Ohio.

The
Father
of Ohio



GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM

1738-1824

Rufus Putnam, "Father of Ohio" was born in Massachusetts, April 8, 1738. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a millwright, at which he studied for four years and then joined the army to fight in the French and Indian wars.

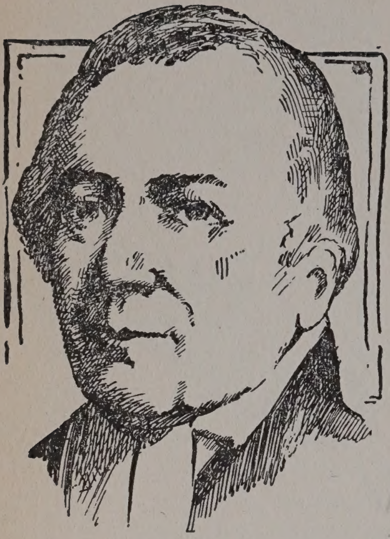
At the close of the war he worked at his trade until the Revolution broke out. He was among the first to enlist and served with high honor to its close.

The Ohio Company appointed him superintendent of the contemplated settlement at Marietta. In this capacity he became to the Ohio settlement what Washington was to the nation. His knowledge of engineering, construction and warfare fitted him for the tremendous task of hewing a new state from the wilderness.

In 1789 Washington appointed him a judge on the Supreme Court of the Territory and in 1796 he received the appointment of the Surveyor General of the United States.

The crowning glory of his life came when he sat as a member of the convention that drafted the constitution of Ohio.

The closing days of his active life were spent in quiet and repose at Marietta, where he died May 1, 1824, at the age of 86.



Preacher,
Statesman,
Physician,
Scientist

DR. MANASSEH CUTLER

1742-1823

Dr. Cutler, "The Jefferson of the Northwest Territory," was born in Killingly, Connecticut, May 3, 1742. His early life was spent on his father's farm, where he received tutorship for Yale, from which he later graduated.

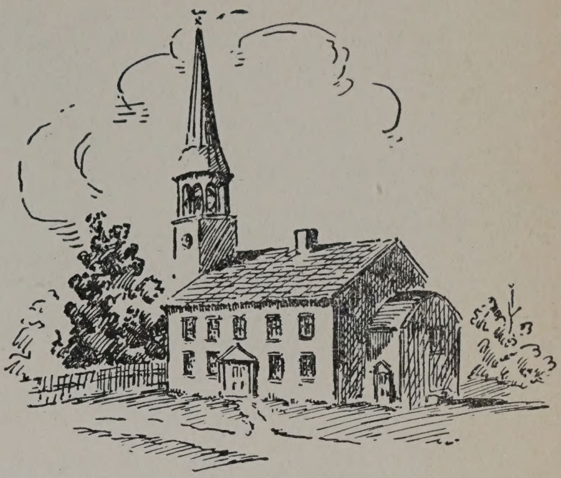
He was admitted to the bar in 1767 and in 1771 was ordained pastor of the Ipswich parish, which he served until his death.

He fought in the Revolution under Colonel Ebenezer Francis, but returned to his parish before the close of the war and took up the study of medicine and became a successful physician. He was also an authority on astronomy, meteorology, botany, and allied subjects.

When the Ohio Company was organized, Dr. Cutler was consulted and appointed on the committee to draft its by-laws. He took an active part in writing into the contemplated plans many of the ideas that made the undertaking certain of success. After Marietta was settled, he visited the community to attend the opening of the first court of the Northwest, driving the entire distance of 750 miles in his surrey. Later he was elected to Congress, serving two terms. He was elected a member of the American Academy in 1791, and was an intimate associate of Benjamin Franklin.

He died at Hamilton, Massachusetts, July 28, 1823.

Where The Westward Trek Began



DR. CUTLER'S CHURCH

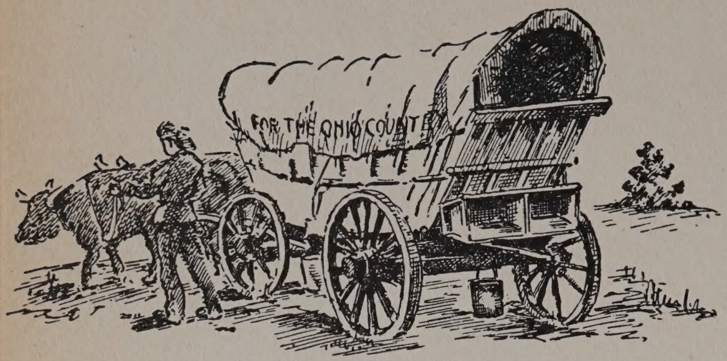
"Each man shall furnish himself with a good small arm, bayonet, six flints, a powder horn and pouch, priming wire and brush, half a pound of powder, one pound of balls and one pound of buck-shot; shall be subject to the orders of the superintendent and those he may appoint."

Thus, in part, read an article of the by-laws of the Ohio Company that were to undertake the settlement of the Northwest.

At sunrise, December 3, 1787, twenty-two men assembled at the church of Dr. Cutler in Ipswich, Massachusetts, to begin the westward march. After a parade in front of the church and a stirring, prophetic speech from Dr. Cutler, three volleys were fired and the first Covered Wagon began to rumble off on one of the most historic treks in history.

Dr. Cutler had painted on the sides of the black canvas in large white letters, "FOR THE OHIO COUNTRY."

The oxen were driven by William Gray while the rest of the group trudged along Indian fashion in the rear. After eight weeks of difficult traveling they reached Sumrill's Ferry on the Youghiogheny where they were later joined by Putnam and twenty-six others. Here they built the "Second Mayflower," or, as sometimes called, "The Adventure Galley" in which they were to drift down the Ohio to the Muskingum River to establish the first settlement in the Northwest.



Wheels of Prophecy and Progress

THE FIRST COVERED WAGON

1787

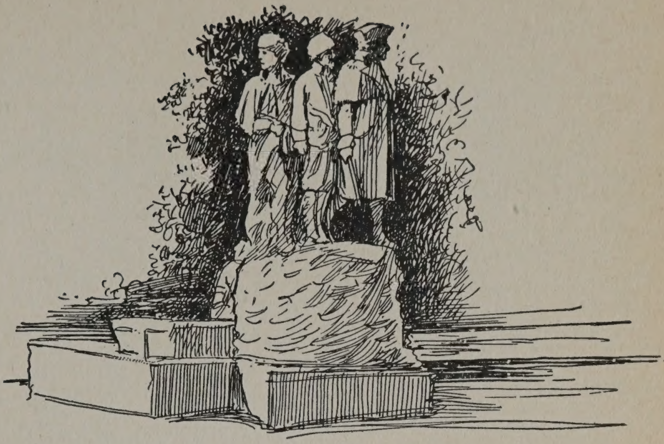
America is a land of unconquered giants who inherit their spirit and courage from Norsemen. The first venture across uncharted seas to find the new world was led by that bold, fearless giant of the north, Leif Ericson.

The next in order were the Viking Pilgrims, who brought their storm tossed and driven craft to anchor on the bleak, barren shores of New England, and there, in battle with the elements, began to build free homes.

Colonial fires could not quiet nor still their restless Viking spirits. They set their faces towards the west, loaded their scanty wares into covered wagons and moved westward by winding trails, through deserts, rivers, canyons, over mountains, frozen by winter's blasts, parched by desert winds, and in constant peril of a savage and angered foe. Yet they knew no defeat. On and on the strange procession moved, never stopping until their oxen quenched their thirst on the western slopes of the Great Divide. Giant men were they who blazed the trails across the new and untamed continent and changed it as if by some magic force into a Fraternity of Federated States.

Deep and lasting were the tracks made by that first Wagon that rumbled out of New England headed for Ohio. They were like the finger of creation writing prophecies in mountains of granite.

Pilgrims From New England



MARIETTA'S PIONEER MONUMENT

1938

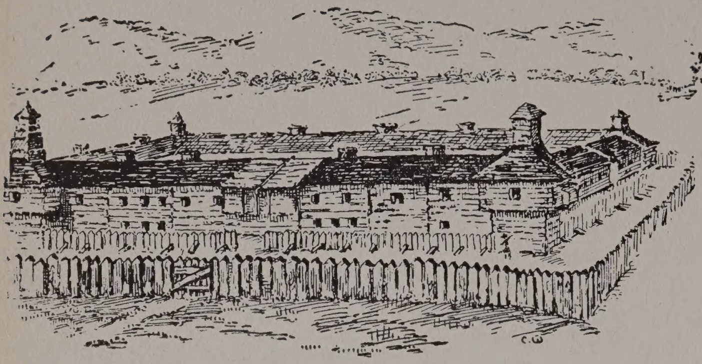
One hundred years before the New England Pilgrims landed at Marietta, an old Puritan by the name of William Stoughton, in speaking of the American pioneers, said, "God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain into the wilderness." He was speaking of the settlers of New England.

This statement is as applicable to the New England settlers who came to Marietta on the Second Mayflower as it was to the Plymouth Pilgrims.

The cream of New England made the first trek over the Alleghenies. Later, the best and the strongest left their homes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and joined the sturdy group in Ohio.

July 8th, 1938, President Roosevelt unveiled at Marietta a fitting monument as a tribute to the first settlers who landed at the site of the monument in 1788. The memorial is a work of Gutzon Borglum and cost one hundred thousand dollars. It is made of native sandstone taken from a quarry opened by the pioneers and deeded by them to the public forever.

The title of the monument, "A Nation Moving Westward," depicts six figures of great size recalling the historic moment when the first craft landed and unloaded the immortal forty-eight who were to establish Marietta as a gateway to the West and the first free-born city in the world.



The Marietta Gibralter

CAMPUS MARTIUS

1788

When the forty-eight pioneers landed on the Muskingum, they were greeted and welcomed by Captain Pipe, a leading chief of the Delawares, who lived along the river.

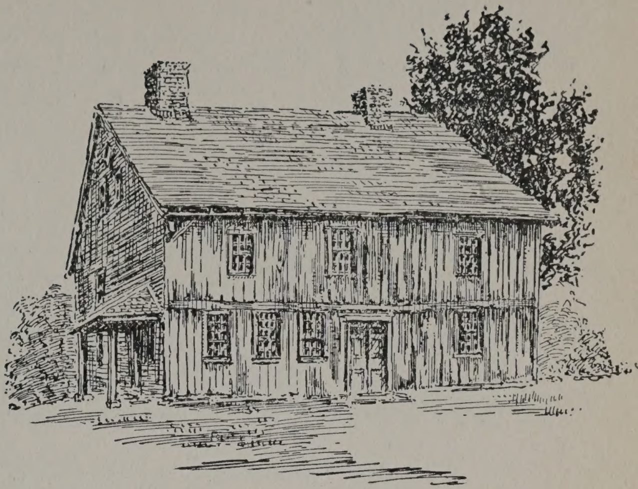
General Putnam was not a man to leave the fate of the settlers to chance or the promises of the Indians. On his way to the settlement he had stopped at the war department to secure copies of treaties then in effect with the tribes. In these he found no guarantee of lasting peace.

All hands possible were set at once to clearing the ground where the structure was to be erected. After the fort was completed, General Putnam, in writing about it, said: "Campus Martius is the handsomest pile of buildings on this side of the Allegheny Mountains and in a few days will be the strongest fortification in the territory of the United States."

Had not Fort Harmar stood west of the Muskingum and Campus Martius on the east bank, the history of Marietta would have been indeed a bloody one. But these two strongholds served as a silent warning to the fighting tribes, who carried their raids to other less fortified sections.

The name Campus Martius is a Latin phrase meaning "A Field of War," so after peace was declared and the pioneers turned their attention to the arts of peace, the fort was no longer needed and was dismantled and the material used to construct homes.

Ohio's
Colonial
Mansion



OLD PUTNAM HOUSE

1790

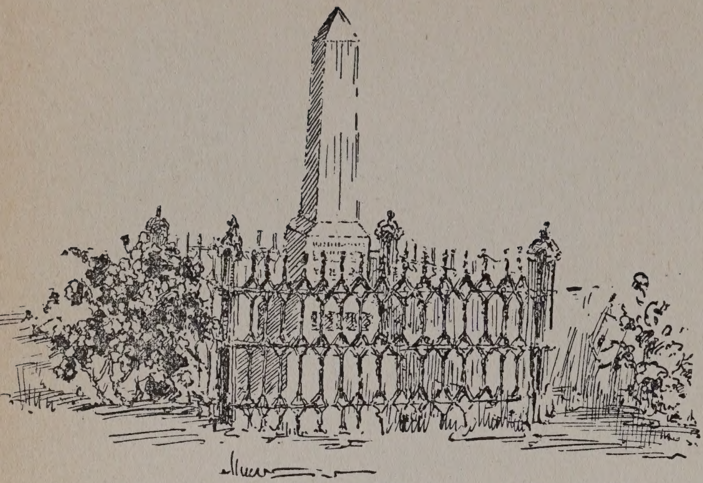
Marietta's Old Block House or the Putnam Home is one of the finest examples of colonial architecture west of the Alleghenies. It was built by Rufus Putnam and used by him until his death.

It was originally a part of Campus Martius and stood on the south side of the fortification. After the fort was demolished, it was enlarged and revamped as it appears today.

The historic shrine is now encased in a modern brick museum and is owned by the state. The weather boarding has been removed from one side of the house revealing the sturdy structure of the framework. The timbers were hewn out by hand and mortised and fastened together with wooden pins. To the front and the rear of the house are the original flag stone steps. The interior has been refurnished as near as possible with furniture representing the times of Putnum.

To visit this old home is like turning the pages of history backward to the days when the Indians roved the hills of Ohio. The open fireplaces, the simplicity of design, so simple that it borders the field of art, yet sturdy and a symbol of the strength of character that one time was lord of the shrine.

Frontier Tragedies



THE RUFFNER AND COPUS MASSACRE

1812

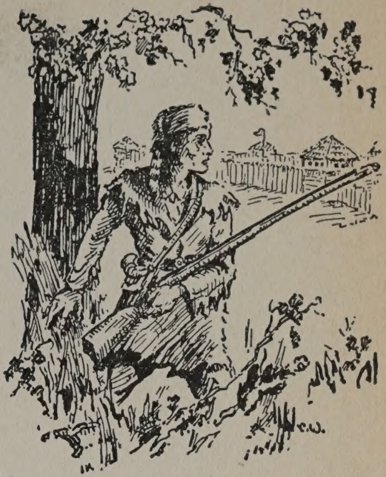
To hurt a dog or horse belonging to an Indian in Pioneer times was one sure way of starting the fires of hatred and revenge. "Love me, love my dog; hurt my dog, hurt me" seemed to be an unwritten law of the Indians. As the Indian was a child of nature, it was only natural that he instinctively loved all animals and to injure one belonging to him hurt deeper than if the wound had been inflicted upon himself.

Two terrible massacres took place in Ashland County, the direct result of a thoughtless act of a pioneer by the name of Zimmer. The Indians' horses had been destroying his crops and to frighten them away he tied clap boards to their tails. This was a harmless thing to do as far as any injury to the horses was concerned but he could not have aroused the ire and revenge of the Indians quicker had he sent them a powder horn filled with powder and shot.

The Ruffner and Copus settlements were destroyed and at the cost of several lives due to this thoughtless act. A tall shaft commemorates the site of this tragedy and marks another mile post of the white man's march into the "Black Wilderness."

Hundreds of volumes could be written about lone outposts scattered over the Ohio frontier. Every cabin home was an adventurous challenge to the savage wildness that completely surrounded it. The suffering and privation endured in these vanguards of civilization will never be known. They came, they saw, they conquered, far removed from the cheering and admiration of protected society. To these unknown and unsung men and women of the trail we owe our greatness and our wealth.

"Him
Gun
Always
Loaded"



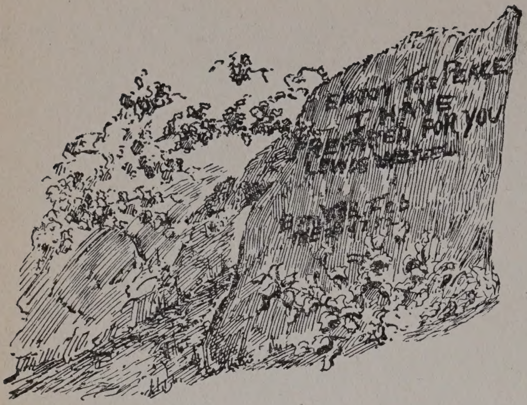
LEWIS WETZEL

No braver man ever tramped virgin forests of any frontier than Lewis Wetzel, intrepid scout, hunter, and Indian fighter.

Wetzel was one of seven children born near Wheeling, West Virginia. The Wetzel home was one of those lone cabins removed from any fortification or protection. When "Lew" was thirteen years of age, the Indians burned their home and carried him and his youngest brother off as prisoners. Through his keen understanding of woodcraft, they made their escape and returned to Wheeling. Finding their home in ashes, they made a vow to devote the rest of their lives to killing Indians. This vow was never broken by "Lew". No man of his time was more loved, feared, praised, detested. His cunning exceeded that of the Indian, his bravery excelled that of the strongest soldier, his daring astonished the savage, excited admiration of children and stirred deep emotions among the fair sex. While his gun was always loaded and his aim deadly, yet he was an exceptional violinist and entertained many a gathering on the wild frontier.

He was sought for by generals of the army, captured, imprisoned, put in chains, but escaped to spend the rest of his life in his deadly search of Indians.

To this day there are many Wetzel markings throughout the Ohio valley, among them the Wetzel Rock at McConnellsville and the Wetzel Spring at St. Clairsville.



Wetzel's Benediction for Ohio

WETZEL ROCK

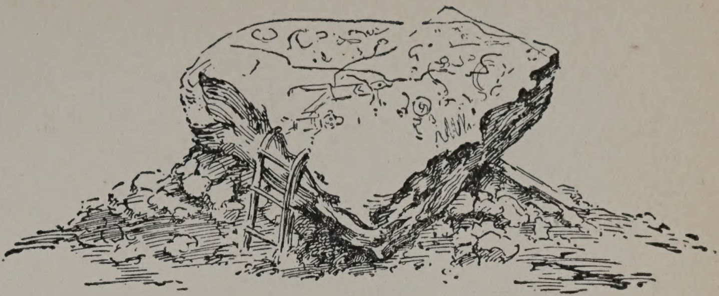
One of the favorite hideouts of Lewis Wetzel was a cave in the hills near McConnellsville on the Muskingum River. Here on a large rock he carved his message for the future generations of Ohio. To this day the lettering is as readable as it is opportune. "ENJOY THE PEACE I HAVE PREPARED FOR YOU — LEWIS WETZEL, BORN VIR. FEB. 20, 1752."

Wetzel knew that many of the army despised his manner of dealing with the Indian problem. He knew there was a price on his head and that many would like to see him hanged or shot; but in the heart of that intrepid hunter and scout, he saw far into the future and felt it was his mission to make the border safe from savage attacks of the red men.

He gave his entire life to scout work and to the protection of lone outposts scattered all along the wild frontier. History records but a few of his daring and noble deeds, and most of them were lost with the coming of civilization, and only the deep woods knew the heart of that man who gave his life that we of today might enjoy the peace he and others of his type prepared for us.

Garfield once remarked: "Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no idea behind it is simply a brutality."

Record of a Great Race



INSCRIPTION ROCK

The inscription rock on Kelly's Island in Lake Erie contains a fine pre-historic record of the tribes that one time ruled the country.

The following descriptive poem, "A Lament for the Ancient People," written by William J. Sperry and published in the Cincinnati Globe, is a worthy tribute to the conquered Indians.

"Sad are fair Muskingum's waters,
Sadly the Mahoning raves;
Tuscarawas' plains are lonely,
Lonely are Hockhocking's waves.

"From where headlong Cuyahoga
Thunders down its rocky way,
And the billows of Lake Erie
Whiten in Sandusky's Bay,

"Unto where Potomac rushes
Arrows from the mountain side,
And Kanawha's gloomy waters
Mingle with Ohio's tide;

"From the valley of Scioto,
And the Huron sisters three,
To the foaming Susquehanna
And the leaping Genesee;

"Over hill and plain and valley,
Over river, lake and bay—
On the water, in the forest—
Ruled and reigned the Seneca.

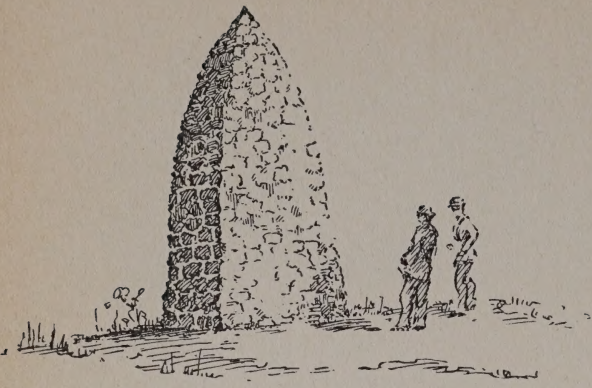
"But sad are Muskingum's waters,
Sadly blue Mahoning raves;
Tuscarawas' plains are lonely,
Lonely are Hockhocking's waves.

"By Kanawha dwells the stranger,
Cuyahoga feels the chain,
Stranger ships vex Erie's billows,
Stranger plows Scioto's plain.

"And the Iroquois have wasted
From the hill and plain away;
On the waters, in the valley,
Reigns no more the Seneca.

"Only by the Cattaraugus,
Or by Lake Chautuqua's side,
Or among the scanty woodlands
By the Allegheny's tide—

"There in spots, like sad oases,
Lone amid the sandy plains,
There the Seneca still wasting
Amid desolation reigns."



A Military Outpost

FORT JEFFERSON
1791

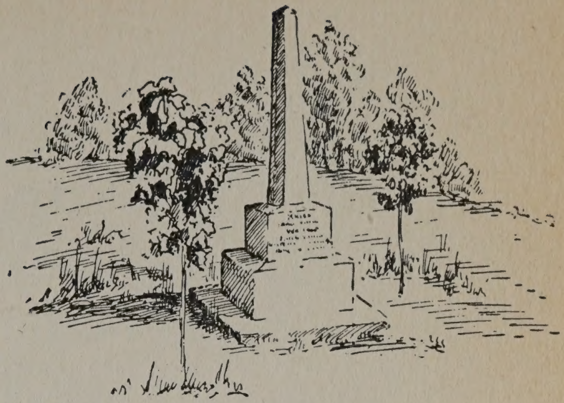
October 24, 1907, the Greenville Historic Society erected a monument to mark the site of Fort Jefferson and to commemorate the events connected with this military post. The monument is about twenty feet high and seven feet broad at the base. It is built of selected "Nigger-heads" or field boulders of various sizes and colors. On the front of the monument is a large bronze plate with the following inscription:

"FORT JEFFERSON—Built by the army of General Arthur St. Clair in October, 1791, and used as a military post during the campaign against the Northwestern Indian Tribes. MCMVII."

On a cold November morning in 1791, Arthur St. Clair, with his cold and decrepit soldiers were surprised, attacked, and defeated by a group of enraged savages in the upper Wabash region. This terrific defeat somewhat overshadowed the great deeds and patriotism of this pioneer soldier. St. Clair was a man of very decided views and once his mind was definitely made up it was difficult to change although some of the achievements of his life depict his ability in the making of quick intuitive decisions. For a soldier such a philosophy is a dangerous one to pursue, as proved to be the case in the life of St. Clair, who due to misunderstandings and jealousies was court-martialed but exonerated.

Man is incapable of rendering a just and infallible judgment upon his fellows; therefore the final verdict can only be rendered with the passing of the ages.

Where The War Club Was Left



BIG BOTTOM MASSACRE

1791

In the late afternoon of January 2, 1791, a band of Indians surprised a settlement at Big Bottom on the Muskingum about thirty miles north of Marietta near the site of Beverly.

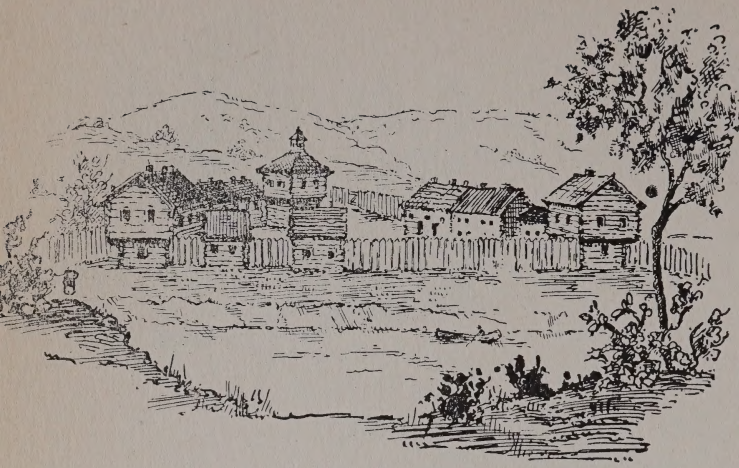
The settlement was unprepared for such an attack, although a block house had been partly finished. Several cabins were built in the woods, where the pioneers lived, seemingly unaware that they were in a savage country. At the time of the attack even the watch dogs were asleep by the fireplaces.

The Indians gave no warning, attacked from all directions, shooting and tomahawking all who appeared before them.

At one cabin the Indians approached in a friendly manner and were invited in for supper, so unsuspecting were the settlers. The supper was never eaten, for, indeed, it was the last supper for that lone outpost.

Twelve persons were killed in the raid, the price of unpreparedness and carelessness. The location of the settlement is now the property of the state and a shaft marks the site of the tragedy.

The savages left their war club after burning the building, which was their way of declaring war on a community. The news of the raid soon reached other settlements and pioneers fled to safety down the river, especially the group located at Wolf Creek Mill. This was a timely warning, and afterwards, due caution was given to protection.



A Muskingum Outpost

FORT FRYE

1791

Fort Frye, one of the first forts of the Northwest was inspired by the Big Bottom Massacre that took place a short distance up the Muskingum. It was engineered and built under the directions of Lieutenant Joseph Frye, who had served as drummer boy in the battle of Bunker Hill.

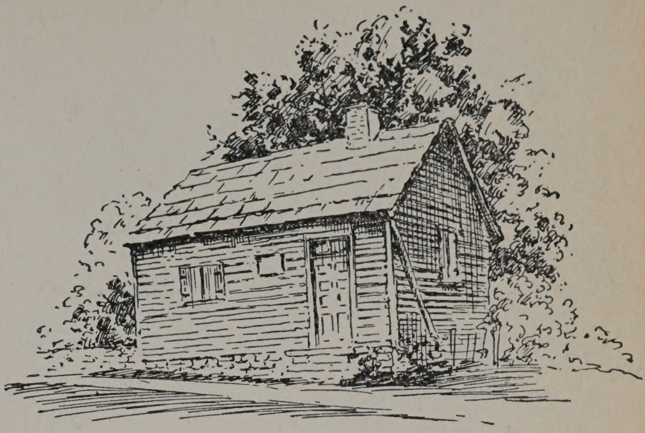
The fort was located a short distance below the present high school at Beverly on the east bank of the Muskingum. Two old wells mark the location not far from the river.

It was a fine location for a settlement, for to the rear of the fort several hundred acres of second bottom land was partly cleared. This land had been used previously by squatters and Indians. The river being close at hand, also offered additional protection from sudden attack.

During the years of the Indian War from 1791 to 1796, many families lived within its strong inclosures, reasonably safe from sudden attack.

After peace had been assured with the warring tribes, the fort was dismantled and the material used in the construction of individual homes up and down the river. Thus, many of the machines of war were turned to the arts of peace and prosperity. Had it not been for the fort and others like it the story of the Big Bottom Massacre would have been repeated over and over again.

Ohio's Oldest Building



THE OHIO LAND OFFICE

1788

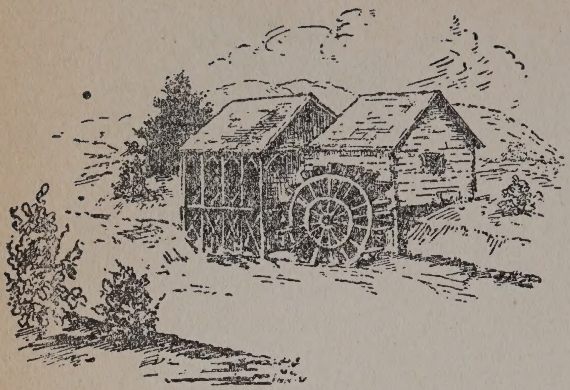
It was in the Land Office Building at Marietta that boundaries were decided upon, plots selected from the Northwest Territory and deeded to men, the majority of whom had fought in the Revolution.

In the early history of the United States, there are four high points to remember: first, the Revolution; second, organizing the new government; third, the Nation's Capital; and, fourth, the Land Office of the Ohio Company at Marietta.

Outside of the Government Offices at Washington, this unpretentious building was the most important in the early days. It was, in fact, the Little Capital of the United States.

General Rufus Putnum, president of this miniature capital, was a man worthy of high office and trust. Three times in his eventful life he had fought in behalf of the Northwest Territory. First, to win it from France for the British; second, to win it from England for the Americans; and, third, to win it from Congress for the men who gave the United States to the world.

The building has miraculously withstood the ravages of time and is in a perfect state of preservation—a fine monument to the men who started the westward trend of the United States, truly a place where dreams were born and ideas shaped into realities.



The First Grist Mill

WOLF CREEK MILL

1790

A group of pioneers, under the leadership of Colonel Robert Oliver, Major Hatfield White and Captain John Dodge, made a settlement on Wolf Creek, about two miles from its junction with the Muskingum River at the present site of Beverly.

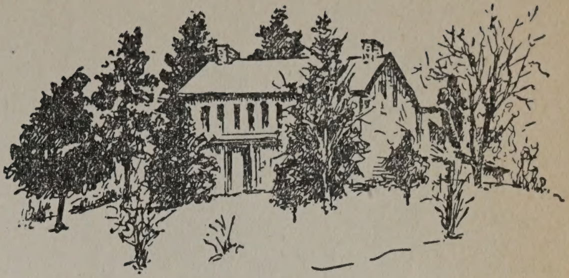
They were given the Mill Plot (160 acres) with the understanding they were to erect a mill upon it. The grant of land was in accordance with the terms of The Ohio Company, that lots should be set aside for grist mills, schools and churches, the three essentials of civilization.

The grinding stones of the mill were purchased at Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, and were installed by mechanics from Pittsburgh. The iron shaft for the sawmill section was purchased in New Haven, Connecticut, taken overland to Sumrill's Ferry, thence by boat to Marietta, and then up the Muskingum to Wolf Creek.

The opening of the mill in 1790 was made an event of pioneer festivity. When the flow of water was strong they could grind fifteen bushels of grain per hour, for which the millers exacted a toll of one half for grinding.

The Grange Hall for the Beverly section now stands upon part of the old foundation of the mill and is a fitting monument to the spirit of the nation.

An Old Muskingum Tavern



THE DAVIS TAVERN

1814

Along the trail where once the wigwams stood, the white man built his tavern where children of another age could dream by an open fire and watch the hand of destiny shape a new empire in the white smoke that breathed a benediction to the red man's home.

From the very beginning of the settlement of Ohio, Marietta was looked upon as the "Gateway" to the "Black Wilderness" or the northwest territory.

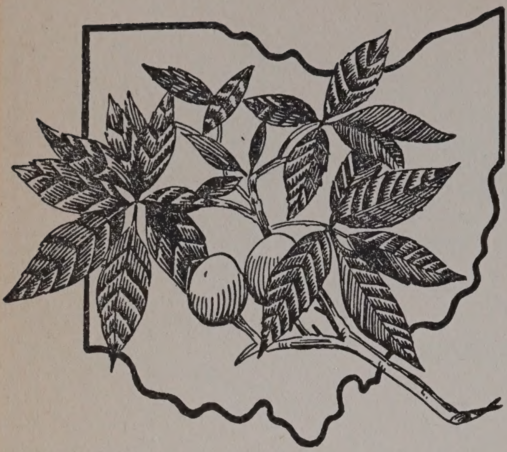
From this point new settlers followed the deer, buffalo and Indian trails into the interior. After peace had been declared between the whites and the Indians, these primitive trails were developed into stage coach roads.

One of the first of these roads led up the Muskingum valley, as this was the natural outlet to the virgin country to the northwest.

It was on this road that William Davis erected the first tavern out from Marietta. The bricks used in its construction were burned on the grounds near the building. This soon became a live center for the community.

Mr. Davis also built a treadmill, from which he operated a sawmill and a grist mill. Many legends and stories of the early days of the tavern have come down to the present generation.

The building is still standing and is in a fine state of preservation. It is located a short distance below Lowell on the Muskingum River highway number seventy-seven and is owned by Mr. L. S. Stacey.



"Heap
Big
Hetuck"

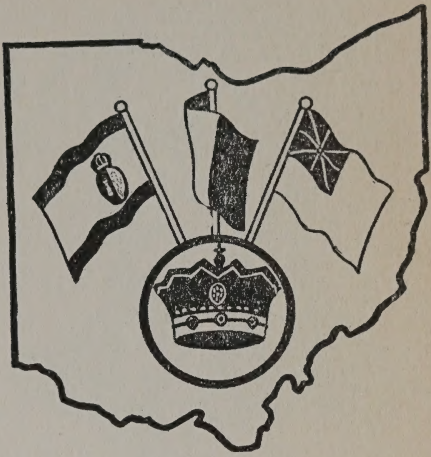
THE "BUCKEYE" STATE

He's a Buckeye!—is a phrase understood in every State in the Union. This phrase was first coined at Marietta by some Indians watching a parade of officials. On September 2, 1788, Indians representing the more powerful tribes of the northwest were assembled at Marietta to negotiate treaties. A great parade of all officials in the settlement marched to Campus Martius Hall to open the first court. The Indians were deeply impressed with the pageant—especially with Col. Ebenezer Sproat, High Sheriff. He carried a drawn sword, was over six feet tall, and so pleased the natives with his gallantry and size that they cried out, "Heap big Hetuk." Hetuk is the Indian name for buckeye. The nickname never left Col. Sproat and was gradually conferred upon all Ohio citizens.

The buckeye tree is a native of the Ohio territory with an overlap on the borders of Kentucky and West Virginia, and derives its name from the eye of a buck. The nuts of the tree resemble the eyes of this highspirited creature of the hills.

Our ancestors made hats from the fibers of the tree. Trays, mixing bowls, long handled spoons, paddles, and sap containers were carved from its soft wood. Boys also found a use for its new shoots in the springtime by whittling out buckeye whistles and ramrods for pop guns. To this day, one sure sign of the approach of spring is the tooting of buckeye whistles back among the hills, about the time the whippoorwills start their music.

The Evolution of Ohio



OHIO UNDER THREE FLAGS

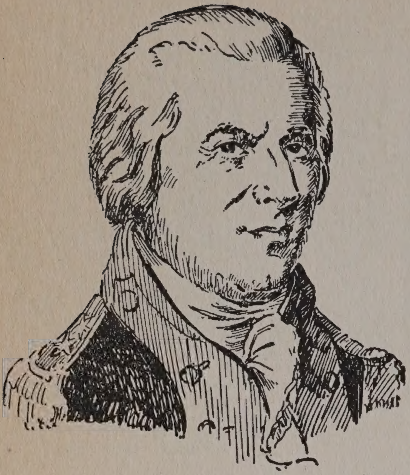
From the time Fernando De Soto discovered the Mississippi River and claimed all territory drained by that mighty stream for the Spanish crown, many wars were fought for possession of the vast inland empire.

France established her claims by right of discovery and navigation of the Ohio River by LaSalle, who followed the Allegheny River to the Ohio and thence down the beautiful river to the falls, the present site of Louisville, Kentucky.

This claim was later forfeited by Captain Celoron De Bienville, who in 1749 buried lead plates at the mouth of each of the main tributaries of the Ohio.

This same territory was also claimed by many English colonies, as their grants read "from sea to sea." Both France and England won support from the savages, which in the end brought on the French and Indian War. With the signing of the Treaty of Paris, the French gave this vast territory to England.

After the American Revolution England lost the inland empire to the Americans, who opened the territory for settlement by proclamation. The New England Pilgrims who crossed the mountains in a covered wagon and drifted down the Ohio in the "Second Mayflower" made the first settlement at Marietta in 1788. This was the first free-born city in the world and over it was raised the flag of the new nation.



First
Governor
of the
Northwest

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

1734-1818

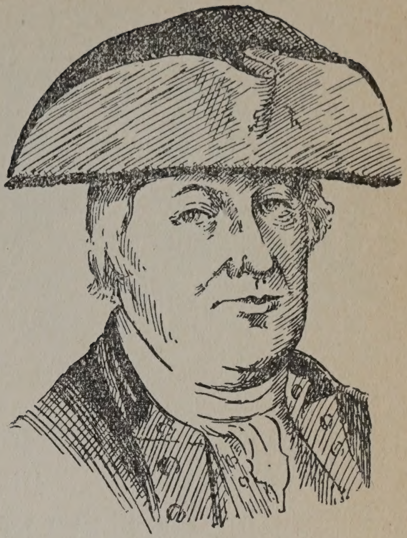
Arthur St. Clair was born in Scotland and came to America in 1755, and served in the English army during the French and Indian war. He was with Wolfe in the storming of Quebec.

After the war he settled in Pennsylvania and worked at farming until the beginning of the Revolution. He cast his lot with the Colonists and took up arms against his mother country, serving with honor and bravery at Trenton, Three Rivers and Hubbardstown, which earned him the rank of Major General. After American Independence he was elected President of Congress and in 1788 was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory.

While Governor of the territory, he used the same keen judgment he had exercised when he withdrew from Fort Ticonderoga, for which he was court-martialed and exonerated. By this sort of judgment he won the ill will of many of his subjects, which in the end brought about his unjust removal from office by President Jefferson.

His old age was spent friendless and in the direst of poverty, and, though he died in want and disgrace, he left his name and memory to the infallible judgment of time and to the justice of later generations, who, with blushing faces, erected a belated monument to his memory near Greenville on the site of Fort Jefferson, named in honor of the President who removed him from office.

Fired
First Shot
At British
Navy



ABRAHAM WHIPPLE

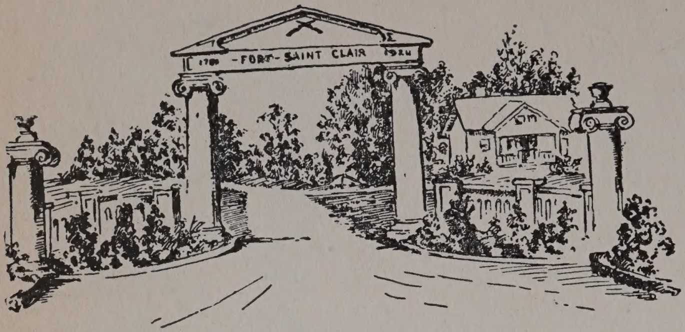
1733-1819

Abraham Whipple, the "John Paul Jones of Ohio," was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 16, 1733 of that tribe that "needs must go down to the sea."

In his early life he commanded a vessel in West Indian trade. During the French and Indian War, as Captain of the Gamecock, he captured twenty-three French ships. He headed the first uprising against the British in 1772 when he led volunteers and captured the English ship, Gaspe.

In 1775, while chasing the British ship, Rose, he fired the first shot against the English in the Revolution. Later the American ship Providence, under his command, captured more British ships than any other engaged in the war. He rendered valuable service again in 1779, when he captured eight British trade vessels valued at more than $1,000,000 and sent them to Boston. His service to the Revolution was ended by his capture by the British at Charleston, who held him prisoner until the war was over.

When the Ohio Company was organized, he threw his fortunes with the group and settled with the pioneers at Marietta. Here he built ships and sent them down the Ohio and Mississippi to the sea, where they engaged in world shipping. One of his sailing vessels was loaded with Ohio wheat and sent direct to Ireland.



Ohio's
Valley
Forge

FORT ST. CLAIR

1791-1792

Fort St. Clair was erected about a mile west of the present site of Eaton in the severe winter of 1791-1792, by General Wilkinson. During the construction of the fortification, the men suffered greatly from the severe winter. They had neither fire, nor shelter of any kind, and constant guards were required in protection from the Indians.

In November of 1792, a bloody battle was fought in sight of the fort between a corps of riflemen and a group of Indians under their gallant chief, Little Turtle. The Indians were defeated and the number of their dead is unknown.

The fort was erected as a place of security and as an outpost to defend the line of communication between Fort Jefferson and Fort Hamilton.

Without such places of shelter and refuge, the northwest never could have been won from the savages. The cost in suffering and death will never be known, as for years the bloody struggle went on between settlers and the tribes.

The struggles of the frontier were as necessary to maintain the ideals and standards of Americanism as rain is necessary to make the earth produce. Ohio, through some prophetic fate, was a battle ground where dreams were fought for and brought to life and as long as the nation lasts it needs must continue the good fight, for victories won are lost if not maintained.

Where an
Indian
Princess
Sang

LEGEND OF POINT PLEASANT

1774

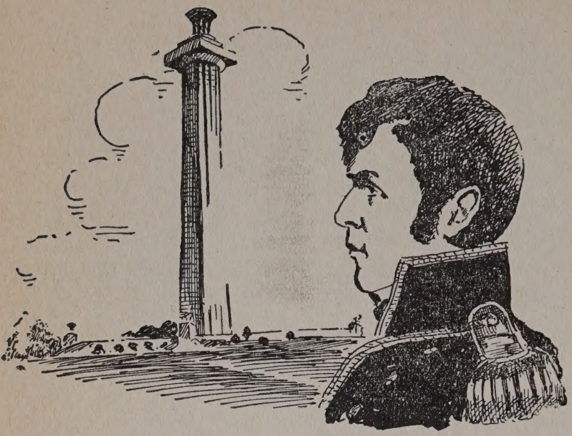
One October morning, 1774, when the sunrise mingled with the colors of autumn an Indian Princess stood high on the Point above the Ohio and lifted her voice in prophetic song.

Turning from her singing, she was greeted in turn by an old French Monk, an English Trapper, a Border Man, and her Indian lover. Each tried to win her to his cause. This she refused because of a dream she had had revealing to her a great battle, which left her bewildered. She replied to the group, "When three times twelve moons have passed, meet me on yonder point and tell me then your story."

Came October tenth and with it the Battle of Point Pleasant, in which Chief Cornstalk and Colonel Lewis met in bloody array as the dream had foretold.

Three years to the day the Princess returned to keep her appointment. The old Monk had died, the British Trapper had been killed in battle, and, as she stood on the point waiting for the other two, she heard the shot that killed the border man, and, returning to camp, she arrived in time to see her Indian lover killed.

She turned and fled into the woods and was never seen again. Old steamboat men and people of the hills often see a strange light on the point and they whisper, " 'Tis a will-o-the-wisp, or the Indian Princess of the point."



The Nelson Of Lake Erie

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

1785-1819

On the morning of September 10, 1813, the British fleet of six vessels, 63 guns and 500 men, under the command of Commodore Barclay, who had lost an arm with Nelson at Trafalgar, sailed forth on Lake Erie to meet the American fleet.

The Americans had nine ships and fifty-four guns manned by sailors gathered wherever they could find them along the Lake. The ships had been built from virgin timber at Erie, Pennsylvania and were under the command of Perry, a lad of twenty-eight years.

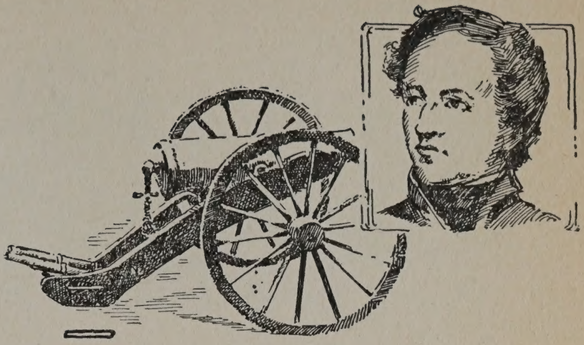
Under fire of the British, Perry's flagship, "Lawrence" was soon a total wreck, which he left, boarded the Niagara and sailed her through the British line, firing right and left. In less than fifteen minutes, the British flags were lowered, and the proud "Mistress of the Sea" saluted the log boats manned by Americans who knew how to fight for freedom.

Perry's report of the battle was dispatched to General Harrison in crisp American language. "WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS."

Perry was born of an old line of Scotch Covenanters schooled in the Bible, Shakespeare, Addison and Plutarch's Lives, and went to sea at fourteen to graduate at the Battle of Lake Erie.

A painting "Perry's Victory", by W. H. Powell, is owned by the state of Ohio and hangs in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Columbus.

The Story of "Old Betsy"



MAJOR GEORGE CROGHAN

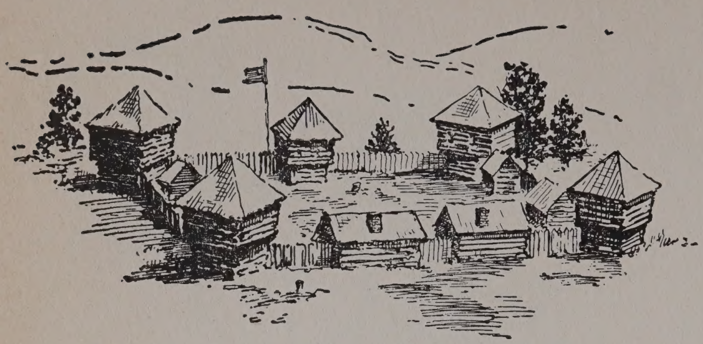
"Sir—I have just received yours of yesterday, ten o'clock, P. M. . . . , ordering me to destroy this place and make good my retreat. It came too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain this place, and, by heavens, we can."

Major Croghan's reply to an order from General Harrison to desert Fort Stephenson, fearing that Croghan, with a single cannon, would be unable to hold the fort.

The British, under General Proctor, placed their artillery in position, but, before opening fire, sent a messenger to Croghan demanding his immediate surrender or they would blow the fort and contents to bits.

Croghan replied, American fashion: "The commandant of the fort and his garrison are determined to defend it to the last extremity. No force, however great, can induce them to surrender. They are resolved to maintain this post or bury themselves in its ruins. The fort will not give up while there is a man to resist. When taken, there will be none left to massacre."

The British opened fire immediately and firing continued through the night with no results. Croghan, moving his single cannon from place to place to deceive the enemy, waited until the next day, August second, when, with his single cannon and 160 young privates, mercilessly slaughtered the British, so completely defeating them that they raised the white flag and begged for mercy.



Erected by
"Frog On
Horseback"

FORT STEUBEN

1787

Fort Steuben was erected by the government under the direction of Major Hamtramck "The Frog on Horseback" as a protection for the men who were at this time surveying the first seven ranges of the vast government lands northwest of the Ohio River. This first survey contained the present counties of Jefferson, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe and Washington.

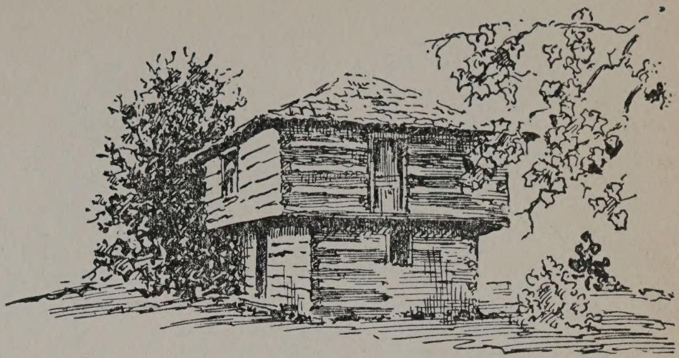
The work on the fort was started in 1786 and completed in 1787. The site was on the second bottom, which gave it a high elevation above the river and afforded a fine outlook up and down the river.

The location of the fort is now marked by a large flagpole, erected by the German citizens of Steubenville to honor and commemorate the valuable services rendered during the Revolution by the famous Baron Von Steuben. The four corners of the site are also marked by iron markers placed by the Centennial Committee.

The fort was abandoned in 1790 or 1794; the exact date is not known, nor how it was dismantled. With forts, as with men, each is given a day and work for that day, which when completed, pass into history.

Block houses and small fortifications were erected north of Steubenville as a manifestation of pioneer faith and courage which long since has been acclaimed sound and wise by thriving cities along the river bank.

First
Courthouse
in Richland
County



MANSFIELD BLOCKHOUSE

1813

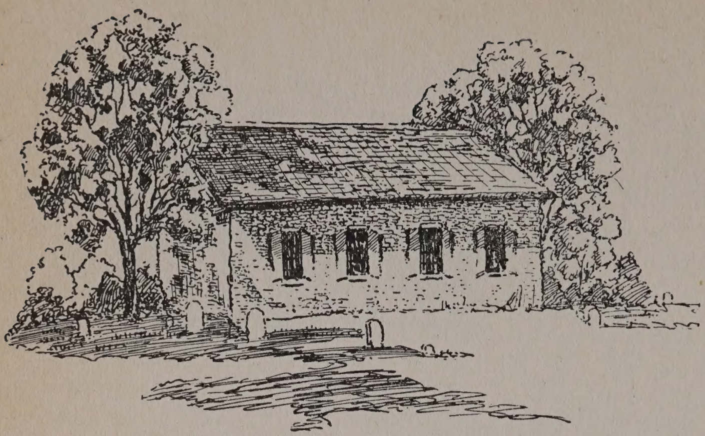
Joseph H. Larwill sold the first lots in Mansfield, October 8, 1808. He made his way into the wilderness and, finding a large spring, built his camp and began the first real estate business on the site of the city of Mansfield.

There were no roads, as the entire countryside was wilderness. The modern methods of real estate were undreamed of, and the only opportunity he offered was the commanding elevation of the site, fertile soil, a strong spring and good hunting.

What more could pioneers ask? Physical wants were few, luxury unknown, and the paramount need of the time was space where rugged individualism could have expression.

The first settlers came from the counties of Knox, Stark, and Columbiana. In these counties, restless pioneers felt too many people were coming in and hunting was not as good as it was at one time, so they were glad to move on deeper into the wilderness.

By 1817 the town had grown to boast of twenty-odd buildings. The Block House was built in 1813 and was used as the first Court House in the County. In 1908 it was restored to its original appearance and is located in the City Park, a rugged land mark and memorial to the courage of pioneers who carved the city from the wilderness.



A
Methodist
Outpost

THE WYANDOT MISSION

1816

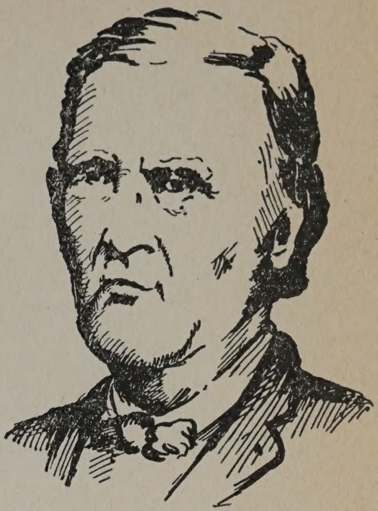
The first Methodist Mission in the middlewest was established by John Stewart, a mulatto from Virginia.

The conversion of Stewart and his missionary work is one of the strange episodes of pioneer days in Ohio. His early life was filled with a deep-seated prejudice against the Methodist faith and it was not until he was wandering about the streets of Marietta that he was drawn into a Methodist prayer meeting, where he was converted.

From that moment on he heard voices calling to him from the northwest wilderness, urging him to preach the gospel to the Indians. So into the trackless wastes he followed the call of the spirit, until he reached the regions of the Upper Sandusky. Here he began his work among the Wyandot Indians, using Jonathan Pointer, a full-blooded negro, as an interpreter. Strange as it may seem, the negro was an atheist (although later converted). He had been captured when a child and grew up with the Indians; therefore he knew their language.

With only two Indians as a congregation to begin with, he continued with remarkable success for many years, during which time several prominent Indians joined his mission. Through the aid of Bishop McKendree a grant of land close to the reservation was presented to him as a reward for his work, on which he resided until his death.

Founder of Martin's Ferry



EBENEZER MARTIN

1791-1876

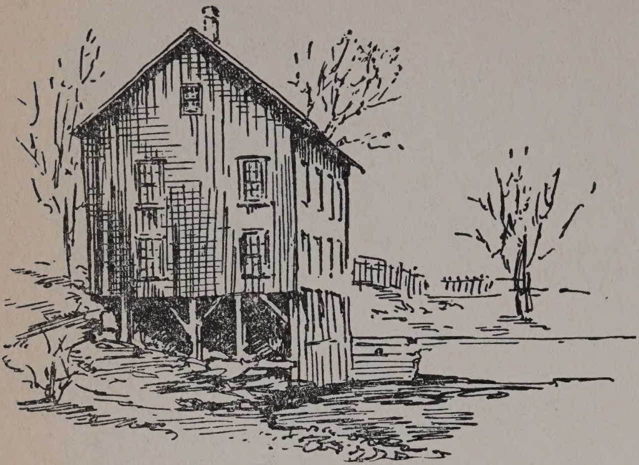
Long before Putnam and his compatriots landed at Marietta, squatters had settled on the west bank of the Ohio, opposite Wheeling.

Sometime about 1780, a few cabins appeared on the Indian side of the Ohio. They were built by the vanguards of the legal (so-called) settlers that followed.

In 1785 James Monroe visited the settlement to conduct an investigation as to whether the settlers had left the Indian side of the river as they had been ordered to do some months before. He discovered homes all the way from Yellow Creek to the present site of Bridgeport, also that many of the homes that had been burned by the army in the spring of the same year had been rebuilt, and that the squatters had returned in defiance of the order. Many of the settlers promised to leave, but history does not record the fulfillment of that promise.

The settlement has been known as Mercertown, Hogan and Monroe, all on land that was granted to Absalom Martin in 1781, who laid out a town in 1795, calling it Jeffersonville. The development fell through and the property returned to the owner whose son Ebenezer plotted and laid out a town in 1835, naming it Martinsville. Later on it was changed to Martins Ferry.

If we include the settling of this section by the Squatters, Martins Ferry is the oldest settlement west of the Ohio River.



A Mount Pisgah Shrine

BOYE'S MILL

East of Warner, on the C & M Highway in Washington County, is located a peculiar formation, known as Mount Pisgah. On a narrow neck of the elevation, one can throw a stone into Duck Creek, on each side of the mountain. To follow the stream around the base would be a distance of several miles.

Directly beneath this narrow pass is located the site of the famous Boye Mill, built by the pioneer Boyes, who emigrated from Holland.

The Church of Christ, an old Disciple landmark, is located in Warner.

About a mile east, in Lower Salem, is found the site of the plank road and toll gate station.

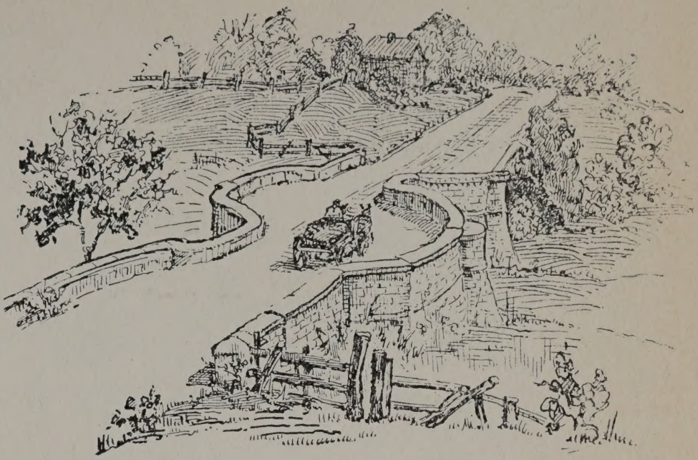
South of the East Fork of Duck Creek is the oldest and largest barn in the county, located on the Emmett Hass farm. It was used as a recruiting station in the war of 1812.

Just south of Lower Salem is the Universalist Church, an historic shrine. Here are buried many of the pioneer settlers of the community.

This section of the county was settled by Amos Porter, who came to Marietta with the first settlers. His grave is located in a grove on the outskirts of Lower Salem.

The hills of nine broken ridges surrounding Warner and Lower Salem form one of the beauty spots of Ohio, whose beauty is excelled only by its many historic landmarks.

Ohio's First Wilderness Highway



ZANE'S TRACE

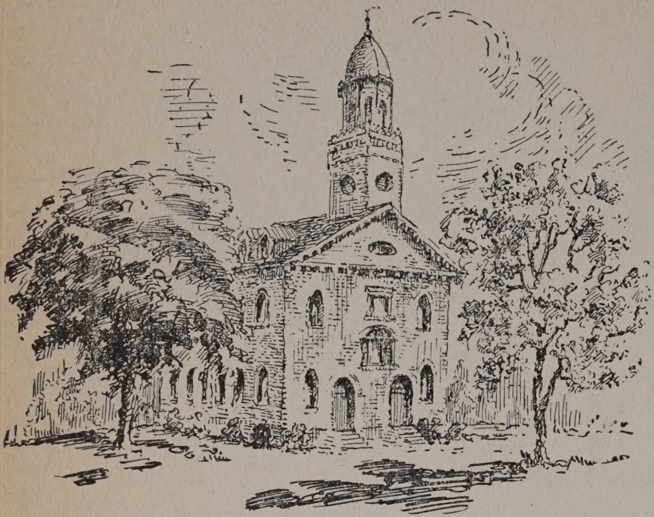
1796

No trail in America can surpass in romance, history and human interest, Zane's Trace, first trail blazed through the Ohio wilderness by Ebenezer Zane. It started at Wheeling and headed westward through the hills to Zanesville, thence to Maysville, Kentucky. Up until this trail's opening, pioneers entered the State by way of the Ohio River and the treacherous route of Boone's Trail through Cumberland Gap and up through Kentucky.

Ebenezer Zane and his brothers, Silas and Jonathan, came to America with William Penn. By 1770 they had blazed a new trail from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, where they established a trading post and fort. The opening of Zane's Trace was a boon to the territory of Ohio. Post boys carried the mail over the "bridle path" weekly. It was not long before great pack trains were making their way over this route to the frontier. Villages were started along the trail. Now and then a tavern was erected for the convenience and comfort of travelers and settlers.

In early times, many famous characters traveled this route: the exiled heir to the French throne — Louis Phillippe, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, Governor DeWitt Clinton, and the notorious Santa Anna of Texas fame on his way to Staten Island, who, on this trip, introduced chewing gum into the United States.

Beginning of the Mormons



MORMON TEMPLE

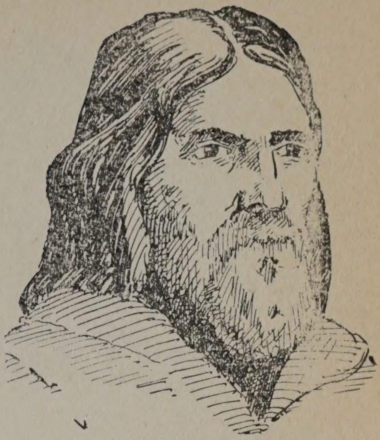
1836

On March 27, 1836, a group of Mormons dedicated their first temple at Kirtland, destined to become the first settlement and first milestone in their wanderings westward. Kirtland is situated on a branch of the Chagrin River in Lake County and is surrounded by a beautiful valley covered by rich farms. This frontier outpost offered a fertile soil for the reception of the religious ideas of Joseph Smith. When the group first came to this Valley of Opportunity, it numbered but a handful. By the time they dedicated their place of worship, it had expanded to three thousand souls.

The Temple cost $40,000—a tremendous sum for pioneer times. It is 60 by 80 feet and crowned by a spire one hundred and forty-two feet high. The group also established an unchartered bank in their community but unwisely issued more paper than their capital stock could guarantee. This fact in the end brought about its failure and caused its leaders, with Smith, to flee the section to escape the Sheriff. It was estimated that in one day more than 700 Mormons forsook the "Stake of Zion" and headed for Missouri.

In Missouri they encountered more persecution, which caused them to move onward to Utah and the founding of Salt Lake City, under the successful leadership of Brigham Young.

Evangelist of the Wilderness



LORENZO DOW

1777-1834

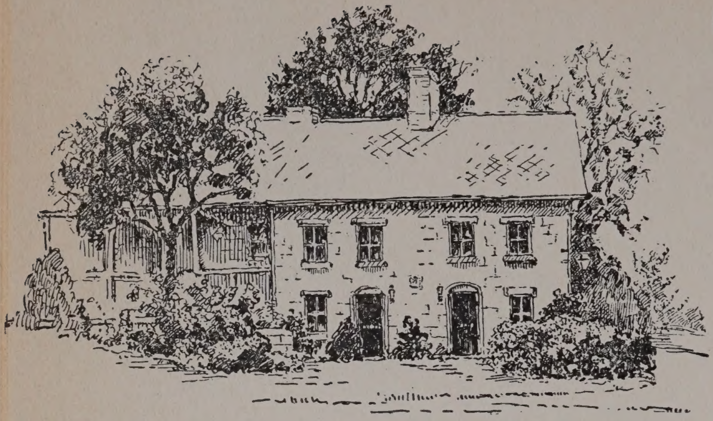
The vast empire of loneliness that shadowed the undeveloped regions of Ohio in the early days gave birth to many religious movements and cults. These various movements grew and prospered until civilization brought about changes that made their existence impracticable.

One of the most famous preachers who ever walked or rode pioneer trails was Lorenzo Dow. His place in history might be referred to as in the same category as John the Baptist, preaching "Prepare ye the way of the nation; make her paths straight."

He was a Methodist and preached for that church for a period of forty years, during which he traveled more than two hundred thousand miles.

His appearance was more like an Australian Bushman than an evangelist of the gospel. His pulpit was generally a stump, his temple a grove and his audience pioneers, many of whom had never seen a preacher. His language was simple, plain and to the point. He wore a long, shaggy beard and never cut his hair.

He introduced his manner of preaching to the western frontier, Canada, England and Ireland. No leader of pioneer life was more welcome than Lorenzo Dow; every cabin door was open to him and many children of two generations were named after him. The good accomplished by this man of the trail, history will never be able to record.



One of Ohio's Old Inns

THE HEADLEY INN

1802

About five miles west of Zanesville, on the old National Pike, is the famous Headley Inn. It sits in a picturesque location surrounded by hills that roll off into prairies. Many of the facts about its early existence have been lost. The old section of the Inn was erected in 1802, or thereabouts.

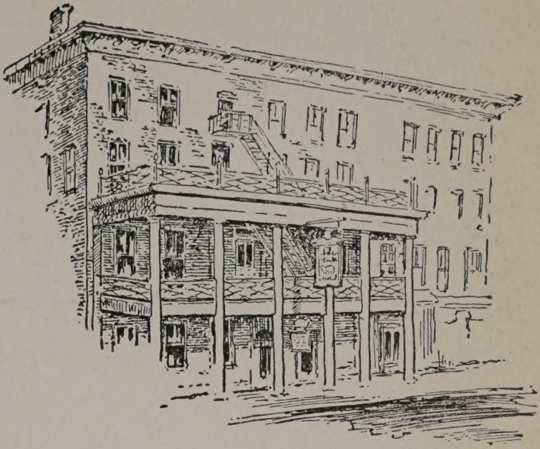
In 1830 a new section was added, according to a capstone above one of its doors. The structure is made of hewn stones and its walls are sixteen inches thick. The first floor was used as a dining room and bar. Its mammoth stone fireplace is still in perfect preservation.

At first the place was known as Five Mile Inn—as the five-mile post on the Pike was located directly across from its door. In early days it was a rendezvous for cattle drovers, sheep herders, pioneers, and now and then a gentleman of higher calling.

In the days when "old man Headley" owned and operated the tavern, trouble was often caused among drovers and neighbors by a pack of fifteen hounds owned by his two sons, Melim and Helim, of which songs and legends survive to the present.

The old Inn has been resurrected after resting undisturbed for over half a century. Dust has been brushed from its beams, cobwebs removed from its ceilings, floors scrubbed and fires relighted. Out in front among shrubs and flowers, an old sign: "Headley Inn" squeaks musically in the wind. Two enterprising daughters of Alexander Smith have opened its doors again to the public.

Oldest
Hotel
in Ohio



THE GOLDEN LAMB TAVERN

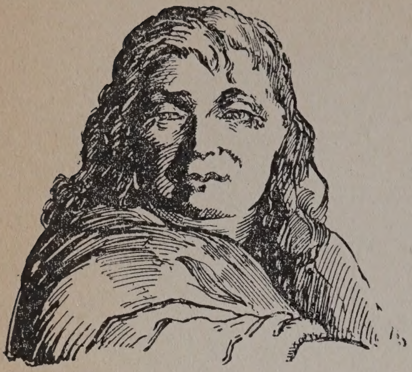
1815

"The Golden Lamb" at Lebanon is one of the most historic and romantic old landmarks in this section of the State. It was built by Ichabod Corwin, uncle to the famed Thomas Corwin who was the first white settler of Lebanon in 1815.

The Hotel was first known as "Henry Share's Tavern" and in years following as "Ohio and Pennsylvania Tavern at the Sign of the Golden Lamb." In its long history it has also been called "The Bradley House" and "The Lebanon House."

It is located within forty minutes drive from Cincinnati, on Route 42, in the heart of historical and beautiful Lebanon. Since the days of the early stagecoaches, the hotel has been a rendezvous for famous guests, both from America and from overseas. On the doors of many of the rooms, you will find printed the names of famous guests who in the past have occupied them. Along the hallways appear the names of Charles Dickens, Henry Clay, Vallandingham, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and DeWitt Clinton.

The summer showers and winter snows of a century and a quarter have beat upon the gables of this old hotel since the first guest signed its register. For more than a century, men from every walk of life have found lodgings for the night within its doughty walls, where legends of the past mingle with the events of the present day.



Ohio's
Woman
Scout

"MAD" ANN BAILEY

1700-1825

"Mad" Ann Bailey, Ohio's famous woman scout, was one of the strangest persons ever to ride the wilderness trails. Her appearance was only equaled by the strange events that shadowed her entire life.

She was born in Liverpool, London, kidnapped and brought to America and sold into servitude on the James River in Virginia for a price sufficient to pay her fare from England.

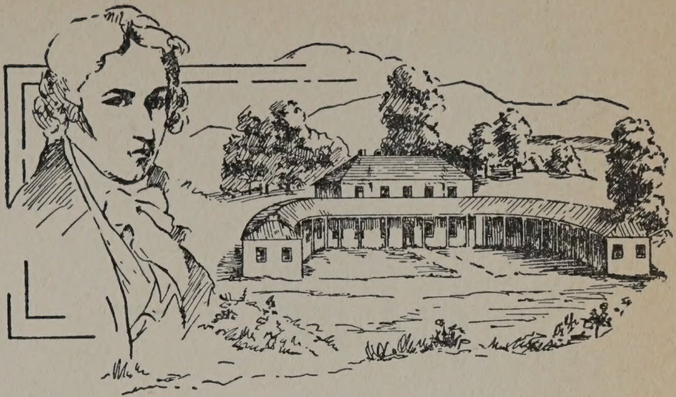
When thirty years of age, she married John Trotter, who was later killed at the battle of Point Pleasant. His death started "Mad" Ann on an Indian hunt, Wetzel fashion.

She became a scout and entered military service under Colonel William Clendenin, in whose service she exhibited the loyalty of a Paul Revere and the courage of a Betty Zane.

Her personal appearance was that of a rugged frontier scout. She carried a rifle, shot pouch, powder horn, a hunting belt, with scalping knife and tomahawk.

On a hilltop overlooking Gallipolis she built her own hut of fence rails, where she lived a quiet, simple life after calmer days had arrived for the frontier.

Apart from her wild life on the frontier, she found time to teach a Sunday School Class, but outside of this one social duty, she refused to mingle with the community life. After more than a century of service to her beloved hills, she was laid to rest in a park across the river from Gallipolis, overlooking the Battlefield of Point Pleasant.



BLENNERHASSETT'S ISLAND MANSION

1799-1811

Harman Blennerhassett, Lord of the Ohio Island Plantation, a descendant of King John, was born in Hampshire, England, in 1767, of Irish parentage.

In 1796 his father left him a fortune, after which he married Margaret Agnew, daughter of the Governor of the Isle of Man.

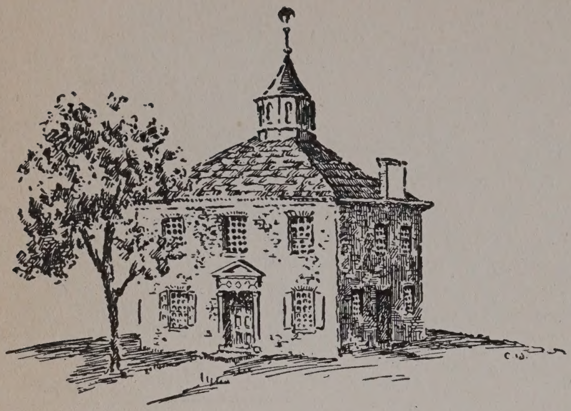
They came to America in 1797, lingering for a time in New York City, but not being satisfied there, migrated to Marietta.

At Marietta they purchased the beautiful island in the Ohio below the city. Here they erected a costly mansion; show place of the frontier. Under their extravagant management, the island became a miniature "Garden of Eden."

Here Aaron Burr later made his headquarters and so interested Blennerhassett in his scheme of western conquest that Blennerhassett guaranteed the cost of Burr's expedition. This wild scheme ended in the bankruptcy of Blennerhassett and the imprisonment of Burr.

Blennerhassett never regained his wealth and died in poverty in the Isle of Guernsey, 1831. His wife died in poverty in New York City in 1842. One son was killed in the rebel army, another in a drunken brawl in St. Louis and the other died of starvation in New York City. The mansion was burned in 1811 and never rebuilt.

Such is life, and strange were the fates that awaited many who cast their careers in the American wilderness.



Birthplace of Ohio's Constitution

FIRST CAPITOL BUILDING

1801

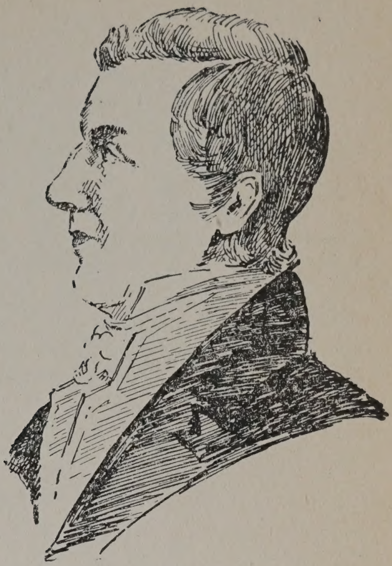
In the beginning of law and order in the Northwest Territory, there seemed to be much confusion as to where the headquarters should be established. During this period they were located in Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Zanesville, and lastly at Columbus, the permanent capital.

In 1800 the government was moved from Cincinnati to Chillicothe where the territorial legislature met in a two-storied log house. The building was a combination of government headquarters, residence, gambling house, court house, church, and singing school. It was also used as barracks for the soldiers in the War of 1812.

In 1800 a new stone structure was started and finished in 1801. The stone work was done by Major William Rutledge, a Revolutionary soldier. This was the first public building to be erected of stone in the Ohio territory.

It was in this historic building, November, 1802, that the convention met and drafted the Constitution of Ohio. In April, 1803, the first State Legislature assembled here and continued to do so until 1810. For a time thereafter the legislature met at Zanesville, returning to Chillicothe in 1813, where they continued to meet until 1816, when the capitol was permanently established at Columbus.

Ohio's
First
Governor



EDWIN TIFFIN

1766-1829

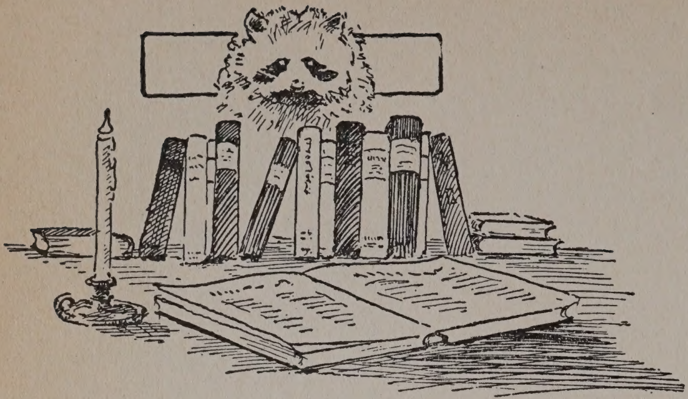
Edwin Tiffin, first governor of Ohio, was born in Carlisle, England, June 19th, 1766. He was given a good education in England and began the study of medicine, which he continued when he emigrated to America in 1784. He settled in Berkeley County, Virginia, and in 1789 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1790 Dr. Tiffin was ordained as a Methodist minister and continued to preach the remainder of his life, a powerful exponent of the Methodist faith.

In 1796 he migrated to Chillicothe and in 1799 was chosen to serve in the Territorial Legislature and was at once elected Speaker, serving in this office until Ohio became a state. In 1802 he became the President of the first Constitutional Convention at the conclusion of which he was nominated for the office of Governor with no opposition. He served two terms as Governor and was tendered the third term, which he graciously declined. During his term as Governor, he successfully suppressed Aaron Burr's plan for western conquest.

At the close of his term as Governor, he was elected to the U. S. Senate. He resigned this post in 1809 and the following year was elected to the State Legislature and again became Speaker.

After many faithful years in the service of the church, the State of Ohio, and the Nation, he died August 9th, 1829.



Coon
Skin
Library

THE WESTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1804

The famous Coonskin Library of Ohio was opened to the settlers in Athens County, Ames Township, February 2nd, 1804.

The group that settled in Ames Township was of an intellectual type. They were lovers of culture and higher learning. At a public gathering, where the social life of the settlement was the topic, the question of establishing a public library was discussed.

All felt the need of books but none could offer a way to furnish money with which to buy the books. Money was almost unknown, many young men having grown to manhood without even seeing a single coin. Nearly all the commercial life of the community was conducted on a barter basis.

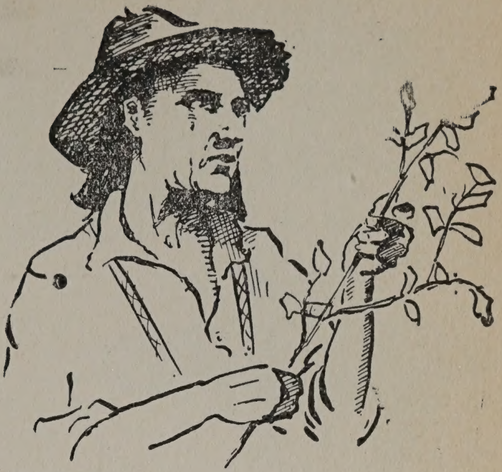
At this meeting it was decided to trap furs and send them to Boston in the custody of Samuel Brown, who would sell them to the agents of John Jacob Astor.

In Boston, Mr. Brown was accompanied by the famous Reverend Dr. Cutler, who aided him in the selection of the library, fifty-one volumes in all.

December 17th, 1804, at a meeting of the community in the home of Silvanus Ames, the books were received and Ephriam Cutler elected librarian, thus establishing the first public library in this section of the state.

The original bookcase and many of the volumes are now on exhibition, in the Ohio State Museum.

Ohio's First Philosopher



JOHNNY APPLESEED

1775-1847

John Chapman, better known as "Johnny Appleseed" was the best loved individual of pioneer times. There was not a farm house or cabin from Marietta up Duck Creek Valley, through the central and western part of the state that was not at some time visited by this naturalist and philosopher of the open trail.

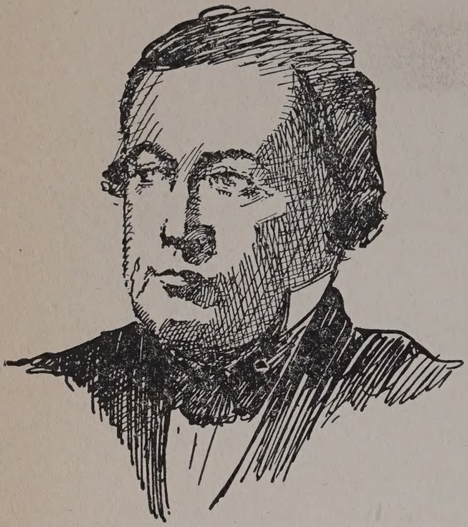
Chapman was the first to see the need of planting orchards on the frontier. He gathered his seeds from a cider mill in Pennsylvania, taking them down the river to Marietta and from there on his own back up the trails of Ohio. He peddled his trees from cabin to cabin, exchanging them for crude implements or six and one-half cents apiece.

He seldom wore shoes; his pants were ragged and baggy and much too short; his shirt bosom he used as a pocket to carry his books, thus earning the name of the "First Circulating Library in Ohio."

He was an ardent follower of the great Swedenborg and used every opportunity to plant the seeds of this faith as well as the appleseeds.

It is said that, were all the trees he planted grouped in one orchard, it would be by far the largest in the world.

A monument commemorates his life and deeds at Ashland and here and there, at the time of the writing of this book, a few of his trees still remain.



The Sage of Lebanon

THOMAS CORWIN

1794-1865

"In his laughter there was logic; in his wit, wisdom; and in his humor, a philosophy and philanthropy. He was a supreme artist with words. He was neither solemn nor dignified because he was neither stupid nor egotistic. He was the greatest orator of his time, the grandest that stood beneath our flag. Reverently, I lay this leaf upon his grave" —Robert G. Ingersoll at the grave of Thomas Corwin.

Thomas Corwin, who became Ohio's famous "Wagon Boy" and Sage of Lebanon migrated from Kentucky with his family when he was four years old.

From this humble pioneer farm he hewed for himself a place in the history of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in 1818. In 1822 he was elected to the State Legislature, in 1830 to Congress; he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1840 and to the United States Senate in 1844, in which office his record stands unsurpassed. In 1850 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury and was elected to Congress again in 1858, was appointed Minister to Mexico by Lincoln. Loved and respected by the nation, he died in Washington, December 18th, 1865.

His home, one time a Mecca for the nation's great, stands in the city that saw him rise from pioneer farmer to the seat of the humble great.

America's
Largest
Prehistoric
Fort

FORT ANCIENT

Students and men of science from every country in the world have visited Fort Ancient, largest fort of the Mound Builders on the American Continent.

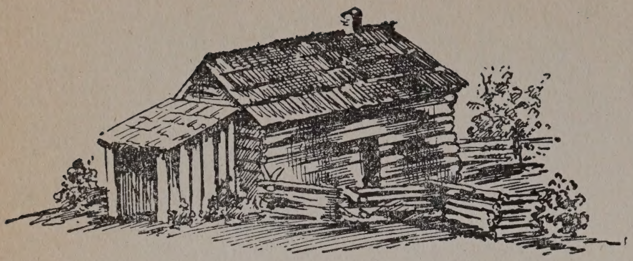
The fort is within easy reach of Cincinnati, about twenty minutes drive from the old historic town of Lebanon, situated on the Columbus-Cincinnati highway.

The exact purpose of this mighty piece of prehistoric work is unknown; however, most students agree it was used as some sort of defense. It is situated on the top of a high plateau, a little over nine hundred feet above sea level and two hundred and fifty feet above the Little Miami River that flows within its shadow.

The length of the walls surrounding the fort is more than three and one-half miles; they are between ten to twenty feet in height, inclosing an area of one hundred and twenty-six acres.

Nowhere in this part of the state can one find a more inspiring panorama than that afforded from this splendid lookout. Far below the fort, the Miami River wends its way among hills and rich bottom lands; here and there a farm breaks the landscape, giving one the impression of a modern Arcadia.

The fort is owned by the state and has been converted into a park with museums and buildings where rare "finds" and discoveries are exhibited.



First
Fraternity
Building in
America

OLD KENYON'S FRATERNITY LODGE

1852

In 1852 the Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter of Old Kenyon College located near Mount Vernon, decided to build a place for meetings of its own.

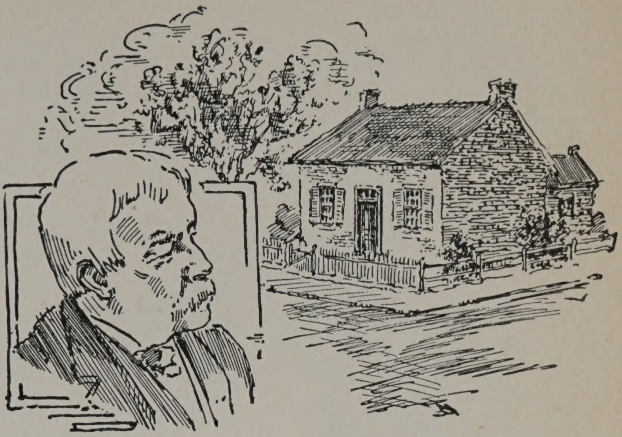
They selected a site in the deep woods surrounding the College grounds about a mile from the main buildings. A strong spring gushed from a deep gully near by, which fed a lovely stream, and made the selection ideal in every respect.

The structure, twenty feet wide, forty feet long, and ten feet high, was built of logs and roofed with oak clapboards six feet long. The floor and ceiling were carted from Mt. Vernon.

In the history of American fraternity life, Kenyon College stands paramount, as this was the first fraternity lodge built in the United States. The Trustees of the College encouraged the idea and set aside a large plot of land and furnished the material for its construction.

Men and women who go to college often establish connections and understandings that linger when all else is forgotten. It matters not whether the lodge is built of logs or granite, for it serves as a seat of that higher learning not found in text books or classroom. Here the dreams and plans of intimate associates are discussed by open fires and in confidence. Years later when fraternity members meet, the first remark is generally, "Do you remember back there when—?"

Dean of
American
Letters



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

1837-1920

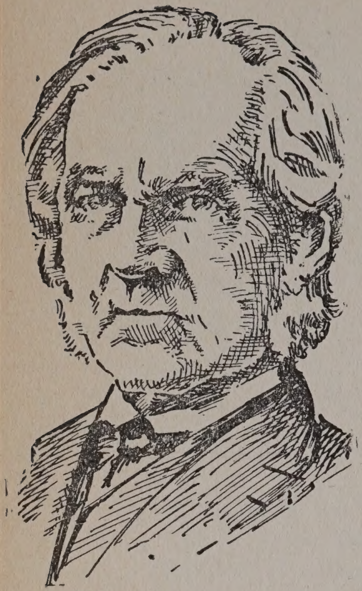
William Dean Howells, founder of the realist school of literature in America, was born in a small brick house in Martins Ferry, on the Ohio, March 1st, 1837.

When Howells was three years old his father moved to Butler County, where he published the Hamilton Intelligencer. In 1849 they moved to Dayton, where they bought and published The Dayton Transcript. This adventure, like the former, failed, but it was here that young Howells got his first journalistic training.

From Dayton, William Dean went to Columbus, where he secured work as a compositor on the Ohio State Journal, for which he received four dollars per week. While here, Howells struck up an intimate friendship with John J. Piatt, a poet and fellow worker. Together they published a volume of verse, "Poems of Two Friends."

Later Howells published a life of Lincoln, which resulted in his appointment as United States Consul to Venice. In 1866 he became assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly, finally becoming editor-in-chief.

During the later years of his life, he made his home in New York City, spending a greater part of his time in travel. He died in this city May 11th, 1920, leaving to posterity seventy volumes of fiction, history, travel, biography, and poetry.



A Pioneer Schoolmaster

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STONE

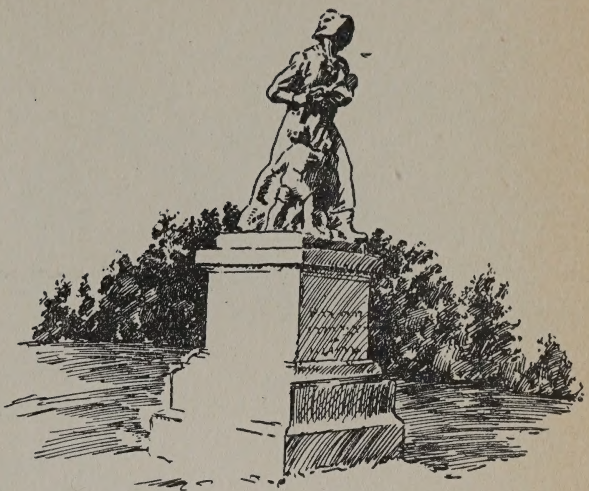
1782-1873

In pioneer days teachers were more difficult to obtain than were the books. Most of the schoolmasters were self-made men, trained in the "tough" school of pioneering and hardship.

Benjamin Stone was a master of this school. He was born in Rutland, Massachussetts, and came with his family to Marietta in the fall of 1790. The covered wagon in which the Stone family traveled was drawn by oxen owned by Rufus Putnam. Stone became one of the leaders of the settlement, teaching in the winter and surveying during the summer. In his later life he wrote a volume on pioneer hardships, "From Rutland to Marietta." He died February 4th, 1873, ninety-one years of age.

The following is a paragraph from one of his old school contracts: "Agreed between the people of Cats Creek (Lowell) and Benjamin F. Stone, to teach three months school for $36.00, nine of which to be paid in cash and the rest in wheat, rye, oats and corn delivered at Joseph Wells Mills. To furnish him board, washing, use of horse, convenient schoolhouse and firewood. To teach Grammar, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing and Reading. Subscribers to pay according to number of children."

Ohio's
Pioneer
Mother



THE MADONNA OF THE TRAIL

1928

When the Hand of Creation shaped all things, He wove throughout the Cloth of Life the thread of woman's soul. He filled her heart with intriguing mystery, that she might inspire her counterpart and build in him the strong fibers of a man.

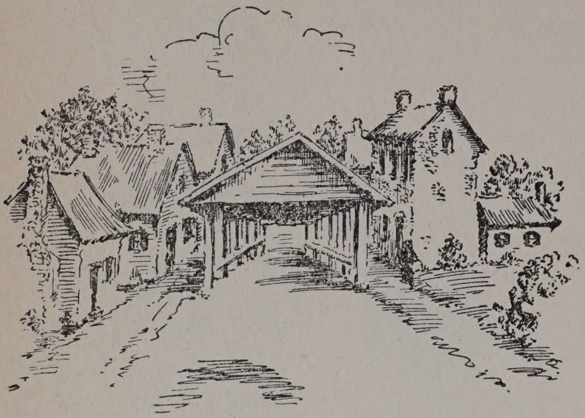
In her soul there runs the wildness of the wilderness, the vista of the plains, the romance of the sea and in her heart dwells the song of youth. In her fantastic dreams, empires come and go, fortunes are created and destroyed, thrones are made human and the humblest home made into a bit of heaven.

She will go into the Valley of Death for her loved ones and will climb with them to lofty heights.

Had the men of the Mayflower made the trip alone, they would have perished in the wilderness, for proud as man may be, he cannot endure hardship without the healing influence of woman.

Women rode in the covered wagons as the nation moved westward. When man saw the sun set on the Western slopes of the Great Divide, she was at his side and helped to build our nation into one of the great wonders of civilization.

Along the National Highway from Maryland to California are statues of the "Pioneer Mother." The above stands on the Old National Road, three miles West of Springfield and was the first of the series to be erected. It was designed by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, sponsored by the D. A. R. and made by H. Leimbach, a famous sculpturer.



Pioneer
City of
Culture

CHILLICOTHE

1796

Chillicothe, County seat of Ross County and capital of Ohio in 1803, 1812 and 1816 was laid out in a dense wilderness by Colonel Nathaniel Maisse, April, 1796.

As an inducement to bring new settlers to the community, Colonel Maisse gave a lot to each of the first settlers who located there. This was a wise and timely move, as it resulted in the establishing of twenty some log homes by the time winter set in.

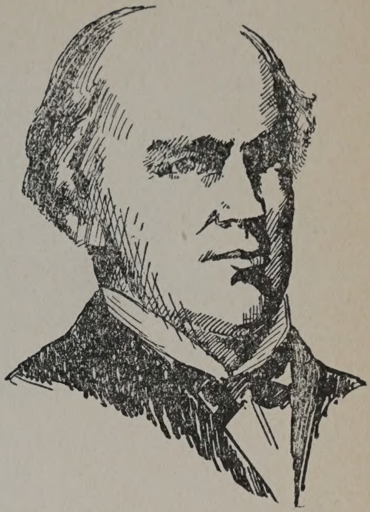
It was not long before the settlement became a thriving trading post. Later it became the capital of the Northwest Territory and later the capital of the state.

It was a recruiting center in the war of 1812, the Civil War, Spanish American War and the World War.

The beautiful hills surrounding the city are crowned by Mount Logan, named after the famous Indian Chief Logan of the Mingo tribe. This mountain is one of the highest points in Ohio. The Great Seal of the state found its inception from the inspiration of this mountain and forms the background of the seal's outline.

As long as our state remains, Chillicothe will be remembered as the place where the Constitution of Ohio was drafted and where that body of forward and far-seeing men first assembled as representatives of a free people.

From Hod Carrier to Chief Justice



SALMON P. CHASE

1808-1873

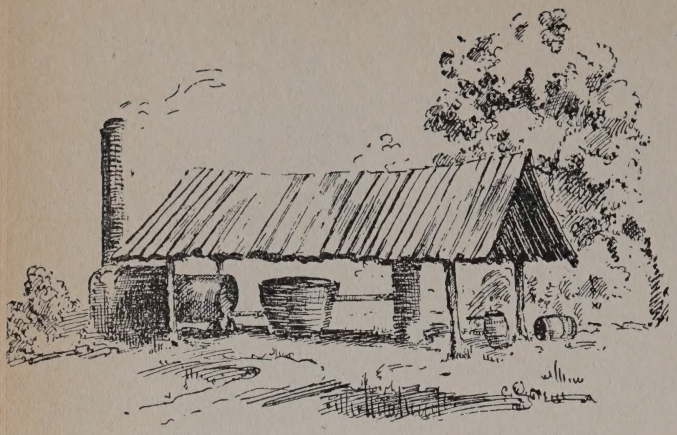
Salmon P. Chase, one of the loftiest personalities of his time, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13th, 1808. In 1820, after the death of his father, he migrated to Ohio to live with his uncle, Reverend Philander Chase, the first Episcopal Bishop in Ohio.

His boyhood days were spent on a farm, where he learned the rewards of hard work and the value of responsibility. He later worked his way through Dartmouth College, graduating in 1826, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He then settled in Cincinnati to practice law when he was only twenty-two years old.

In Cincinnati he became an ardent opponent to slavery and fought many cases for the runaway slaves. During these years, he was referred to as "The Man Who Walked With God." His sympathy for the unfortunate and his love of justice made him a man among men.

In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket on a platform opposing the extension of slavery. In 1861 Lincoln appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, which greatly aided the north in winning the Civil War. In 1864 he was appointed by Lincoln as Chief Justice of the United States.

He died in New York City, May 7th, 1873, and was buried in Washington; later his remains were removed to Cincinnati and buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.



A Pioneer Industry

PENNYROYALDOM

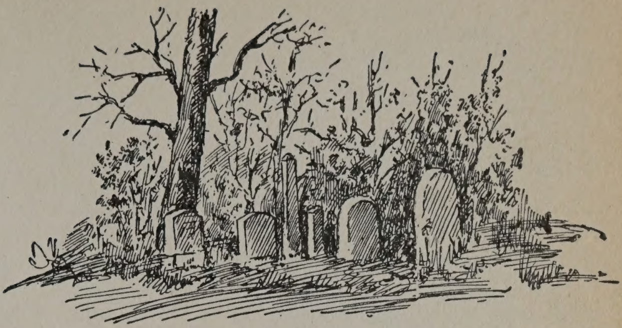
The Indians who inhabited the continent before the coming of the white man had long used certain herbs and plants for the healing of the body. This valuable information was handed to the white man as a part of the Indian contribution to the comforts of pioneer days.

Pennyroyal is a small plant that grows in abundance in the Eastern part of Guernsey County and in lesser degrees in other sections of that part of the state. It is valuable because of the healing oil extracted from its leaves. Sometimes the little bubbles of oil can be seen on the under side of the tiny leaves much as "Honey Dew" is sometimes found on the under side of hickory leaves at certain seasons of the year.

In the early days, when hard cash was even more scarce than the oil in pennyroyal, the industry was a Godsend to this section of Ohio.

This industry also serves as an example to many of us today, who have been called upon to weather one of the most bitter depressions known in our history. There is always a way out IF—and that is where the shoe pinches. The pioneers were placed in a position where each was compelled to stand upon individual ability to cope with trying situations. In pioneer times the government was not in a position to come to the aid of unfortunate citizens, as it is doing today. Independence and individualism made America, and when we surrender these fundamentals, we are no longer Americans.

Ohio's
Trail
Blazer



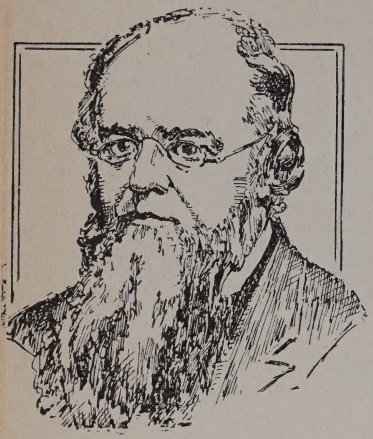
GRAVE OF EBENEZER ZANE

Ebenezer Zane, one of the foremost pioneers of the Ohio country, is buried at Walnut Grove cemetery at Martins Ferry on the Ohio River. In this historic old burying ground are also found the graves of Betty Zane, heroine of Fort Henry, Ebenezer Martin, founder of Martins Ferry, and Absalom Martin, who received the first land grant from the government. There are many Revolutionary, Mexican, and Civil War veterans buried here also.

Ebenezer Zane came to America with Penn and became a pioneer trail builder for the frontier country. By 1770 he had completed a trail down the Ohio from Pittsburgh to a point where he founded Wheeling. Here he established a trading post and a fort, where later Betty Zane became the heroine.

When the Ohio territory was opened to settlers, it was this intrepid Trail Blazer who built the first trail through the wilderness from the present site of Bridgeport to Zanesville on the Muskingum, thence south to Maysville, on the Ohio.

The opening of this trail that later became the first National Road in the west did much to assist in the settling of this vast territory. A marker could be placed on every mile of this trail as no other in America, covering so short a distance, can boast of so much history and romance.



Lincoln's Secretary of War

EDWIN M. STANTON

1814-1869

Edwin M. Stanton, a Gibraltar of individualism, was a man moulded by destiny to fill a great position during the Civil War. He was born at Steubenville on the Ohio, December 19, 1814, of parents who bequeathed him the sturdiness of the Quakers and the culture of the old South.

His father died when he was thirteen years old, which event terminated his schooling and forced him to work. However, not to be outwitted by fate, he devoted himself to study between busy times in the book shop where he found his first job.

His self-education was sufficient to admit him to Kenyon College. Soon his funds gave out and he took up the study of law at home.

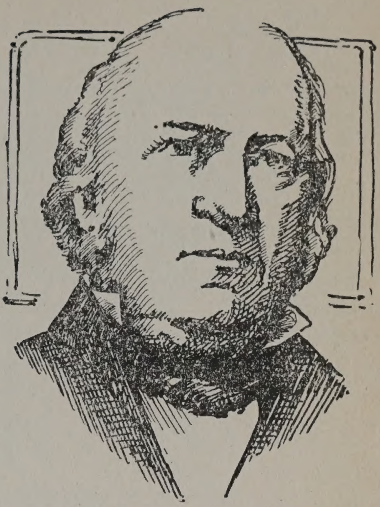
He was admitted to the bar in 1836 and practiced at Cadiz until 1839, gaining national fame through his honesty and sincerity.

President Lincoln overrode personal differences between the two and appointed Stanton as Secretary of War. In this office he lived up to the expectations of Lincoln.

President Grant appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1869. Stanton had always desired this high office, but before he could be sworn in, death intervened, and brought to a close his career.

Stanton died poor, but his reputation remains unsullied. He was an ideal statesman, able, conscientious and incorruptible.

The
Sage of
Lancaster



THOMAS EWING
1789-1871

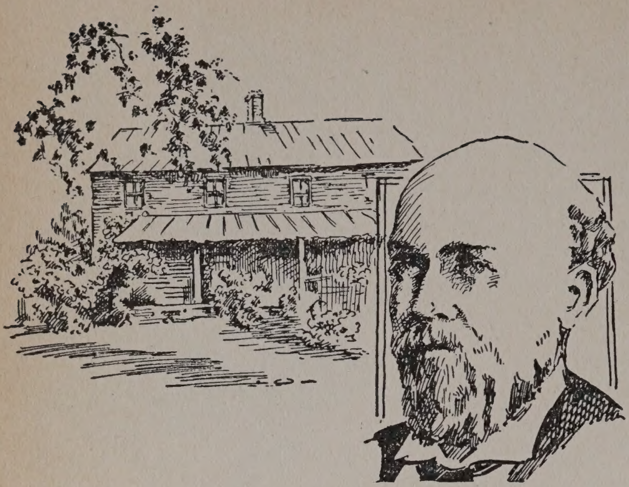
If bars and walls do not a prison make, neither did primeval surroundings of pioneer life form a barrier to the supreme greatness of Thomas Ewing.

Along about 1801, when Ewing was but twelve years old, the deep and lonely woods west of the Muskingum echoed his words as he recited:

"Arms and the man I sing who first from Troy
Came to the Italian and Lavinian shores,
Exiled by fate, much tossed by land and sea
By power divine and cruel Juno's rage;
Much, too, in war he suffered, 'till he reared
A city, and to the Latium brought his goods—
Hence, sprung his Latin progeny, the kings
Of Alba, and the walls of towering Rome."

From his early youth he was fond of books and walked many miles over frontier trails to borrow them. Later on he contributed ten coon skins toward the library at Athens and later opened up a law office in Lancaster. He was not long in earning the high esteem and admiration of his fellow-men at the bar, and the respect of the United States Supreme Court as one of the foremost lawyers in the nation.

In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, serving two terms. He was Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison and Secretary of the Interior under President Taylor.



Liberator of Bulgaria

JANUARIUS ALOYSIUS MAC GAHAN

1844-1878

Mac Gahan, whose pen changed the map of Europe, liberated Bulgaria, and became one of the greatest journalists in America, was born and spent his early life on a poor farm, located on Pigeon Roost Ridge, three miles south of New Lexington.

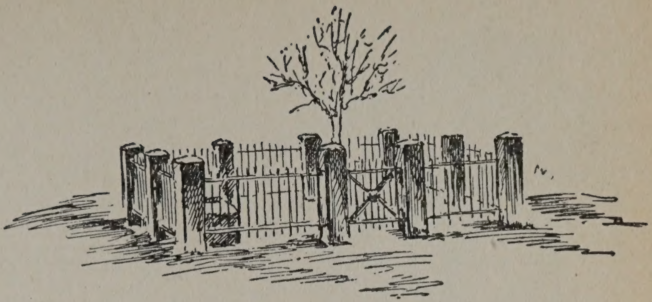
Mastering difficult circumstances, he prepared himself as a teacher and applied for the job of teaching the Pigeon Roost School, but was turned down due to his youth and inexperience. This cut him to his soul and so disappointed him that he left his home forever, to begin a series of travels that were to take him all over Europe, and to report all the wars there for a period of ten years.

His greatest work was the exposure of Turkish barbarism in Bulgaria, which brought about the liberation of that country. To this day, Mac Gahan is the idol and hero of Bulgarians who have created a national holiday to his honor.

Strange were the fates that shaped the career of this young man whose neighbors back on the farm one time scoffed at his desire to teach their country school.

Before his sun had reached the high noon of his life, he died in Constantinople while caring for an ill friend. His body was later brought back to the United States and buried among his native hills of Ohio.

Ohio's First Missionary



DAVID ZEISBERGER GRAVE

1721-1808

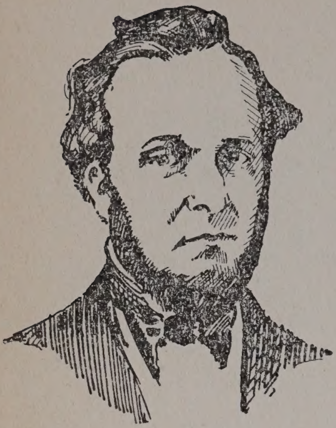
On route sixteen, five miles south of New Philadelphia, in Goshen Cemetery is the grave of David Zeisberger, famous Moravian Missionary and founder of Schoenbrunn, first settlement in Ohio.

Had the Christian philosophy of this missionary been applied to all the Indians of the American Continent, the bloody wars during pioneer days would have been unknown. His was a philosophy of peace, love, and brotherhood.

Under his guidance the teaching of Christ was brought to the Indians, many of them accepting the Great Spirit of the white friend. He was loved, respected, honored, and trusted by the Indians and their chiefs. Not only did he preach and practice love among the savages, but he planned his settlement along beautiful lines as now restored in a state park, where he planted orchards and rows of Lombardy poplars. He opened the first school and the first Protestant Church in Ohio.

During the trying times of the Revolution, Zeisberger and his colony prevented attacks from the British upon the Colonists. Had not this Christian settlement been established in the Tuscarawas Valley, the story of the Revolution would have been vastly different and perhaps ended tragically for the Colonists.

During the raid of Williamson, the settlement was deserted, and the missionaries moved north to the Sandusky country. Zeisberger died November 17th, 1808, at the age of eighty seven.



Author of
"Tippecanoe
and Tyler
Too"

ALEXANDER C. ROSS

In 1840 about the time Ohio was passing out of the log cabin stage, William Henry Harrison was nominated for the presidency.

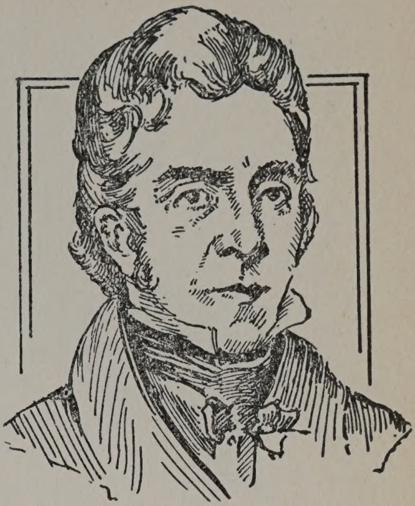
Harrison was the first to be selected from Ohio for this office. The opponents to his election tried to disqualify him in the eyes of the voters by statements that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider.

These statements made the "Buckeyes" angry, with the result that this campaign became one of the greatest in the history of the union.

Alexander C. Ross, a citizen of Zanesville, wrote the campaign song, entitled "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." This song assumed national popularity when Ross, attending a meeting in New York City, was asked to sing for the audience, where he was introduced as a "Buckeye" from the "Buckeye State." His song was received with such popularity that it was immediately taken up by the public, sung in saloons, on the streets, and at all political gatherings.

During this campaign the "Buckeye Log Cabin" also won immortal fame. These cabins were placed on wheels and were seen in all political gatherings and parades. This campaign did more to make the word "Buckeye" known throughout the Union than any other event. To give some idea of the tremendous force of the campaign, 75,000 people assembled at a Harrison meeting at Dayton. This is one case in American politics where a song swept a president into office.

Father of Abolitionism



BENJAMIN LUNDY

1789-1839

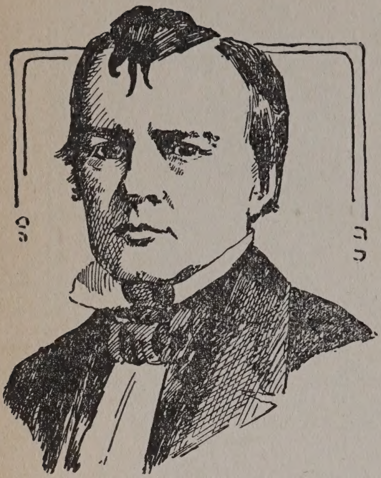
St. Clairsville on the Old National Pike, was the home of Benjamin Lundy, who became the father of the Abolitionist movement and placed Ohio as the first state to set in motion a moral force which eventually emancipated the negro race.

While Lundy was working at the trade of saddle-maker in Wheeling, West Virginia, he wrote in his diary: "I heard the wail of the captive; I felt his pang of distress, and the iron entered my soul."

From Wheeling he moved to St. Clairsville in Ohio, where he opened his own leather shop. Here he organized the "Union Humane Society" and wrote articles for papers and magazines against the curse of slavery.

His activities in behalf of emancipation took him all over the country, from the Green Mountains of Vermont to the banks of the Mississippi. In Boston he met and converted William Lloyd Garrison to his cause, who later became the nation's greatest champion of negro liberation.

Lundy's life was filled with hardships and persecution. He tramped thousands of miles on foot, calling from door to door, enlisting people in his cause. He was stoned, mobbed, his property burned, and he was hounded with poverty during the entire period of his humane work. Garrison said of the great liberator, "He combined the meekness of Howard and the boldness of Luther."



Ohio's
Pioneer
Industrialist

DAVID TOD

1805-1868

David Tod, Ohio's second War Governor, was born at Youngstown of parents who emigrated to Ohio in 1800.

David was admitted to the bar in 1827, beginning his practice penniless, but soon earned fame and fortune by thrift, industry and talent.

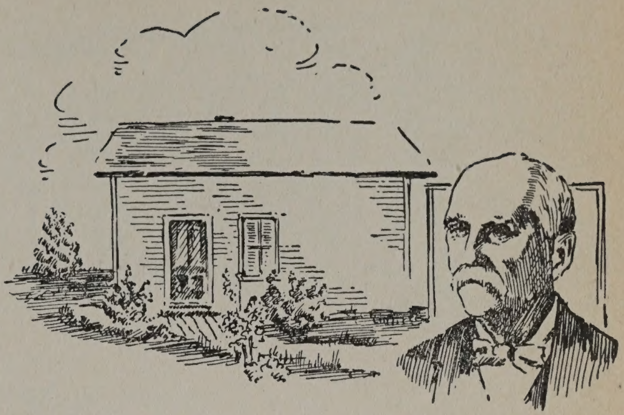
Later he became President of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, and it was in this position that his executive and business ability was exemplified. Through his tireless energy, the vast coal fields of the Mahoning Valley were developed.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Tod was a strong advocate of compromising the difficulties of the north and south, but after the attack upon Fort Sumter, he threw his tremendous forces on the side of the Union.

In 1861 he was nominated for the office of Governor on the Republican ticket and was elected by a majority of 55,000 votes. He was Governor during the darkest period of the war and filled the office with dignity, sympathy, and understanding, using every influence at his command to carry on in the spirit advocated by President Lincoln.

After his term expired and the Civil War was over, he retired to his home at "Brier Hill" Youngstown, which formerly belonged to his father.

Author of "Dixie"



DANIEL DECATUR EMMETT

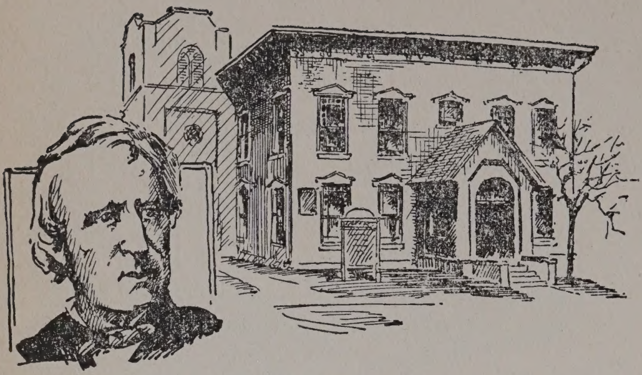
1815-1904

The author of America's favorite song, "Dixie," was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, October 29th, 1815, and died there June 28th, 1904.

In 1839, while a member of Bryant's Minstrels, then playing in New York City he composed his famous song which became popular overnight. It was played at public gatherings, sung on the sidewalks and in homes all over the land. It was carried to the battlefields, where it became the inspirational song of the southern armies.

Of his famous song it has been said, "Dixie was on the lips of the southern legions as they marched to the field. It was the battle cry of Pickett's men when they charged at Gettysburg, the peace offering of Lincoln at the dawn of national reunion, the air to which the boys in blue kept step as they bore arms for the liberation of Cuba. It survived the cause that went down in the cataclysm of Civil War."

This song has earned a place of appreciation in the hearts of Americans that will live as long as song continues to portray the yearnings of the heart, the romance and struggles of people perpetuated by undying love.



Prosecutor of Lincoln's Assassin

JOHN A. BINGHAM

1815-1900

Cadiz, capital of Ohio's blue-grass region, located in Harrison County, it is claimed, has produced more famous people than any small city in the nation.

Among her famous sons, John A. Bingham perhaps leads the list, Bingham was the son of a carpenter of the sturdy stock that settled the blue-grass hills.

Early in life he took up the study of law and later practiced successfully in Cadiz. He gained fame and recognition as a speaker in the famous Harrison "Log Cabin" campaign.

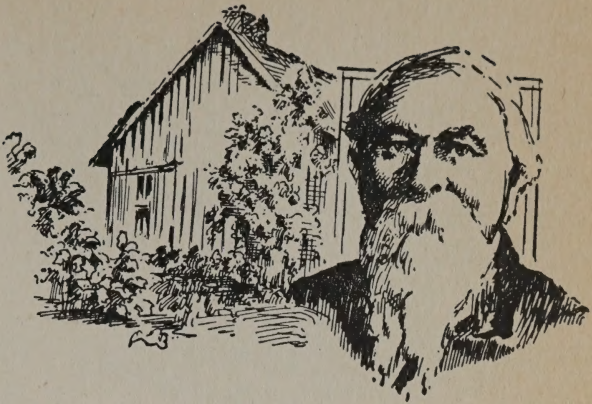
In 1854 he was elected to congress, where he served with high honors until he was appointed Minister to Japan, which position he held for twelve years.

As a speaker he was forceful and convincing and, above all, he was a clear thinker and a fine logician. He played an important part in the prosecution of the assassins of President Lincoln and in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Perhaps his greatest work was the drafting of the first section of the fourteenth amendment, which forbid any state by law to infringe upon the rights or deny divine individualism to any citizen.

His entire life was devoted to the defense of freedom, individualism and the privilege of all Americans to seek happiness in any manner best suited to their abilities. He carved for himself a name as lasting as his beloved Cadiz hills, where he sleeps amid the cherished memories of those who revere his name.

Second
Secretary of
Agriculture



JEREMIAH M. RUSK

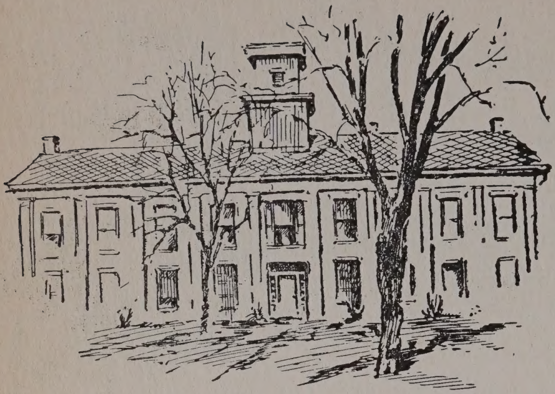
"Uncle Jerry"

The father of Jeremiah Rusk was one of the first pioneers to settle in Perry County. In 1813 he moved in from Clayton Township and settled on Buffalo Creek. They resided here until 1826, when they moved to Bearfield Township and purchased a very large tract of land on which Porterville now stands. When this village was first settled, it was known as Ruskville.

On this large farm Jeremiah was born July 17th, 1830, being the youngest of ten children. As public schools were unknown at this time, he attended a subscription school supported by individuals according to the number of children they had in school. Later when the community boasted a public institution, he received all the training offered by this "Vanguard" of American education.

On the farm he learned the fundamentals of life, namely, hard work, responsibility, management, and he inherited a love of the "good earth."

When twenty-three years old, he removed to Wisconsin, where he again engaged in farming. Later, he joined the National Army, earning the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. He also served six years as a Republican in Congress. He was Governor of Wisconsin several terms; in the cabinet of Harrison, and served as the second Secretary of Agriculture. To his associates, Rusk symbolized the spirit born of the soil and hard work.



A House of Rare Treasures

JOHNSON - HUMRICKHOUSE MUSEUM

1931

The Johnson-Humrickhouse Museum, one of the finest in the state, is located in Coshocton, a beautiful city in the Tuscarawas River Valley.

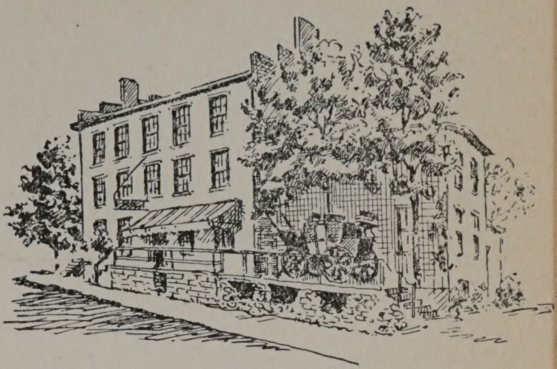
The museum was founded by David M. and John H. Johnson in 1931 to commemorate the important contributions to Coshocton's progress by the pioneer Johnson and Humrickhouse families.

The founders dreamed of such an institution from their early youths. Later when the good fortunes of life came their way, they traveled the wide earth in search of rare arts and materials, in order to bring their dream to full and complete realization.

A visit to the museum is like a journey to many foreign lands. Here is found expensive Belgian laces, rare pottery from China and Japan, gems from India, and Mexican products of ancient antiquity. Samples of the finest products of every country of note throughout the world are represented here, and in accordance with the founders' will, is used for educational purposes.

The educational program is quite extensive for a small museum. City and county school programs, talks to adult clubs and other groups, art and craft classes, a camera club, story hour for children, and study courses are among the educational and cultural activities offered free to the public.

Where
Evangeline
Hunted
Gabriel



THE STAGE COACH TAVERN

1840

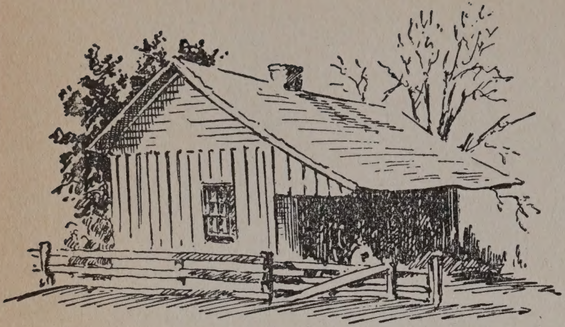
At the close of President Van Buren's administration, a pioneer family by the name of Johnson opened a tavern at Coshocton, under the name of "The Prince House" (the present Stage Coach Tavern).

The life of a century ago is vividly recalled by its seven foot fireplaces, stone walls three feet thick, old bank vault, original key board, bank department, and fixtures of hand made brass ornaments and keys.

It is surrounded by historic shrines and places, among them the site of Bouquet's Camp, Council House of the Delaware Indians, Old Stone Fort at Isleta, burying grounds of a pre-historic tribe, White Woman's Village and where Evangeline rested in her search for her lover, Gabriel.

The building was restored in 1925 and opened to the public under the name "Stage Coach Tavern." It is located in Coshocton on Second street between Main and Chestnut, and is one of the finest examples of pioneer taverns in the state.

A part of the front porch is set aside to exhibit an old stage coach used a century ago, which is a pleasant reminder of the mode of travel used by men and women who carved our nation from the wilderness. They were men who cut loose from civilization, shaped their destiny and that of our nation by sheer faith and courage.



Where Highway Tolls Were Paid

OLD TOLL GATE

1835-1895

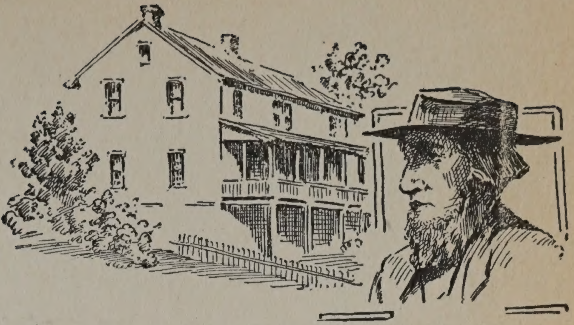
On a farm near Somerset stands an old reminder of the Civil War days, when tolls were collected on the highways. It is now used as a granary and a tool shed. Before its present use it was located on route twenty-two.

In the early sixties, when the stage coach, with its eight-horse teams, plied the Maysville Pike that ran from Maysville via Somerset to Zanesville, this old building served as a toll house. Here the long, smooth-worn pole swung across the road halting travelers until they paid their toll. It served this highway from 1835 to 1895 when the state took over the road. The fee charged to travel the road was not much considering the advantages over the old dirt trails that wound through the wilderness.

It was customary in the absence of money to use potatoes, apples, meat or grain and in some cases a farmer was given credit until such time as he could pay his fees.

The age of the stage coaches and the old pikes was one of the most thrilling and romantic periods in the development of the West. Traveling over these same old routes today in modern cars at speeds undreamed of among our pioneer fathers, one is led to wonder if we have been softened by the marvels of science, invention, and progress.

Ohio's Master Farmers



AMISH AND MENNONITES

"Sons of the Soil"

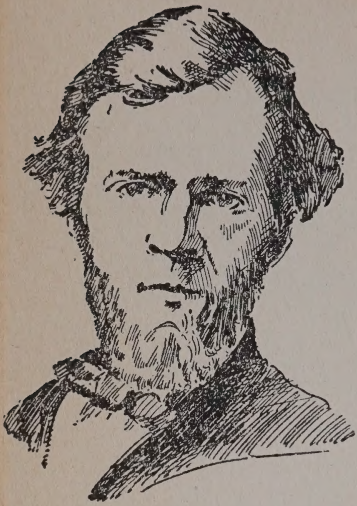
The Amish and Mennonites that inhabit a large section of Ohio between Coshocton and Dover and as far north as Canton are a branch of the Evangelical Protestant faith founded in Switzerland in the fifteenth century. They first became an organized group in Zurich led by Conrad Grebel and his compatriots.

They were and still are opposed to war, refuse to accept charity, take oaths or the holding of political offices.

In 1620 a division developed in their church, one group being led by Jacob Amen, who became the pioneer leading his followers to Pennsylvania and Ohio.

There is a slight difference between the Amish and the Mennonites' faith, but both groups are plain people. They are recognized as the finest farmers in America. Their houses and fences are painted white. No briars or rubbish can be found in their fence rows.

In some sections, the colonial tradition of bundling still exists. The home life is the personification of humility. No pictures, rugs, books, curtains or bathrooms are permitted. They are honorable, honest, and speak a mixture of English, Dutch, and German. Their combined wealth in Ohio totals many millions of dollars, yet none are permitted to own cars, although they may ride in them. Their dress is of black broad-cloth; they wear broad rimmed hats; the chin whiskers of the men give them a badge of distinction, the essence of simplicity.



A Pioneer Photographer

EZEKIEL C. HAWKINS

1808-1862

Ezekiel Hawkins was the pioneer photographer of the West, or rather the person whose genius and untiring experiments made the present photograph possible. He was the first man in the United States, and perhaps the first in the world to use collodion in the preparation of the glass on which negatives are taken.

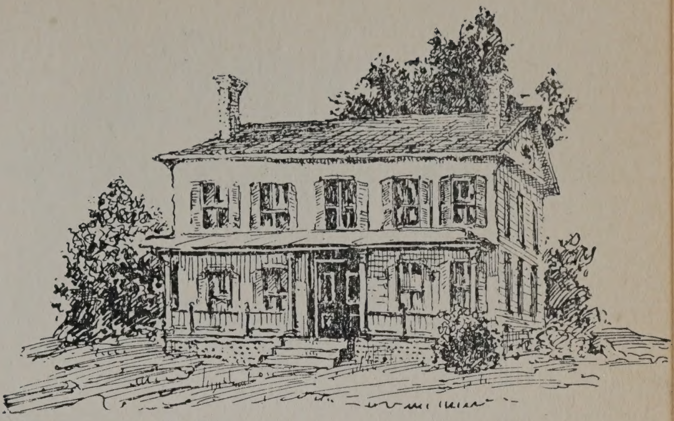
He was the son of Reverend Archibald Hawkins, one of the pioneer settlers of Steubenville, who migrated from Baltimore in 1811 when Ezekiel was three years old.

In this early period of Ohio little opportunity was afforded to young men and women to properly equip themselves with education or training for any given vocation. Therefore it depended upon the individual ability to cope with difficult situations and problems.

Hawkins, gifted with infinite patience and strong determination, traveled far, associated with inventors, corresponded with the best in America and abroad in order to gather the information needed to perfect his photographical experiments. The particular scientific discoveries of the genius matter little to us today; however, he should be remembered as one of those pioneers who helped to pave the way for greater accomplishments for civilization.

The genius devoted his entire life and all the money he earned to the perfection of photography and did the best photographic work in the America of his time. Many an old family album contains tin-types of ancestors of this period.

A
Jefferson
Landmark



THE FITCH HOMESTEAD

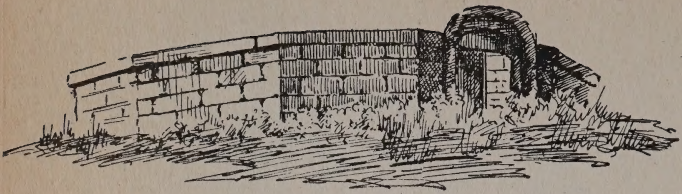
1824

The Fitch Homestead at Jefferson in Ashtabula County is a remarkable example of early colonial architecture in Ohio. Surrounded by great shade trees and century old apple trees, it has acquired a dignity that bespeaks its association with literature and historical events.

The house was built in 1824 by Cyrus T. Smity, a wealthy lawyer from Philadelphia, who practiced law here in the early days of Jefferson. The house is in a fine state of preservation and has been owned only by three people since it was erected.

William Dean Howells, the famous "Buckeye" author, mentions the home in two of his books: "Years of My Youth" and "My Literary Passions." He also mentions the fact that he attended literary gatherings around the fireside, where Thackeray and Dickens were the invisible guests.

O. H. Fitch of Norwich, Connecticut, bought the house in the early '70's. He was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of the Mayflower and he began to practice law in Ashtabula County in 1832. He was a director and president for 36 years of Ashtabula County's first bank, The Farmers' Bank of Ashtabula. He was Ohio State representative and Ashtabula County prosecutor. In 1861 he was appointed by Secretary of the United States Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, as a United States agent to obtain subscriptions to the national loan, authorized by the United States Congress. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1854 until his death in 1882.



America's
Strangest
Landmark

THE PRESIDENT'S ACRE

1817

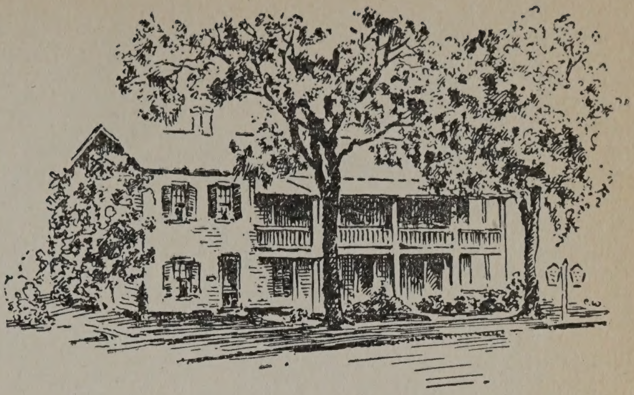
In 1817 Nathaniel Wilson, Jr., a pioneer of the Lancaster section, set aside a plot of ground to be used as a cemetery for his family. In order to preserve the graves from vandals and to prevent neglect in their care and upkeep, he deeded it to the President of the United States to be handed on to successive Presidents as long as the nation exists.

He inclosed the plot of ground with a high wall built of perfectly quarried stones of immense size. The work is the finest example of perfect stone masonry in Ohio. While the stones were being placed in position, Wilson, who was always present, blessed the work by reading from his old Scotch Bible. In the center of the plot he planted a young cedar of Lebanon, imported from Palestine.

He wanted the entire section surrounded by a fence to further insure its protection and, to make sure that material could be had for this purpose, he planted a field of locust trees near his home, which he also deeded to President Martin Van Buren in 1838.

This is the only cemetery in America deeded to the President of the United States and stands as a monument to a grand old pioneer, whose love of life and tender regards for the dead was as outstanding as the stone-walled plot he left for posterity.

Granville's
Historic
Landmark



BUXTON TAVERN

1812

"A region of repose it seems
A place of slumber and of dreams,
Remote among the wooded hills."
Longfellow.

While America was fighting the second war for Independence from Great Britain, Orrin Granger, a pioneer of Granville, built and operated a tavern at this outpost.

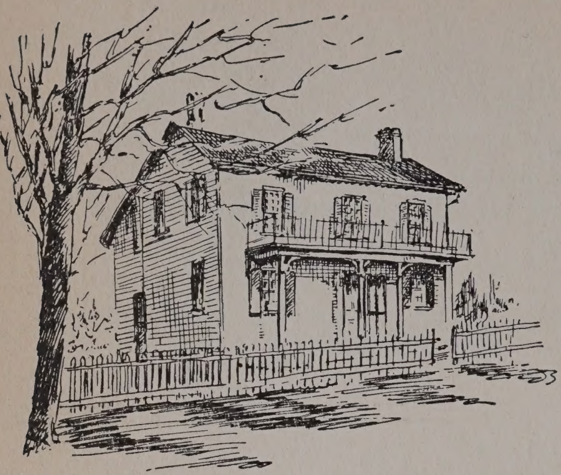
The tavern still in use is in an excellent state of preservation and is operated by Mrs. Ethel Bounell, at the time of the publishing of this book.

The old, curly maple desk in which the register of the guests was kept has been presented to the Granville Historical Society. Many of the old-time relics of the tavern are still in use.

One of the most outstanding events in the history of this tavern is the fact that it was leased and used for a time by the Granville Female College, one of the first institutions in Ohio devoted entirely to the education of women.

Among the famous guests who have been entertained in this historic old shrine are found the names of Harriette Beecher Stowe, James Whitcomb Riley, Bill Nye, Dewitt Talmadge and Francis W. Shepardson.

Granville is one of the most picturesque cities in the state. Its wide streets and spreading trees, its old churches and the lovely buildings of Denison University combine to give it an atmosphere that is distinctly colonial.



Author of "Darling Nelly Gray"

BENJAMIN RUSSEL HANBY

1833-1867

During the close of the generation that studied the famous McGuffey readers, school opened in hundreds of little red school houses over Ohio by the singing of American songs; also by prayer and a reading from the Bible. One of the songs that always found a warm spot among the children was "Darling Nelly Gray."

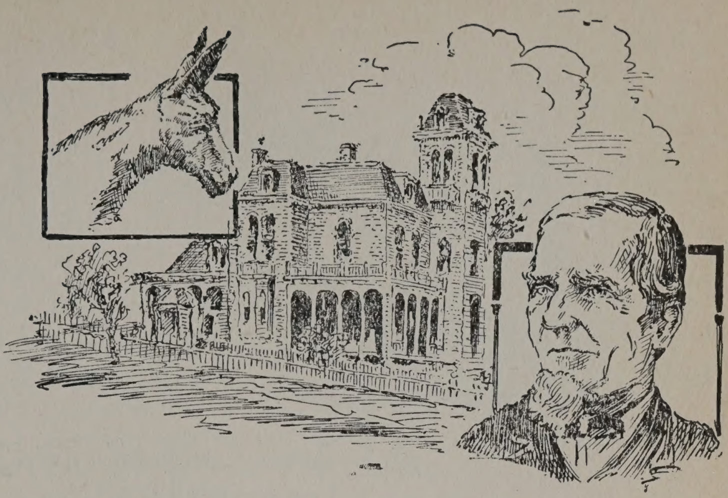
This famous and popular song was written by Rev. Hanby in Westerville in the year 1858, and dedicated to Cornelia Walker.

Hanby was born in Rushville, Fairfield County, and was the eldest son of Bishop William Hanby of the United Brethren of Christ.

After graduating from Otterbein University in 1858, he traveled as an agent for the school. The early part of his life was associated with educational work and preaching for the United Brethren faith. Later he felt his views were far too liberal for the orthodox church and resigned to devote his life to the writing of songs for schools and churches.

He earned the title as the Foster of Ohio. His songs were of the same emotional appeal. While Darling Nelly Gray was his most popular song, many others are still cherished and remembered. Among them "Little Tillie's Grave" and "Old Shady, the Song of the Contraband" which became to the northern army what Dixie was to the southern.

The House That Jack Built



JACOB HEATHERINGTON'S MANSION

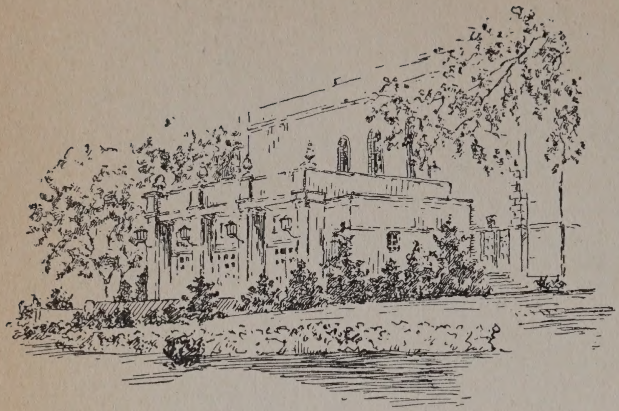
Built 1870

One of the finest old mansions on the Ohio River was built by Jacob Heatherington, a pioneer miner, who dedicated the structure to his mule, which he called Jack.

Heatherington was born in England in 1814, and came to America with his parents, who settled at Bellaire about 1830. The Heatheringtons were the first to introduce the English methods of coal mining in the United States.

When Jacob was twenty-three, he rented a mine and went in debt for eight acres of land. He began operating his mine alone, wheeling the coal out by hand. Later on he bought a mule, which he used to pull the coal to the surface. His business increased at such a rapid pace that he became one of the richest men in eastern Ohio. He owned many steam boats on the Ohio and considerable property in his surrounding community. He used his mule, which lived to be forty years old, for many years, and, when he built his mansion overlooking the Ohio, he took the mule through the house and talked to him as though he were human. Over the doorway of the house, he placed a marble bust of the mule's head.

Although Heatherington was unable to read or write, he was one of the outstanding examples of industry and thrift produced in the early days of the state.



Ohio's
Oldest
University

OHIO UNIVERSITY

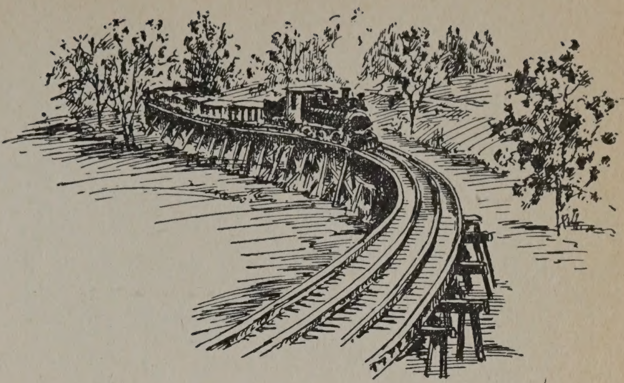
1802

The history of Ohio University goes back to the organizing of the Ohio Company, March 1st, 1786, and to the famous Ordinance of 1787. Through the special activity of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Congress donated two townships of land as a perpetual endowment for a university. Dr. Cutler, a graduate of Yale, in his home in Ipswich, Massachusetts, planned the organization of the college. The charter, modeled after that of Yale, was authorized by the Territorial Legislature and approved by Arthur St. Clair, the Governor of the Northwest Territory, January 8, 1802.

The institution was first called the American Western University. On February 18, 1804, the Ohio Legislature passed another act "establishing a university in the town of Athens." This act differed from the act of 1802. At this time the name was changed to the Ohio University.

From a small beginning the institution has grown until now it has a resident student body of 3024 and a faculty of 215. Founded as a liberal arts college, it has expanded until today it comprises seven colleges: the University College (for freshmen), the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Education, the College of Fine Arts, and the Graduate College. Its varied curricular offerings are designed to provide a broad educational program to young men and women at a nominal cost.

"Zigzag Bent and Crooked" Railroad



OHIO'S NARROW GAUGE R. R.

"The Poor Man's Railroad"

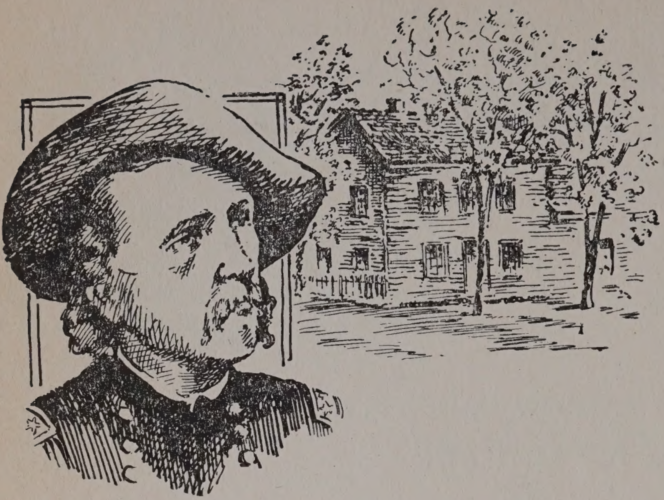
One of the most famous railroads of Eastern Ohio was the B. Z. & C., Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati, a narrow gauge road that twisted painfully through the rough, broken hills of Belmont, Monroe, Noble and Muskingum Counties, beginning at Bellaire and terminating at Zanesville on the Muskingum.

The road was built in the "Seventies." Most of the work and material was supplied by farmers through whose sections the road passed. Much of the right of way was donated and the money was supplied by subscription as the road progressed.

For years the road was the outlet for farmers living in the hills between the Ohio River and the Muskingum. During the oil boom days of the Woodsfield section, the road prospered and earned dividends. Later on, after the boom days passed and the coming of improved highways and the automobile, the road, unable to compete with improvements, discontinued its operation.

The right of way now has somewhat the appearance of the trail of some mighty pre-historic serpent that crawled among the valleys and over the hills.

The average speed of the train was about sixteen miles per hour. At places on the road it was so crooked, it is said, that a man riding in the caboose could shake hands with the engineer. Stories, songs and memories of the road still linger among the hill people in whose lives this road played an important part.



Hero of Little Big Horn

GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER

1839-1876

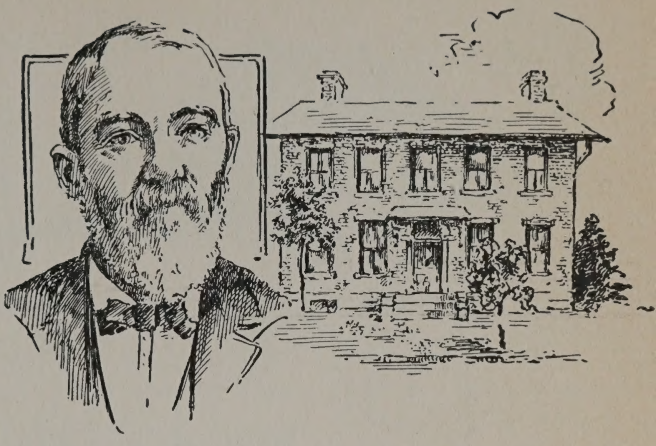
The undying fame of General Custer was shaped by the fortunes of war much as his father, a village blacksmith, shaped molten iron on his anvil in the village of New Rumley in Harrison County, near Cadiz, where the General was born December 5th, 1839.

Custer was born in a period of unrest that preceded the Civil War. The hills resounded with oratory against the curse of slavery. Later, when the South withdrew from the Union, Custer dashed away from the blue grass hills of Harrison County, after due training at West Point, to render unsurpassed service in the cause that could not be defeated.

In the Civil War, eleven horses were shot from under him; he received many bullet holes in his hat, was crushed under a falling horse, was wounded in the thigh. His men captured 111 pieces of artillery, 65 battle flags and 10,000 prisoners. He never lost a flag or gun and was never defeated.

At the close of the Civil War, he was sent into the plains to help subdue the Indians. At Little Big Horn, far outnumbered by savage Indians, he and his gallant men were massacred. He towered above the dust and smoke, an immortal symbol of American bravery, and in his death dealt a deadly blow to the warring tribes of the plains. Later came peace between the red men and the whites, as deep and lasting as the sleep of General Custer.

Sage of
Morgan
County



DR. H. L. TRUE

1845-1912

Dr. True, the Sage and Naturalist of Morgan County's rugged hills, was born in Athens County, June 4, 1845, of a pioneer family.

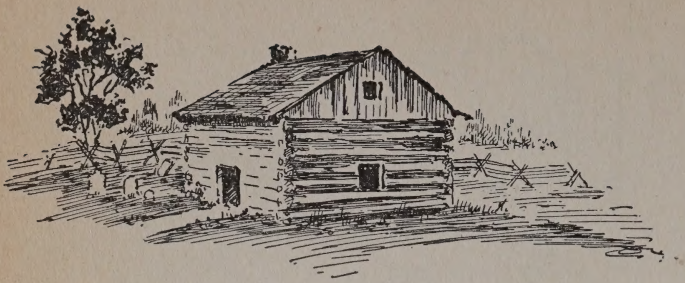
He received his medical training at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. He graduated with the class of 1871 and devoted his life to the cause of Eclecticism, becoming an authority in his chosen profession.

As a physician he was held in high esteem by his patients and for many years enjoyed an exceptionally large practice.

As he rode horseback over the country, no flower, shrub, plant or weed escaped his attention. He was recognized as one of the foremost botanists in Ohio and was a member of the Ohio State Academy of Science and was also President of the Morgan County Scientific Society.

He was an authority on geology and the author of a book, "The Cause of the Glacial Period," which upset all previous theories on the subject. The book is now accepted by scientists as the true solution of one of the great problems of the scientific world.

During his entire life he was a leader among his fellow men. He possessed a kindly nature, an excellent sense of humor, and shared the joys and sorrows of his neighbors among the rolling hills of the beautiful Muskingum. In every respect he was one of those rare human century plants that bless cerain communities.



Symbol of
Pioneer
Faith

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

1800

Soon after pioneers blazed trails into the black wilderness of Ohio, missionaries of the Methodist faith followed.

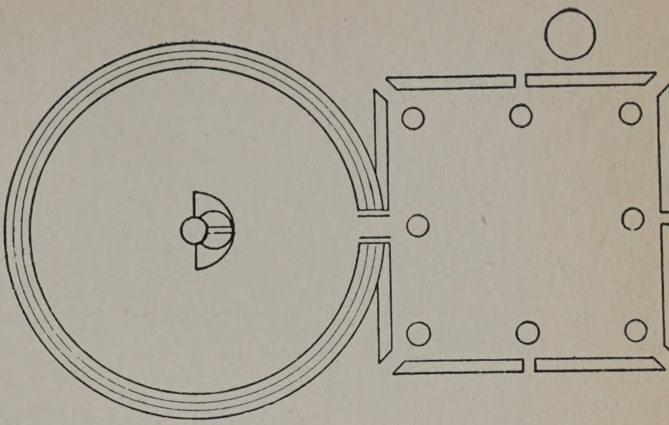
Theirs was a life of constant hardship. But there was a fervor and steadfastness in their faith that made them equal to the tremendous task of winning followers among the people, who had left religion and the comforts of civilization behind them in more settled parts.

The first Methodist meeting house was erected on Scioto Brush Creek on land donated by Col. Joseph Moore, a local preacher who had migrated up from Kentucky. He was the first settler to enter this section of the country. He was a devout exponent of his faith and soon had gathered a goodly number of followers about him, so many, in fact, that no private log hut was large enough to accomodate them.

To meet the need, Col. Moore donated the land and the community cut and hewed the logs and built the first meeting house of the Methodists in the Northwest Territory.

From that time on Methodism grew as the boundaries were pushed deeper into the wilderness. The faith that built the first huts came to America on the Mayflower and over the mountains in the covered wagons, and built in lonely men and women a faith that helped them endure hardships encountered in the building of Ohio.

Where The Circle Was Squared



HISTORICAL CIRCLEVILLE

1810

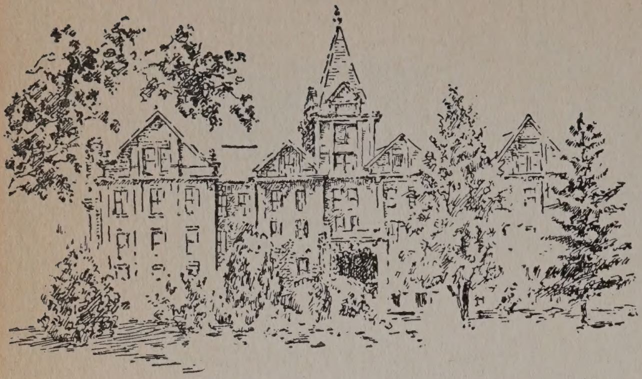
Circleville, County Seat of Pickaway County, was laid out by Daniel Dresbach in the center of a pre-historic circular shrine, from which the town derives its name. In the center of the circle, they erected an octagon structure, which they used as a court house. Later as the town grew, they squared the circle by leveling its ancient walls.

It was a crime and an historic tragedy to destroy this relic of a bygone age, but such are the works of progress, time and change.

Circleville is also noted as the home of Ohio's first historian, Caleb Atwater, who earned national fame and recognition. He was a many-sided genius, and served with distinction as minister, lawyer, professor, business man, legislator and Indian Commissioner. He was a direct descendant of David Atwater, one of the original settlers of New Haven, Connecticut.

An historic poem, written by May Lowe on Circleville, contains the following descriptive lines:

"Upon thy banks (Scioto) a mighty people dwelt,
Who wrought what, later, men saw with amaze—
A structure in its building so exact
And perfect, that savants who came to gaze,
And criticize, and measure, went their way
Silent with awe, that those whose minds
Had planned these walls were giants in their day."



An
Orthodox
Landmark

FINDLAY COLLEGE

1882

The General Eldership of the Churches of God throughout the United States met in May, 1881, and considered in part the establishing of an institution in which their young men and women might secure the benefits of higher education and at the same time receive Christian training.

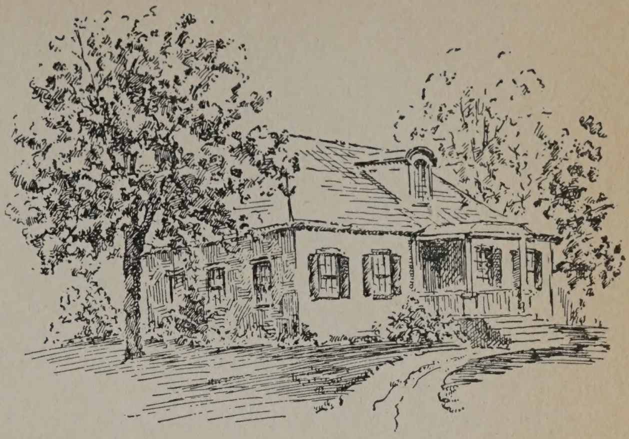
As a result of this conference, the College was incorporated January 28th, 1882, at Findlay in the Northwestern section of Ohio.

A student entering Findlay does so with the understanding that he goes there to study, to improve his mind, body and soul. Many of the so-called worldly amusements, such as College dances and secret fraternities are not permitted. The institution is operated much as congregations of The Church of God are maintained.

All students are required to attend devotional exercises in the College Chapel, and are required to attend church and Bible School regularly, either at the College or at such other churches as may be selected by the student.

The College is a member of The Ohio College Association, The North Central Association and The Association of American Colleges. For the purpose for which the school was incorporated, it is better fitted than any other school of its type.

Birthplace
of Temperance
Crusade



MOTHER THOMPSON'S HOME

1816-1905

The Woman's Temperance Crusade started in southern Ohio at Hillsboro and was led by "Mother Thompson," daughter of Allen Trimble, governor of the state.

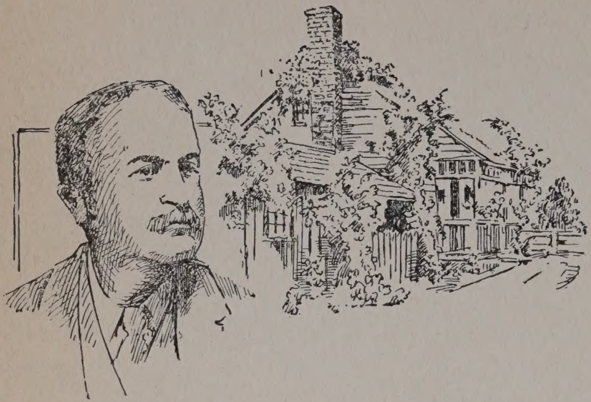
In the latter part of the eighteenth century, saloons became so numerous and drunkenness so prevalent among the citizens that the women rebelled and started the first Woman's Crusade against the evil.

Unlike Carrie Nation of a later period, the pioneer women fought the evils of drink along the lines advocated by Ghandi of India. They would assemble at a saloon and ask permission to enter and hold religious services. If this was denied they would conduct them on the street, singing and reading from the Bible.

It was not long until the movement spread to many other states, resulting in a reformation of the drinking habit.

The greatest battle fought by this group was at the "Dead Fall" saloon of John Calvin Van Pelt of New Vienna. While the women were kneeling in prayer in his dive he threw a bucket of scrub water over the group, which so incensed the gathering on the outside that a near riot resulted. However, the women continued their efforts until at last the keeper of the brothel joined the Christian Church and became an ardent lecturer in behalf of the cause.

"Mother Thompson," leader of the group, was an intimate friend and associate of Frances E. Willard. She will live in history as one of the first crusaders of Ohio.



The Hermit of Zoar

ALEXANDER GUNN

Lover of Nature and Solitude

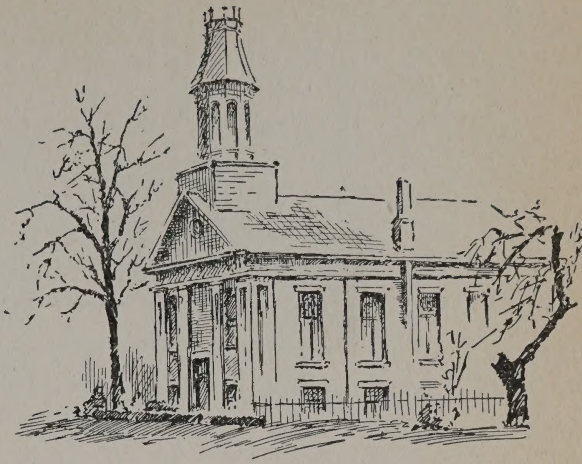
One of the outstanding personalities of the German colony at Zoar was Alexander Gunn, a retired business man from Cleveland. Having been exceptionally successful in business, he retired at an early age and sought seclusion among the beauties of Zoar. Here he was not disturbed by the rush and bustle of the business world.

The rolling hills, the lovely homes, mills and also the peaceful industry of the Germans appealed to him to such an extent that he made his home among them. His house, which he called "The Hermitage," was surrounded by flowers and covered with vines.

Later when traveling over Europe, he often wrote with tender feeling of the garden spot of his dreams. Through the years of his residence in the colony he kept a diary for his own personal use. Some day these fragments and the letters written while on his world trip may be gathered and published in book form.

A few people are lucky enough to find great happiness in simplicity and the peace that comes from living close to the good earth. The Hermit of Zoar was one of the lucky few. He died in Germany in 1901 and was brought back to be buried on a hillside overlooking Lake Zoar, under four buckeye trees which he had planted when he roamed the hills in life. Here he enjoys the peace of the hills of Zoar, which he so loved while he lived among them.

Ohio's
Moravian
Shrine



SHARON MORAVIAN CHURCH

1816

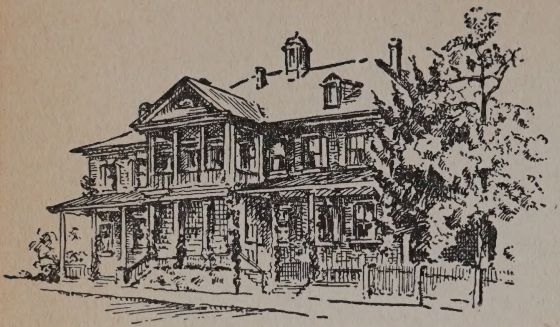
The valley of the Tuscarawas River could be called the "Valley of Peace." Here the Christian missionaries of the Moravian faith brought the Gospel of Christ and converted Indians to the white man's God. Had the plans of the first pioneers of the faith been carried out, the bloody massacres of the early times would have been unknown. But the fates that write history are moved by strange forces beyond the comprehension of man.

The Moravian Church, located near Gnadenhutten on the Tuscarawas is a fine monument to the pioneer faith of the Moravian Church. It is located in the bend of the highway, where one has a marvelous view of the surrounding countryside.

The present edifice was erected in 1858 under the pastorship of Reverend Francis R. Holland and is still in a remarkable state of preservation. To the rear of the church is the cemetery, where many famous people and soldiers of the past decades rest.

The church is open to travelers and the caretaker is delighted to explain many of the historic surroundings and the romance of the old church of which the Ohio Moravians are justly proud.

Around this shrine whose faith remains unchanged
Children of changing times gather to pray in peace
To Him, who like their enduring faith changeth not.



World-famed
German
Colony

HISTORIC ZOAR

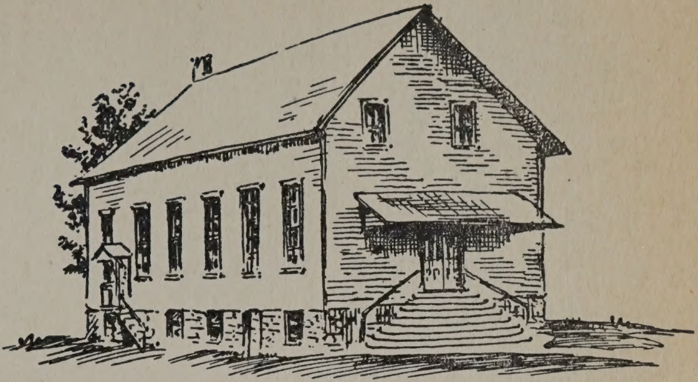
1817

Ten miles north of Dover, just off highway number eight, is the famed little village of Zoar. In this beautiful location a group of 225 Germans, under the leadership of Joseph Bimeler, established a settlement in 1817.

The founders were of the religious group known as Separatists, who left Wuertenberg, Germany, to find new homes in America. They bought 5,500 acres of land in this rich valley on credit and for the first few years worked it separately, but due to hardships, they formed a community store house system in which all stored the products of their labor out of which each took the necessities of life.

The village was complete in every detail. Shoes, clothing and furniture, as well as building material, were produced. They were a thrifty and industrious people and by 1875 had amassed wealth totaling more than a million and a half dollars.

The coming of established civilization in Ohio made inroads upon the colony and their children marrying out of their faith caused the downfall of the communistic experiment. In 1898 the colony was dissolved and divided among the members. Many of the buildings including the "King's Palace" are in a fine state of preservation. The latter and the community garden are under the control of the Ohio State Historical Society.



WALNUT CREEK MENNONITE CHURCH

1862

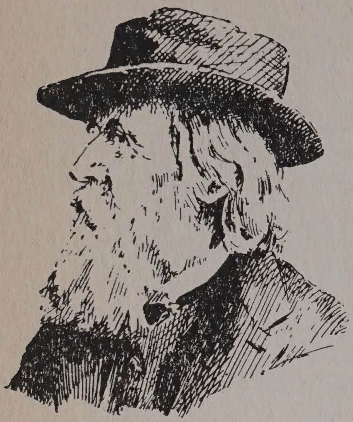
The Walnut Creek Church of the Mennonite faith dates its beginning from the year 1862.

The Mennonites are a branch of the Amish religion. The difference between the two groups is minor. The Mennonites are a little more progressive, for they are permitted to have books, pictures and modern conveniences in their homes and are allowed to own automobiles.

Apart from such minor details, they are closely akin to the Amish. Their dress is similar and they are also listed among the finest farmers in the state.

The Walnut Creek Church was organized by one of their leaders by the name of "Grosz Mose." Their membership had grown to such numbers that they could no longer meet from house to house, as was the custom, so they decided to erect a church house. This building was used until the close of the eighteenth century when the present building was erected. The old house was sold and removed to Carlisle, where it is now used as a warehouse.

The country surrounding the church is one that suggests peace, contentment, and prosperity. The hills are rolling, with patches of woodland here and there among the well-kept farms. Nowhere in America can one find a finer example of thrift, industry, and independence than that found through the Mennonite and Amish sections of the state.



Author
Historical
Collections
of Ohio

HENRY HOWE
1816-1893

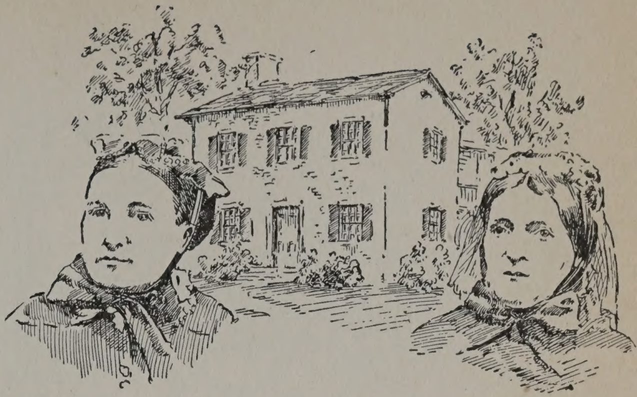
Henry Howe appeared in Ohio with the New England background of a literary family who had published the first edition of Webster's Dictionary.

Early in life he decided to devote all his time and energies to the writing of Historical Collections of the period in which he lived, as well as to preserve all the data he could find in the early days of our nation's life.

His first attempt at writing was the publication of a volume entitled "Eminent Americans." In 1839, in collaboration with John Barber, he wrote the "Historical Collections of New Jersey". Later he published a similar book on the state of Virginia and in 1847 his master-work, "The Historical Collections of Ohio."

Howe was a picturesque figure of his time. He traveled generally on horseback. His was the appearance of a patriarch—high forehead, deep penetrating eyes, long hair and a shaggy beard. He possessed a fine sense of humor, was kind and sympathetic. He illustrated his own writing with pen sketches made as he traveled over the country. He was received kindly by people everywhere, many of whom helped by sending and giving him clippings and old reprints as well as legends and traditions.

His was a peculiar style of writing, in which he blended history, geography, economics, archaeology, legend, fact and tradition. He spent the last thirty years of his life in Cincinnati, where he completed many of his histories.



ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY

1820-1871
1825-1871

One of the shrines of Cincinnati for many generations was the old "Gray Farm House," the Cary sisters' homestead, where Phoebe and Alice Cary wrote their poems and songs that won literary fame throughout the English speaking world.

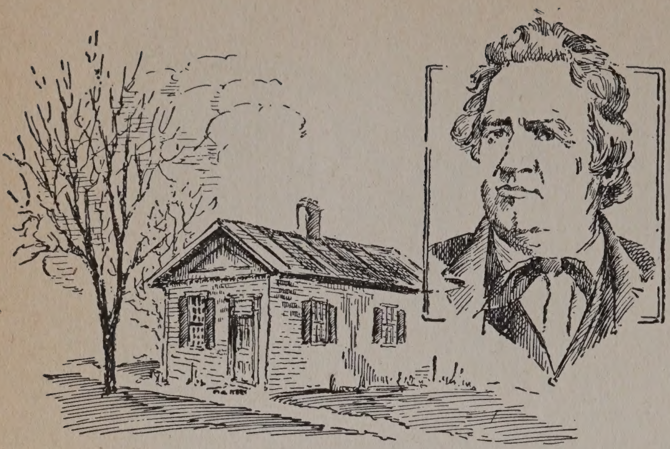
Their father, Robert Cary, migrated to the black wilderness of Ohio in 1803 from New Hampshire.

Alice, the elder of the two, began writing verses at 18 and her sister Phoebe at 17. Their first venture in literature was a volume of poetry published in 1850. Soon after Alice published a series under the title of "Clovernook Papers." A second series appeared in 1854 under "Clovernook Children."

Phoebe wrote far less than Alice. Early she realized that she was physically stronger than her sister and, therefore, assumed the material responsibilities for both, which enabled Alice to devote her time to writing.

Phoebe published a collection of her writings under the title of "Faith, Hope and Love."

Both were born with the background of the primeval forests and in their veins was the blood of Kings and from later years a direct line of the French Huguenots, who came to New England shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims. Thus, with a deep religious faith of the Universalist philosophy, they were enabled to write and preserve thoughts and emotions of a generation long passed.



Author of First Republican Platform

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS

1795-1864

In the city of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, there exists a small frame office building with very much the appearance of an old fashioned broom shop.

This small building was the office of the famous statesman, patriot, soldier and abolitionist, Joshua Reed Giddings. The life of Giddings was much like that of Lincoln. Born in poverty, with only four weeks schooling, he faced life to battle his way through to the top.

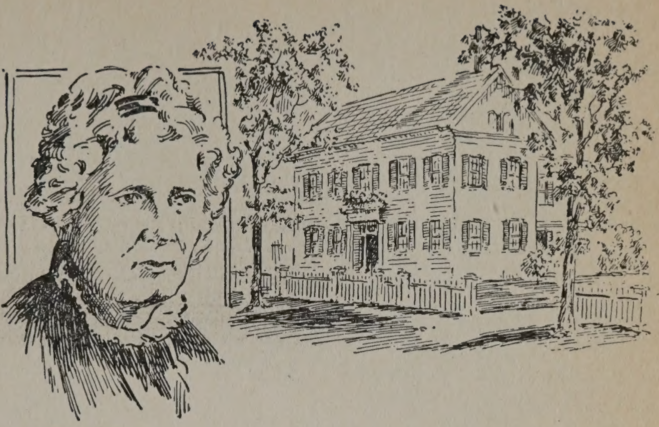
He was admitted to the bar in 1821 and five years later was elected to the State Legislature.

In 1838 he was elected to Congress; he served the State and Nation for 20 years. In Congress he championed abolition and rights of the negroes, free speech and assemblage. The years that he spent in Congress were stormy and many times discouraging.

Giddings addressed a committee that represented the northern states at Pittsburgh, where they decided to form a new party under the name of Republican. After the meeting Giddings returned to Jefferson and wrote the first platform of the Republican Party, which nominated and elected Lincoln for President.

The humble surroundings that gave birth to the Republican platform were much like the ones that gave Lincoln to the world. In every crisis facing a people God raises men to meet that crisis—Giddings was one of such men.

Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

1811-1896

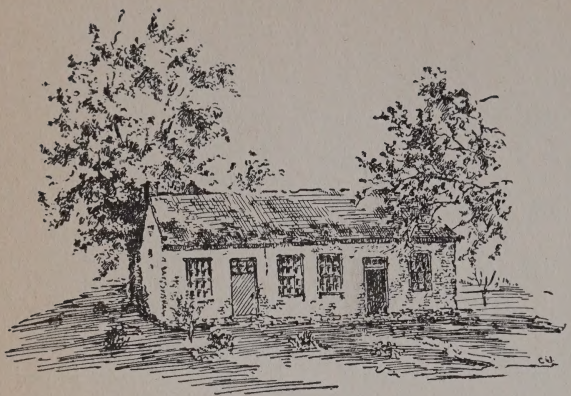
When Abraham Lincoln was introduced to Harriet Beecher Stowe, he bowed as though he stood before a Queen and humbly remarked: "I am happy to meet the woman who brought on the Civil War."

Her book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," published in 1852, met with instant success. In six months thirty different editions appeared in London. It was translated in 20 foreign languages, dramatized and staged throughout the land and in less than a year over 300,000 copies were sold.

Letters of congratulation were received from all parts of the world. Among them were letters from Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Charles Dickens, Whittier and Longfellow.

After the publication of the book, the famous author went to England and was received with royalty and dignity. Crowds gathered at Liverpool, Glasgow and London. Children ran ahead of her carriage strewing her pathway with flowers.

Such books as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that re-shape the destiny of a nation are not entirely the product of a human mind. Harriet Beecher Stowe with her New England background, her association with poverty, became an instrument through whom the Great Spirit voiced eternal truths. Thus, the finger of creation wrote and having finished, passed on to that honor and glory which belongs to the ages.



Milepost In Negro Education

FIRST NEGRO SCHOOL

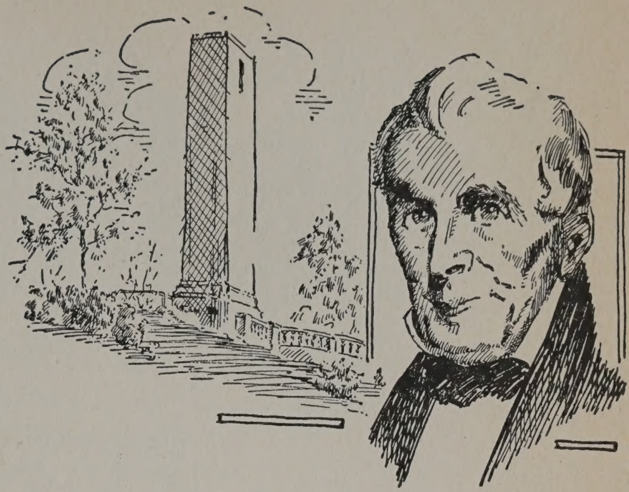
No slaves were ever owned in the state of Ohio. Slavery was forbidden even in the Northwest Territory. Later, when the constitution was drafted, slavery was again forbidden. Thus Ohio avoided the shame and disgrace of holding human beings in bondage.

Perhaps no state in the union has played a greater part in advocating the abolition of the slave traffic nor has any other state done more in actual service to overthrow the curse. The Abolitionist movement found birth in the state. The underground railroad system dotted the hills and valleys of the entire state. Great Abolitionists gained national fame in their sermons and writings on the subject.

Not only did the state desire the freedom of the Negro race, but they wanted them educated and trained, that they might fit into a greater life and enjoy all privilages alloted to free men.

The first free Negro school in Ohio devoted to the education of the unfortunate people was opened in Harveysburg, over thirty years before the Civil War. The school was opened and conducted by Elizabeth Harvey. She was the first woman to devote her life to the advancement and education of the Negro race. Her name should be entered on the roll of honor of those noble people who gave their lives to a great cause.

First Ohio President



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

1773-1841

President Harrison, the first to be elected from Ohio, was born at Berkeley, Virginia, of sturdy Colonial stock. His father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

By request of his parents, he entered Hampden-Sidney College to study medicine. But his heart was set upon becoming a soldier, so after the death of his father, he entered the army.

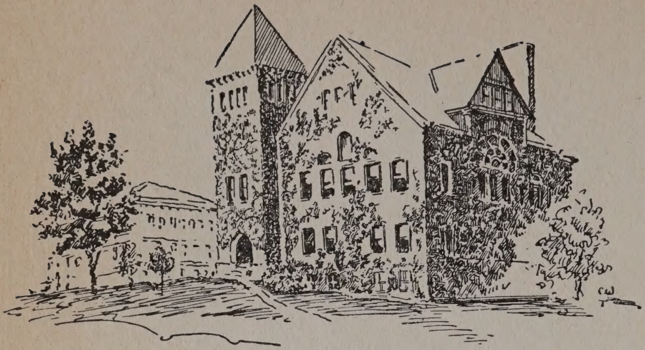
When Gen. Anthony Wayne entered the Northwest Territory to subdue the Indians, Harrison accompanied him as aid-de-camp. As a reward for his year's service in frontier warfare, he was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory.

Harrison won fame in the battle of Tippecanoe, where his keen wit put the Indians to flight. This battle won him the slogan that greatly helped in his election as president.

No campaign for the presidency before or since aroused such fervor as did this battle of song and oratory. The song "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too" echoed through the land. Cabins built of buckeye logs were erected on wheels and headed hundreds of parades. This campaign did more to give the name "Buckeyes" to Ohioans than any event of early times.

Harrison died one month after his inauguration, which cut short his last and greatest campaign. Had he lived he would no doubt have added still greater laurels to his timely and useful life.

He is buried at North Bend, Ohio, where his tomb overlooks the Ohio.



The
Boston
of Ohio

MARIETTA COLLEGE

1835

The pioneers who settled at Marietta on the Ohio and the Muskingum were products of New England background, men who were imbued with the standards of learning that emanated from Boston.

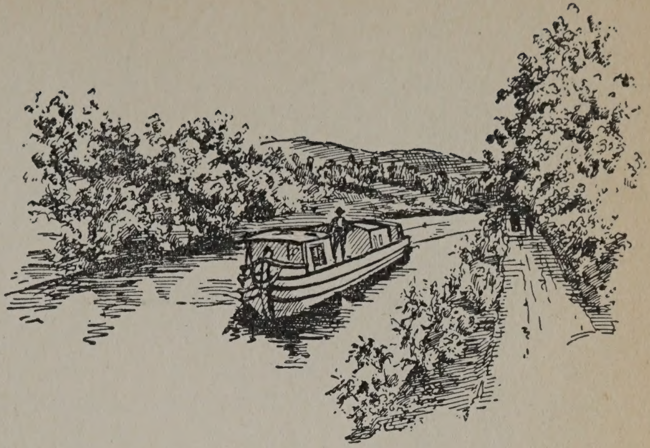
Before the settlers left New England, much thought had been devoted to the educational developments of the contemplated settlement.

It was not until 1835 that Marietta College was chartered. However several attempts had been made before this date to establish an institution of higher learning. In 1797 a committee recommended a plan for an institution that was opened in 1800 under the name "Muskingum College." This building was later sold as a dwelling, but in 1830 the "Institute of Education" was established. Later the Ladies Seminary united with the Institute of Education and in 1833 was chartered as the Marietta Collegiate Institute and Western Teacher's College and two years later was re-chartered as "Marietta College."

The college today is one of the finest in Ohio. Its lovely grounds and modern buildings fit perfectly into its historical background.

The library contains one of the best collections of the middle west, and is one of the designated depositories of the U. S. Government. Here are also filed many important papers of the Ohio Company and documents of pioneer times.

A Dream of Washington and Jefferson



THE OHIO CANAL

1845

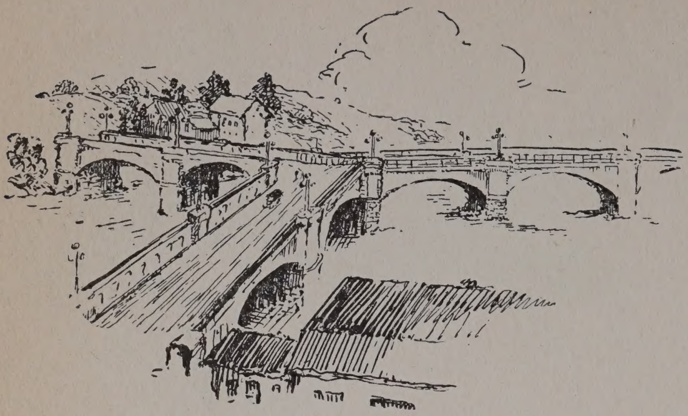
Long before Marietta was settled, Washington visioned a system of canals feeding the new developments that must follow the star of civilization on its westward path. Jefferson also shared Washington's views although neither lived to see the fulfillment of their dreams.

Governor Clinton of New York and Governor Morrow of Ohio lifted the first spade of dirt on Ohio's great canal system July 4th, 1825. Thousands of men were employed in the construction of these inland waterways. In 1845 the entire network was finished.

The system consisted of the Ohio and Erie Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth and the Miami and Erie Canal from Cincinnati to Toledo. This gave the state 800 miles of navigable streams within its borders. The entire cost to the state was $16,000,000.00.

This was a tremendous outlay of cash for this period, but it was wisely spent, as it meant a boom to the growing state. New settlers came by the thousands. Grain and cattle raising increased enormously.

One drawback to this manner of transportation was the winter, when the canals were closed. With the advent of the railways, the canals were relegated to the past but their snake-like trails, the songs and legends that grew along their tow paths remain. Among the best remembered songs are Willie Reilly, Lord Vaniford's Wife, Little Sally Waters, and Barbara Allen.



A Muskingum River Landmark

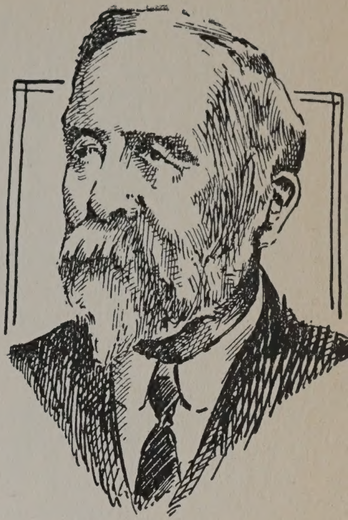
ZANESVILLE'S "Y" BRIDGE

Zanesville, on the Muskingum, known as America's Typical City, boasts of a "Y" bridge, one of a few of its kind in the world. It is constructed at the point where the Licking River enters the Muskingum and is built in such a way that one can enter on the west bank of the Muskingum, go to the center of the bridge, take the short arm of the "Y" and leave on the same side of the river. The present bridge is built of concrete, but there have been three others at the same site of the old wooden-covered types.

This pioneer city, founded by Ebenezer Zane, famous trail blazer, ranks as one of the most historic centers in the state. It is the home and birthplace of countless men and women of national and world fame. Of its lovely charms, Charles Stewart in his volume "Valley Waters" said in part—

"In the valley of the Muskingum, 'the Hudson of the West,' there is a country of such peculiar charm, and such lasting hold upon the affection of its inhabitants, that it has furnished the American traveling public with a phrase. That phrase, whose meaning we are about to gather, is 'The Man from Zanesville.' The title has come to stand for a deep-seated sort of patriotism, not especially boastful, but of the kind that is proud of its history and enamored of the very soil from which it sprung."

Ohio's
Great
Botanist



CHARLES EDWIN BESSEY

1845-1915

Charles Edwin Bessey, one of America's great Botanists, Zoologists and Entomologists, was born at Milton, Ohio, in a generation that produced many of the great men of the state and nation.

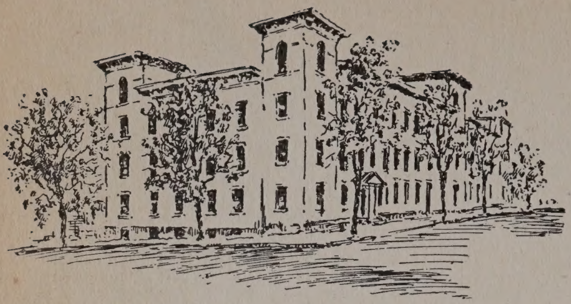
The years from 1800 to 1850 formed the background that from that time on have turned out an ever-increasing number of men and women in every walk of life who climbed from cabin homes to the highest honors that man can bestow.

Bessey came from this backround. He was educated in the country schools and Academy. He graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1859.

In 1870 he entered Iowa State College as Professor of Botany, where for 15 years he taught Botany, Zoology and Entomology. In 1884 he was given the Professorship of Botany in the University of Nebraska, where he taught until his death.

He enriched the whole field of Botany by the introduction of new methods and discoveries and his laboratory method in the teaching of science.

It is a long road from the present day to the primeval forests of Ohio and the improvements which we enjoy today can be traced to the love, devotion and service of that army of men, who like Bessey turned all their minds and energy to the improvement of the hills and country that gave them birth.



Lebanon's
Historic
Landmark

HOLBROOK COLLEGE

1855

Lebanon is a beautiful city amid rolling hills on the highway leading north from Cincinnati. The first lots were surveyed in September, 1802, by Ichabod Corwin, Ephraim Hathaway, Silas Hurin and Samuel Manning.

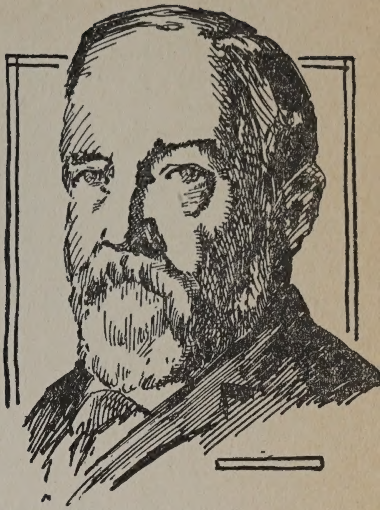
The first free school in this pioneer outpost was dedicated in 1851. Up to this period the schools were supported by private subscription and donations. This new building was a two-story brick structure of five rooms. A few years later the building burned, to be replaced by a larger one, which met the needs of the community till 1893, when they erected a new and modern building at a cost of $46,000.00.

The Lebanon Academy was erected in 1844 in order to give opportunity for higher education. This school was under the supervision of C. C. Giles, who later became a famous minister in the Swedenborgian Church.

In 1855, under the leadership of Alfred Holbrook, the Southwestern Normal School was incorporated. In 1870 the institution changed its name to the National Normal University and for more than forty years Holbrook continued as president of the institution. The school closed during the days of the World War and has not been reopened.

All over the United States are found men and women who received their education under the advanced teaching of Holbrook in this historical town of Lebanon.

Fifth
Ohio
President



BENJAMIN HARRISON
1833-1901

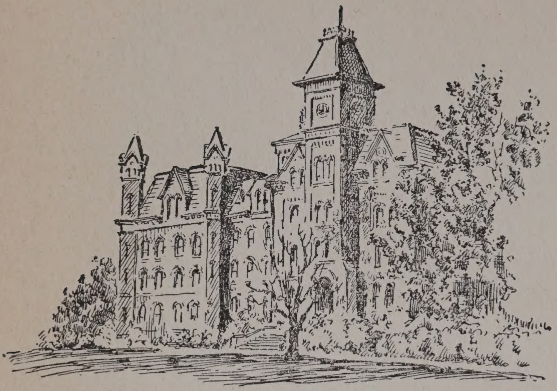
The fifth president from Ohio was born near North Bend, where his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, lived. He was educated at Miami University, where he studied law and after graduating, he located in Indianapolis, where he soon gained fame as the foremost lawyer in the state.

When the Civil War broke out Harrison devoted his time to enlisting men for the service, and was later given command of a regiment. He rendered greater activities under General Sherman in his famous campaign in Georgia.

After the war he returned to his home in Indianapolis and to the practice of law. Here his activities in state and national politics won him the support of the solid and conservative voters of the middle west.

He found great difficulty in securing the passage of his bills, as he was surrounded by party office seekers. He was blamed for many of the inherited troubles of the previous administration. Amid the turmoil of his term in office, he found it difficult to please any of the several groups seeking favors. However, he handled foreign questions with greater ease, especially with England, Italy and Germany.

After his term and his defeat for re-election, President McKinley appointed him a delegate to the Hague Peace Conference. He died in 1901, loved and respected by all the solid, conservative people throughout the country.



America's
Fourth
Largest
University

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
1873

The Ohio State University belongs to the people of Ohio. Its tremendous growth from a small beginning among the farms north of Columbus to its present status, constitute one of the thrilling romances of education in the middle west.

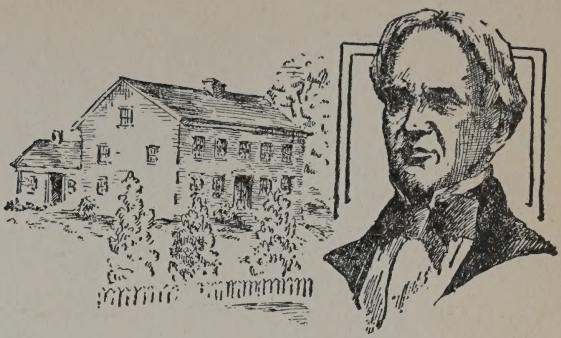
The campus and farm have grown from 343 acres to more than 1200. The enrollment has increased from 1268 to more than 15,000 and the faculty from 113 to 800, with 50 buildings to accommodate the institution. Since its beginning degrees have been bestowed upon more than 34,000 graduates. Besides this number, more than 50,000 men and women have attended the University.

The total value of the University property including land, buildings and equipment is $22,000,000.00. Among the various activities of the institution is the radio station WOSU, devoted to education and entertainment for the state.

More than 50 religious denominations are represented in the student body. Boys and girls from the farms far outnumber any other vocation. Every county in Ohio is represented and also every state in the union, as well as many foreign nations.

The library consists of 13 departmental groups with a total of 430,000 volumes. This great institution of higher learning, with its 70 departments of instruction divided among 10 colleges, is a pride and joy to every loyal Buckeye in Ohio.

America's
Pioneer
Educator



HORACE MANN

1796-1859

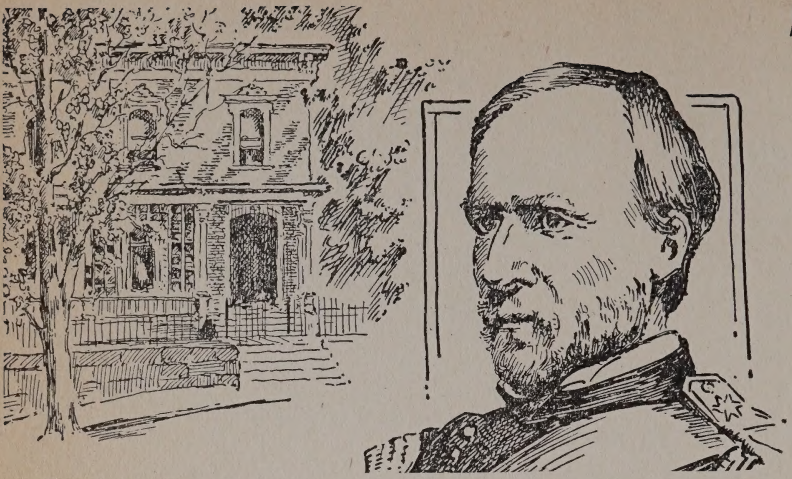
Thomas Mann, father of the free public school systems, was born at Franklin, Massachusetts of very poor parents. His childhood was spent in poverty, surrounded and repressed by fear, abused by ignorant teachers who knew little about the science of child development.

Perhaps the memories of such an unhappy boyhood directed the talents of this great man to the reformation of American school systems.

Mann graduated from the Brown State University in 1819. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature in 1827, elected president of the Senate in 1833. Later he was Secretary of the state Board of Education for twelve years and worked out a reform in the educational system. This was the greatest period of his life, for the plans adopted under his direction affected the entire nation.

In 1852 the Unitarians of Massachusetts elected Mann to the presidency of Antioch College, established at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Nowhere in America could they have found a more able man to head their work than in the person of Mann. Under his direction Antioch College was the first in Ohio to enroll women in its faculty.

On the campus of Antioch stands a monument to his memory and in the New York Hall of Fame his name is among the first twenty-two mentioned.



Shooting Star of The Civ War

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

1820-1891

William Tecumseh Sherman, named after the famous Indian Chief, Tecumseh (meaning shooting star) was born in Lancaster, Ohio, a small village which was also the home of the famous Ewing family. In this family the lad found his early home, from which he was sent to West Point, where he graduated with honors.

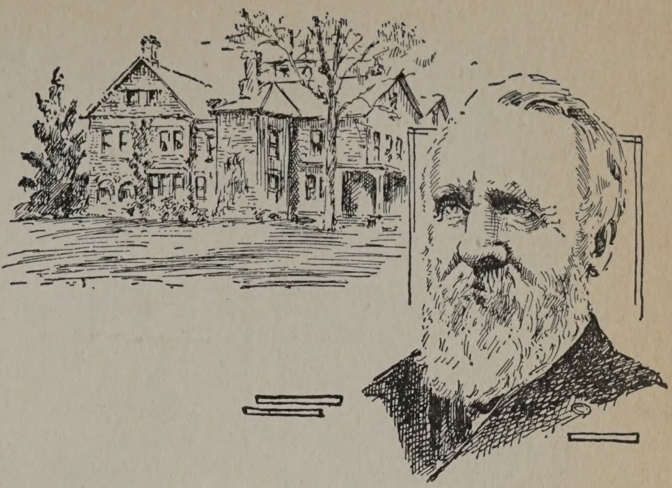
His early life was spent in military service in various posts over the nation. Tiring of army life, he entered into a law partnership with Ewing & McCook, who were establishing their firm in Leavenworth, Kansas. He resigned from the firm and accepted the office of President of the Louisiana State Military Academy.

With the threatened outbreak of the Civil War, he resigned his post and hastened to Washington, where he begged the government to call out the entire military strength of the nation to kill the rebellion in the beginning.

When the storm broke, Sherman was at the front and gained immediate fame at Shiloh. Then came Vicksburgh, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Last came his March to the Sea. Down through the heart of the rebel stronghold he marched like a great tidal wave sweeping all before it. This was his supreme contribution to the Civil War and also the greatest military feat of all time which gave a decisive blow to the rebellion.

Third Ohio President



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

1822-1893

Rutherford B. Hayes, President during the bitter reconstruction period following the Civil War, was born at Delaware, Ohio, after his father died. This handicap, however, was overcome by the care and attention of an uncle, who supplied financial aid which enabled the boy to secure a fine education.

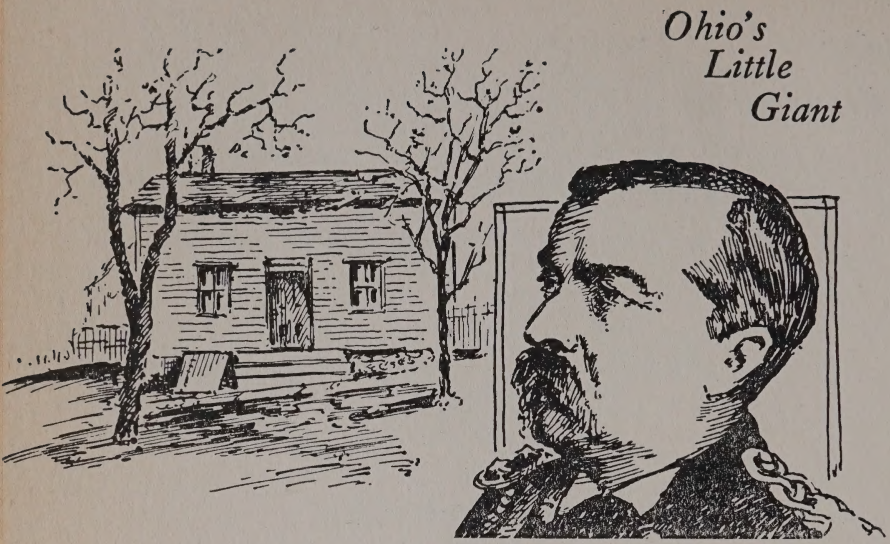
Early in life he showed aptitude and a desire for books and learning. His New England and Scottish background built in him a strong character, sound mind and a culture that made him beloved of all who knew him.

Being of the conservative school, the curse of slavery was abhorrent to his interpretation of justice. When the Whig party amalgamated with the Republican party, Hayes threw his influence with them.

He was a staunch supporter of Lincoln, served with distinction in the Civil War, was elected to Congress from Ohio and served as Governor of the state three terms.

The Republican party nominated and elected him President to succeed Grant by a small majority. He filled that high office with a dignity that won him the support of all who respected honesty in high office. He refused a second nomination and retired to his home in Fremont, where he died in 1893.

The Hayes library and museum at Fremont has become a mecca for scholars and patriots of the nation.



PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN

1831-1888

General Sheridan, the "fighting Irishman" and theme of Sheridan's Ride, was born at Albany, New York, the son of Irish immigrants.

While but a small lad his parents moved to Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, where he spent his early years until he entered West Point, from which institution he graduated in 1853.

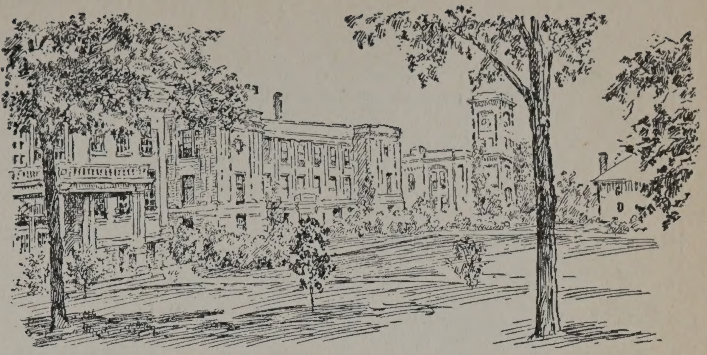
From the beginning of the war his life was interwoven with the rewriting of our history. He carried the laurels of many victories and was one fighter in the Civil War on whom Lincoln and Stanton relied with implicit faith.

The story of how he carried the day at Cedar Creek by making his famous ride from Winchester is known by every school boy and girl throughout the land.

The wisdom with which he planned the attack on Five Forks resulted in the evacuation of Petersburgh in the final struggle of the world's most bloody Civil War.

As a reward for his noble and unselfish service for the cause of the Union, the President and Congress conferred upon him the rank of General, an honor only held by Sherman, Grant and Washington. He died August 5th, 1888, and is buried in historic Arlington, where many of America's heroes rest.

A Methodist Landmark



OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY

1871

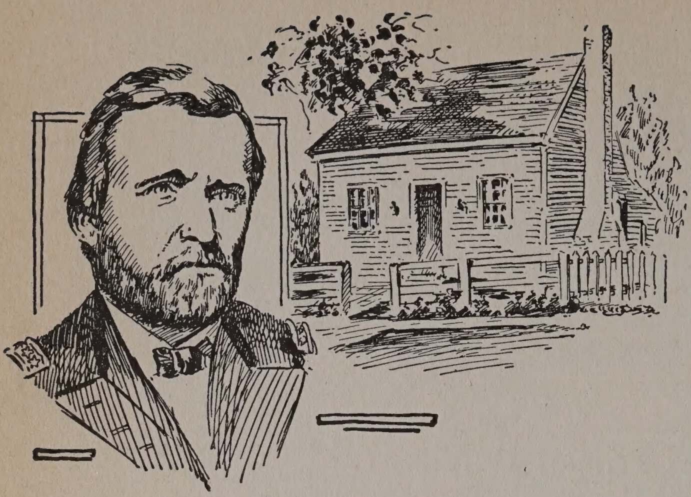
Among many educators there seems to be a tendency to depart from the spiritual significance of the basic principles of life. So, many times boys and girls leave a home where the finer qualities of life have been exemplified to attend institutions of higher learning only to return later to the old home and smile at the simple, spiritual understanding of all enduring things.

Again, there are hundreds and thousands of boys and girls who would like to attend some college, but, due to a lack of finances, must forego the joys bestowed by such institutions.

In the year 1871 Ohio Northern University, under the leadership of Henry Solomon Lehr, was established at Ada with a determination to solve the above mentioned problems. Here it was intended to give spiritual education and, at the same time make it possible for all to attend, regardless of fiancial or preparatory abilities.

The noble idea was born amid the rolling hills of Stark County in the mind of Lehr, who came to Ada and set in motion the wheel of the institution, that from that time on has carried on the purpose for which it was founded.

Apart from two other institutions in Ohio, this University has turned out more public men than any other in the state. This is a fine example that ideas that are right in principle are deathless.



Second
Ohio
President

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

1822-1885

Grant, one of the finest characters produced in Ohio, was born at Point Pleasant on the Ohio about 25 miles above Cincinnati. There were no silver spoons in the humble home that gave him to the world, for he, like Lincoln and Garfield, began at the bottom.

The house where he was born is still standing and in good preservation, as is the little red school house where he learned his first lessons.

He later graduated from West Point with honors and was assigned to the infantry and sent to the Southwest. Here he took active part in nearly all the battles in the War with Mexico.

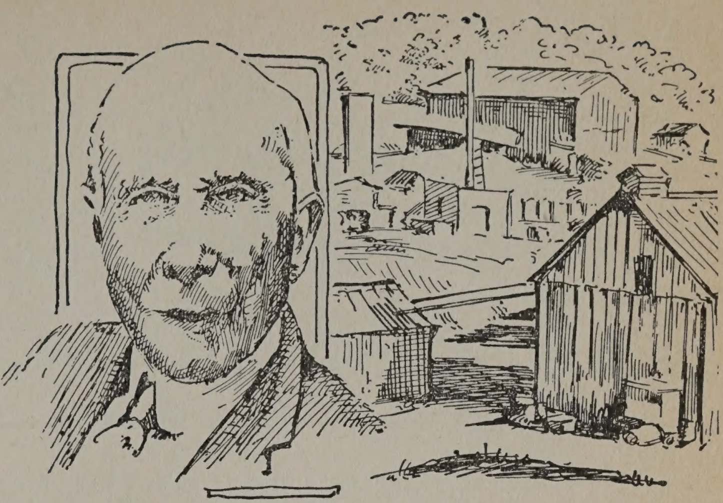
At the outbreak of the Civil War, he immediately enlisted and was placed in charge of a regiment. There was a peculiar determination in Grant's makeup that soon placed him at the top in the Union Army. In his soul there was a deep tenderness and sadness that made him close to the great heart of Lincoln. His terms to Lee when he surrendered won a place for Grant in every northern and southern heart.

As President of the nation, he maintained the same qualities exemplified in the war.

Retiring to private life, he became associated with Wall Street, where he lost his fortune and faced death a broken man in health, spirit and finance. His last great feat was the writing of his Memoirs, which were published after his death by Mark Twain.

He is buried in a magnificent tomb on Riverside Drive in New York City, overlooking the majestic Hudson.

Founder Of Standard Oil



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

1839-1937

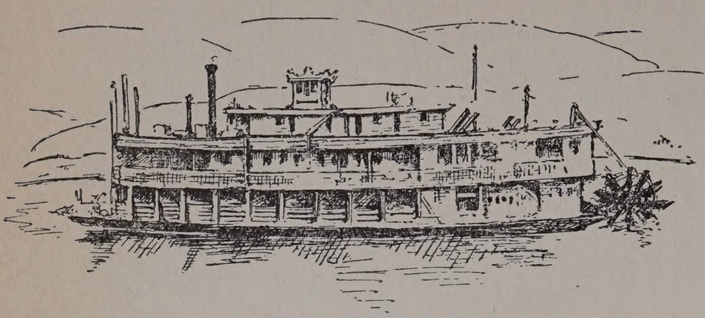
The unlimited opportunities offered in the "Buckeye" state is best exemplified by the accomplishments of "John D." the greatest financial wizard and philanthropist that ever lived. He was born on a small farm at Richford, Tioga County, New York, and came to Ohio with his parents at an early age.

He secured his first job with Hewitt & Tuttle, a Cleveland commission firm at a salary of $4.00 per week.

In 1857 he formed the house of Clark & Rockefeller and in 1860, with another partner, Samuel Andrews, built a small refinery that was the start of the Standard Oil Industry. This venture was so successful that in 1881 he organized the Standard Oil Trust with $70,000,000.00 capital.

While his business ability was looked upon as genius, he developed another side of his nature that was to surpass this rare gift. Being an ardent Baptist and a believer in human betterment, he began a series of philanthropic gifts that staggered the world even more than his ability to amass wealth. He reorganized and endowed the University of Chicago, and established the Rockefeller Foundation with a trust of a hundred million. In his entire life he gave away $530,853,632.00 for the betterment and uplift of humanity.

After nearly a century of unexcelled service, he died at Ormond Beach. Florida, and was buried in the family cemetery at Cleveland, the city where he began his business life penniless and with little education.



Old
Steamboat
Days

OHIO RIVER PACKET

Historic Greenwood

For nine hundred and ninety miles I wend my way among the hills of West Virginia and Ohio. I am the Rhine of America; towering hills mingle their deep shadows with towering smoke stacks and belching furnaces, where the ore of mountains is melted and borne upon my placid waters to the cities of the earth.

The Indians knew my secrets and loved my mysteries; I bore their birch canoes and supplied them with fish; I carried the second Mayflower and the New England Pilgrims on my crest to the junction of the beautiful Muskingum, the "Hudson of the West."

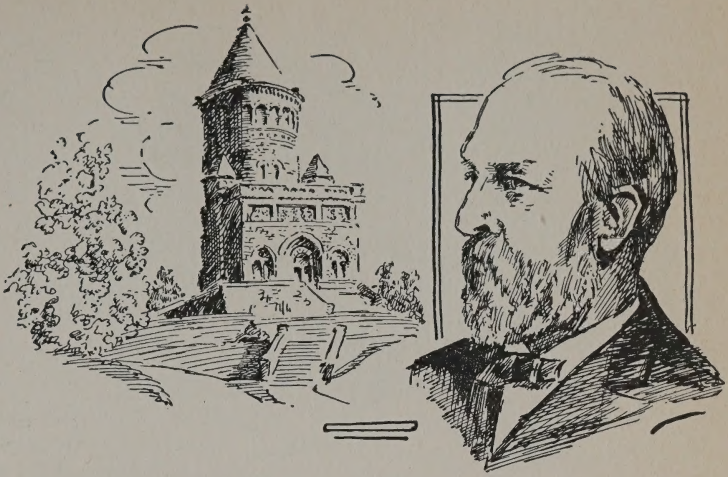
I watched armies cross my tides on their way to drive the red men from my shore. I saw the coming of great barges and clumsy covered wagons bearing a new people to settle along my winding way.

They widened my course, deepened my channel, built dams to hold my great waters in check and to them I became the "Mother of Commerce." I gave life to cities and wealth to the world. I built the West.

Upon my blue waters I have borne the Gordon Greene, The Panther, The Amazon Queen, City of Wheeling, Morning Light, The William Penn, and The Benjamin Franklin and countless other steamboats, rugged individualists that churned my waters.

With my tributaries I am a highway for boats for 500 miles and drink the rain from 200,000 square miles; I am deep and broad; I am the mother of history, legend, romance and commerce; I am the beautiful Ohio.

Fourth
Ohio
President



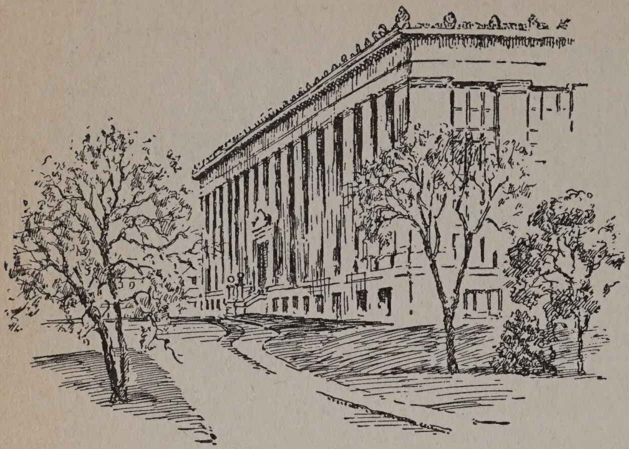
JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD
1831-1881

The life of Garfield, from a wilderness log cabin and a mule driver on the tow path of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal to the Presidency is an inspiration to every boy and girl in the nation.

Garfield was born in a log hut in the wilds of Cuyahoga County, of Puritan and Huguenot ancestry. His father died when he was less than two years of age, thus leaving the little family in the care of the mother.

From early boyhood he was fond of books and spent all leisure time in studying. He worked on farms, drove mules on the tow path of the canal and worked at the carpenter trade. So diligent had he studied that at the age of 26 he graduated from Williams College and returned to become president of Hiram College, a Disciple School, to which faith he and his entire family belonged.

He also became a Disciple preacher and later a lawyer. During the Civil War he enlisted and served with honor. After the war he served in Congress for eight terms. The Republicans nominated and elected him to the presidency as the one man who could unite the party. Garfield found it difficult to keep his high principles and at the same time please the cheap politicians who shadowed his path. One of the low type of politicians seeking favors was so displeased with Garfield that in revenge he shot the great statesman. The spark of life lingered in Garfield for many days, but finally he died, September 19th, 1881. He is buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland.



A Twenty Four Million Dollar Landmark

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

1826

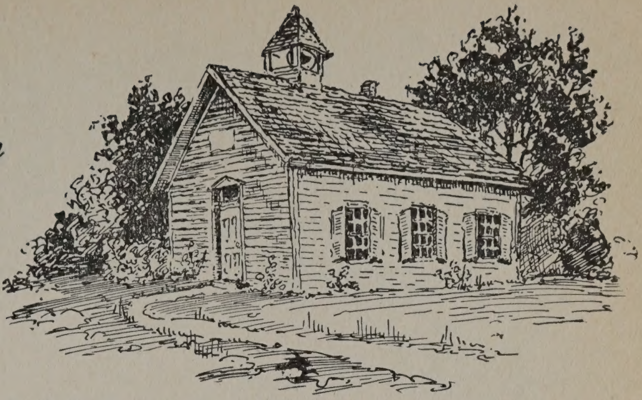
The first educational institution in the Western Reserve of Connecticut was Western Reserve College located at Hudson, Ohio, and in 1882 it was moved to Cleveland, where it was incorporated as the Western Reserve University.

The institution was founded by David Hudson, great-grandson of Sir Hendrick Hudson. The purpose of the school was to train men for the ministry. The work was supported by settlers who had migrated from Connecticut. The early days of the institution abound in a wealth of romance, lore and tradition. During the days of the Civil War, buildings of the campus were used as stations on the underground railway system. At one time, controversy over the slave question almost destroyed the school.

Today the institution is famous for its great Medical School and scientific research and discoveries in the science of medicine.

Copper and iron brought over the Great Lakes by the sturdy pioneers is responsible for the tremendous wealth from which was drawn the funds with which the University was built. The total wealth of the plant is twenty four million dollars and it boasts a faculty of 800, a student body of 10,000 and 50,000 alumni.

Corner
Stone of
Americanism



THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE

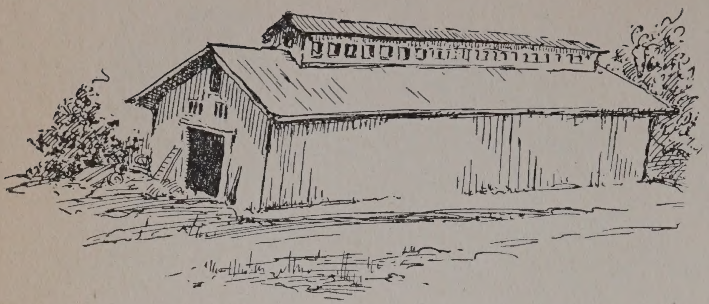
A National Shrine

Who among us does not recall the days spent going to school at 'Tick Ridge,' 'Paw-Paw,' 'Coon Hollow,' 'Pleasant Valley,' 'Eagle's Nest,' 'Big Bend,' 'Crooked Tree,' 'Sycamore,' and hundreds of other names applied to the familiar landmarks that covered Ohio, known far and wide as "The Little Red School Houses."

They were simple affairs, about forty by eighty feet, with three or four windows on each side and one door. One end was devoted to the teacher's elevated throne and the black board and in one corner a good sized bunch of hickories leaned against the wall. A long bell rope dangled from the ceiling near the door. In the center of the room stood an old "burn side" stove, which in the winter was kept red hot, roasting the pupils who sat near it while the ones further away shivered in their seats.

The text books used in these little shrines were bibles of Americanism. Here the men and women who made America learned their three R's. The purpose exemplified by all was to build character, responsibility, consideration, courage and determination. It is estimated that 122,000,000 Americans studied the famous McGuffey readers, the finest text books ever used in a school.

The success and accomplishments won by graduates from the little red school houses enabled these institutions to pass from among us in a blaze of glory.



Beginning of
A National
Institution

THE FIRST OHIO FAIR

1823

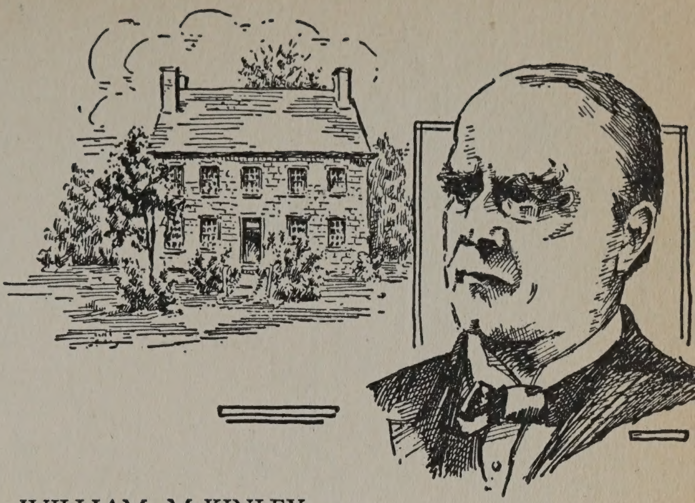
One of the most important events in American life is the County and State fairs held from coast to coast. On these days the back-breaking work of farm life is forgotten and men and women of the soil gather with the prize products of their farms. Old acquaintances are renewed and a gala time is had by all—pink lemonade, popcorn, peanuts and all the trimmings thrown in.

More and more people are beginning to realize the important part played in America by the farmers. Upon their shoulders rest the burden of supplying the nation with food stuffs and year by year greater demands are placed upon their abilities, as Industry and Science are finding more uses for the products of American farms.

As near as can be found out, the first fair was held at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, October, 1823. The original minute-book of the Ashtabula Agricultural Society is among the historic documents owned by the editor of the Jefferson Gazette. From these records it appears that the idea did not at first meet with great approval among the farmers. But the work continued and gained hearty support in time.

The present fairs of America are an outgrowth of this pioneer experiment and have made a tremendous contribution to farm life throughout the nation.

Sixth
Ohio
President



WILLIAM McKINLEY
1843-1901

William McKinley, beloved American statesman, was born at Niles,, Ohio, from middle class parents of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and was the seventh child in a family of nine.

McKinley received his first education at the common schools of Niles. Later his studies at college were abandoned due to ill health.

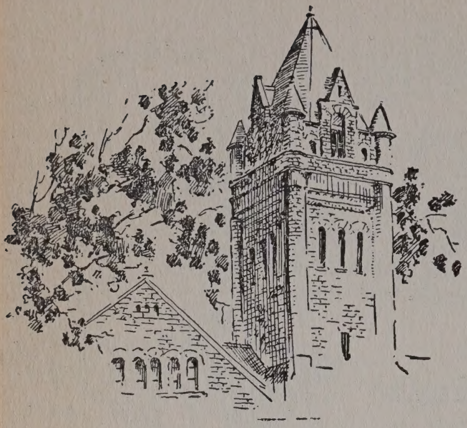
When the Civil War broke out he had regained his health and enlisted in the Union Army. After the war he completed his studies and opened his law practice at Canton.

He served Ohio in Congress and was the author of the McKinley Tariff Bill, designed to protect American products and, above all, American labor.

Twice he was elected Governor of Ohio, which office he held and served with Christian dignity and economy.

His kindly attitude won him the respect of the nation, so that when he was nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency, he easily won the office. No President gave the nation a more honest and sincere administration than did this humble Methodist from Canton. His tactful handling of the War with Spain won him still greater respect.

In his second term, while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, he was shot by an anarchist, whose name is not worthy of mention. He lived but nine days. Mourned and beloved by the entire world, he was laid to rest at Canton, his old home.



A Wesleyan Landmark

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

1842

Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, was founded in 1842 as a school for men. About this time, on the opposite side of the town, another school was started, known as the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. These two institutions were united in 1877-78.

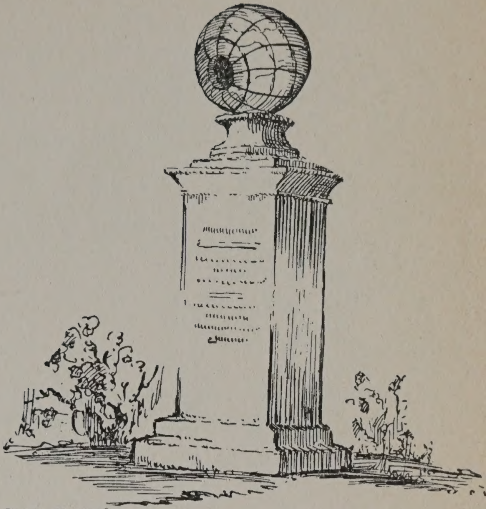
Long before the white man settled here, the Indians used what is now known as "Sulphur Springs" as a medicinal center and a place of meeting. Even after the institution had been established, the Delawares continued to hold their conferences at the historic old spring.

Some of the first buildings of the University were used to shelter people who visited the watering place. The plan to build a health resort had failed and this gave opportunity for the founding of the institution dedicated to the promulgation of Wesleyanism and to the building of character and religious training among the young members of the church.

The old spring is rich in romance as well as medicinal values. It is here that Rutherford B. Hayes proposed to Lucy Webb. Two Governors of Ohio also proposed to their sweethearts here; they were Gov. Foraker and Gov. Pattison.

The Christian ideals and purposes of the faculty and administration combine to offer a wholesome and friendly life to all students.

Theory of Concentric Spheres



JOHN CLEVES SYMMES
1780-1829

The strange theory of Concentric Spheres, conceiving the earth to be hollow and open at the North and South poles, suitable for habitation, was advanced by John Cleves Symmes in the early days of Ohio.

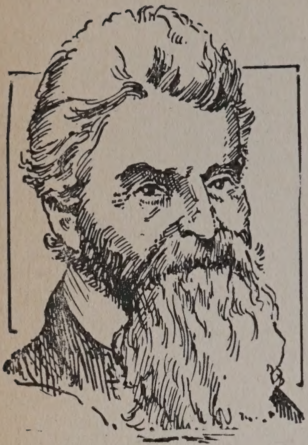
Symmes was an individual of exceptional ability, although not an educated man. He rose to a position of distinction and honor, having served with exceptional ability in the War of 1812.

He was born in New Jersey, 1780, and died in Hamilton, Ohio, 1829, where his son Americus erected a shaft crowned with a hollow globe to his memory.

The greater part of his life was devoted to lecturing and issuing papers on his theories of the earth's construction. Though he lived and died in the very depths of poverty, he clung to his ideas.

Men inspired by dreams advocate all manner of ideas and theories. Sometimes they ride on the crest of the wave and many follow. But Time proves all things. The true and the sound survive and the false are left behind. Especially is this true in Government and political 'isms.' All that is good and beneficial is kept; the rest is rejected.

Some of the ideas of this dreamer were not so unsound as later geologists found fossils of tropical plants at the North pole regions. Sincerity alone is enough to win admiration and Symmes was sincere.



Prophet of Abolition

JOHN BROWN

1800-1859

Napoleon one time made the remark: "It is the cause and not merely the death that makes the martyr." This fact is proven in the martyrdom of John Brown, one of the most romantic figures in the history of America.

He was born in Torrington, Connecticut, May 9th, 1800, of a family which for three generations had been schooled in anti-slavery principles. When he was five years old his father moved to Hudson, Ohio. Here he worked on the farm and in his father's tannery till he was 20 years old.

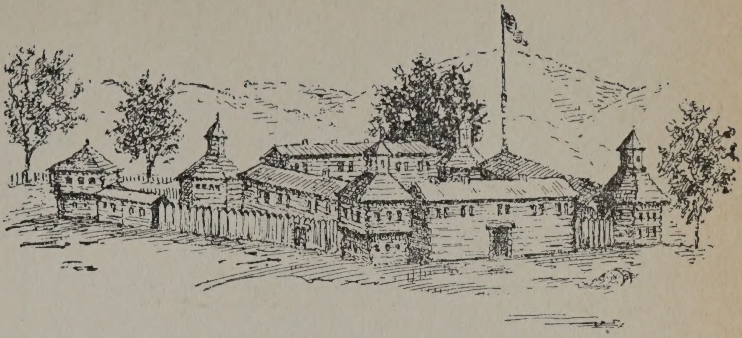
From this period on his life was a series of journeys about New England and the middle states. A greater part of the time he seemed in a state of bewilderment and shiftlessness. He married and became the father of a family of twelve children who oftentimes felt the pinch of poverty.

Brown felt he had been raised up by God to fight the curse of slavery. He often stated "While the cause will be best advanced by my life, I will live, but when the cause will best be served by my death, I shall be removed."

His attempt to seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and arm the slaves brought to a close his abolition activities. He was tried and found guilty of treason, for which he was hanged. This gave birth to the war song of the Union, "John Brown's Spirit goes Marching On."

He is buried on a lonely lookout in the Adirondack Mountains in New York State under the flag of a united nation in which all men are free and equal.

A Cincinnati Outpost



FORT WASHINGTON

1789

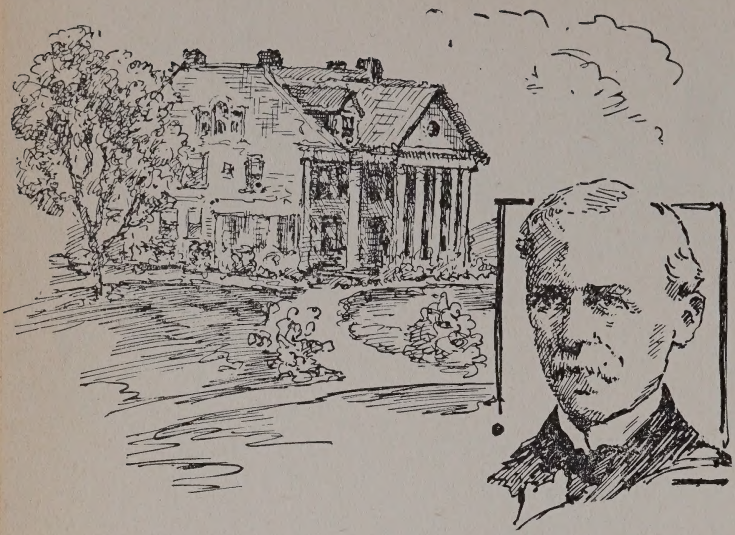
Fort Washington was an important and extensive military fort in the Northwest Territory and was a center of activity during the Indian War.

The fort was built by Major Doughty in the fall of 1789 and stood near the present site of Third Street and Broadway in Cincinnati.

Major Doughty and his troops were sent to this location by General Harmar from Fort Harmar at Marietta. The matter of the exact location was left to the judgment of Major Doughty.

In the spring of 1792 the troops that had been recruited for "Mad" Anthony Wayne's army landed at Cincinnati and camped between the city and Mill Creek. This camp was named "Hobson's Choice" as it was the only place that could be found suitable for the needs of the new army. They remained for several months at this location, drilling and schooling for a great expedition against the troublesome Indians. The problem of the savages in Ohio had to be settled for all time, which accounts for the tremendous drilling and preparation for this, the third expedition; this time it must not fail if white men were to stay in the Northwest Territory.

Fort Washington played a very vital and important part in the Indian Wars. It was here that the final expedition was trained in the new methods of warfare, enabling them to subdue the Indian and bring peace to the frontier.



Bard of the Ohio

WILLIAM LAMARTINE THOMPSON

1847-1909

Ideas, themes and contemplated plans that possess real merit are oftentimes overlooked by institutions whose business it is to publish and advance them.

East Liverpool on the Ohio gave America and the world the famous song writer, William L. Thompson, who when a child developed a love for music. Later he took up the study of music and composition.

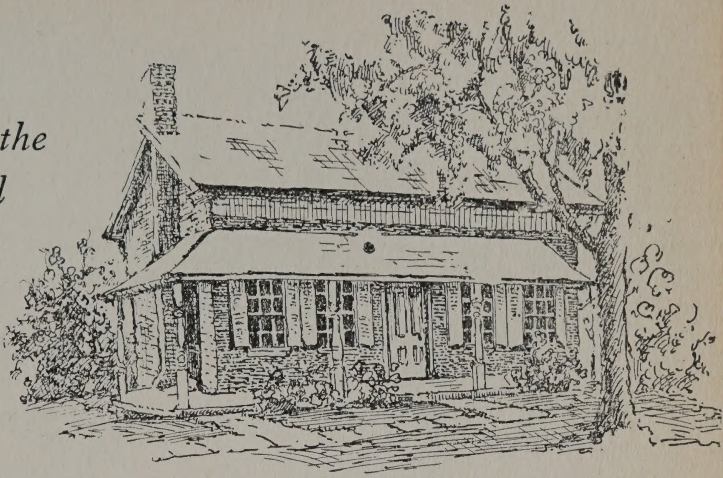
His first great song hit was "Gathering Shells From the Seashore." He took this song along with "Drifting With the Tide," "My Home on the Old Ohio" and "Under the Moonlit Sky" to a well-known publisher in Cleveland and offered them all for $100.00. The publisher refused on the grounds he was unknown and had not published his work.

Thompson published the sea song himself. Immediately it made a national hit. The Cleveland publisher paid him more than $1000.00 in royalties later on for the song he had refused.

He published many famous patriotic songs and also religious hymns of which "Softly and Tenderly Jesus is Calling" is world famous.

By putting his heart and soul in his songs and publishing them himself, he made a vast fortune and earned the beloved title "The Bard of the Ohio."

Ohio's
Greatest
Gift to the
World



THOMAS A. EDISON

1847-1931

At the close of the War with Mexico, while Chicago was still an outpost and at the time Lincoln was elected to Congress, Thomas A. Edison was born at Milan, Ohio. The fates timed that birth to fit into the beginning of a new age for America.

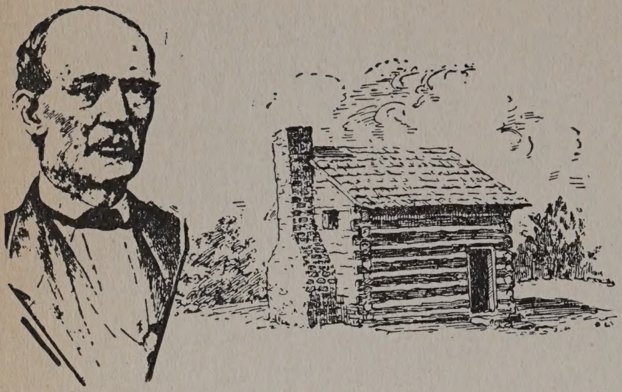
This son of a humble carpenter spent exactly three months at school. Stupid teachers considered him addled and advised that he be taken out of school. Thereupon his mother assumed the role of teacher. How well she succeeded the ages will continue to tell.

He was gifted with a desire to understand the workings of mysterious things, which often times got him into trouble in and out of jobs all over the middle states. Poverty and disappointment shadowed his life for years; no one could catch his vision.

At last he went east, where he received $40,000.00 for some original ideas. With this he set up shop in Orange, New Jersey, where he earned the title "Wizard of Menlo Park."

Investments in industries to manufacture his inventions totaled nearly $16,000,000,000.00, employing thousands of men. His greatest work was the perfection of the electric light. At death his note book contained ideas that would require 100 years to perfect—also enough to break the Bank of London.

In 1931, as Autumn tinted the hills of Orange, he whispered to his wife, "It is beautiful over there." With this the great light in his soul flickered and went out—it was his greatest discovery.



America's
Greatest
Educator

WILLIAM HOLMES McGUFFEY

1800-1873

No single individual in America did more to build patriotism and character in the youth of the nation than did the author of the McGuffey text books, which if properly named would be called the "American Bible."

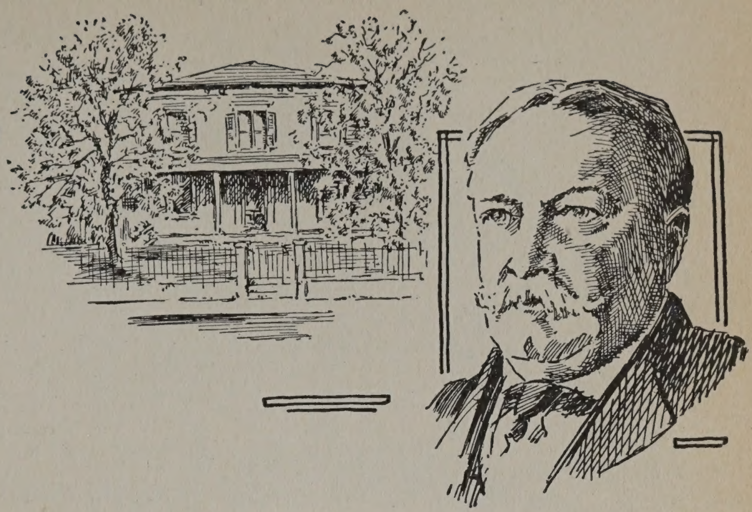
He was born in a log hut in Washington County, Pennsylvania, but came with his parents to Ohio when a mere child. He was educated in the common schools, took special work at Youngstown, attended Old Stone Academy and completed college work at Washington College, Pa.

Later, as Professor at Miami University, he wrote the first series of his readers. He was ordained minister in the Presbyterian Church, was president of Cincinnati College, Ohio University, professor of Woodward College and professor of Philosophy at the University of Va.

One hundred million Americans studied his readers. Thirty-seven states used them as text books, of which 122,000,000 were published. For this tremendous work McGuffey received the sum of $1,000.00. Had he received one cent per copy, it would have netted him $1,220,000.

Life meant more to this great teacher than piling up a fortune. His great desire was to mould the mind of young America in true pariotism, exemplified by strong character, and the generations he taught made America one of the strongest nations in the world.

Seventh Ohio President



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

1857-1930

President Taft, the seventh president to be elected from Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, "Gateway to the South," September 15th, 1857.

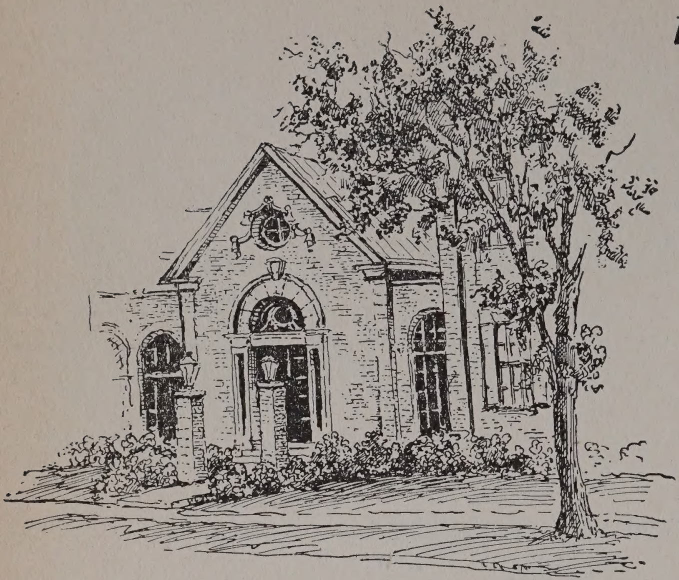
He graduated from Yale with high honors and began the practice of law in his native city, where he won fame and recognition for his knowledge and ability.

President Harrison appointed him a Judge of the Federal Circuit Court of Ohio, where his record so firmly established his value that later President McKinley made him the first Governor of the Philippine Islands. After adding still greater laurels to his career in the Islands, President Roosevelt appointed him Secretary of War in his cabinet.

In 1908 he won the election for president. During his term the Postal Savings Bank was established. The Parcel Post system was created, which meant a great service to the public and an enormous revenue to the government. During his administration he conducted his high office with dignity and honor. He was by nature a kindly and lovable man.

After his defeat for a second term, he became Professor of Law at Yale, where he did much to aid the cause of world peace.

He had earned the highest office America can bestow, had won the heart of his people, to whom he had given his life and in recognition of this service, President Harding appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he held for nine years, with the same high honor that had marked his entire life.



Birthplace of General Dawes

THE BETSY MILLS CLUB
1911

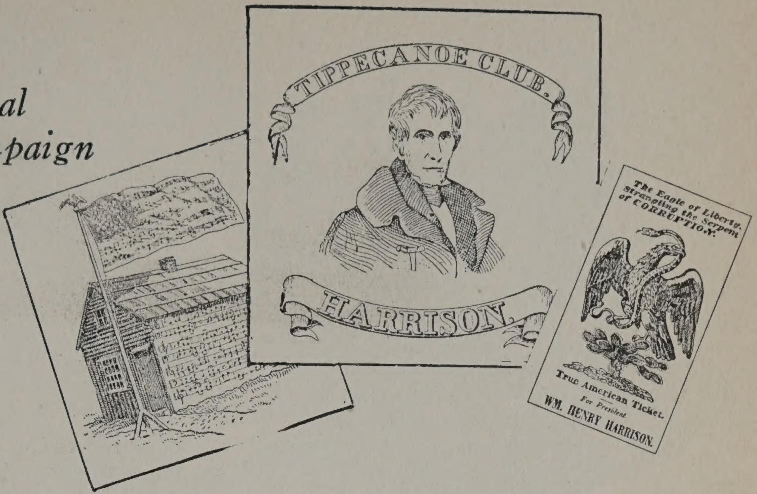
The birthplace of Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President, Ambassador to London and Chicago banker and financier, was combined with the birthplace of Mrs. William Mills, prominent social leader of Marietta, to create the present magnificent Betsy Mills Club as a home and recreation place for working girls.

The present club is the outgrowth of a sewing class started in 1898 by Mrs. Mills. In 1911 the sewing class was reorganized under the name of "The Girl's Monday Club." In 1924 the name was changed to "The Betsy Mills Club."

Article 1, section two of their constitution reads: "The purpose of this organization shall be to serve the girls and women of Marietta and vicinity in such a way as to promote growth in Christian character and service, to bring to its membership opportunities for all around development, and to maintain a Club House that shall prove a source of comfort and happiness, and shall be, through its members, a force for good in the community."

This institution has gained national recognition as an outstanding club devoted to the welfare of working girls. It is located at Fourth and Putnam Streets, opposite the shaded campus of Marietta College. The dining room of Colonial pattern is one of the finest in Ohio.

America's Greatest Political Campaign


TIPPECANOE CLUB.
HARRISON.
The Eagle of Liberty, Strangling the Serpent of Corruption.
True American Ticket.
For President
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN
1840

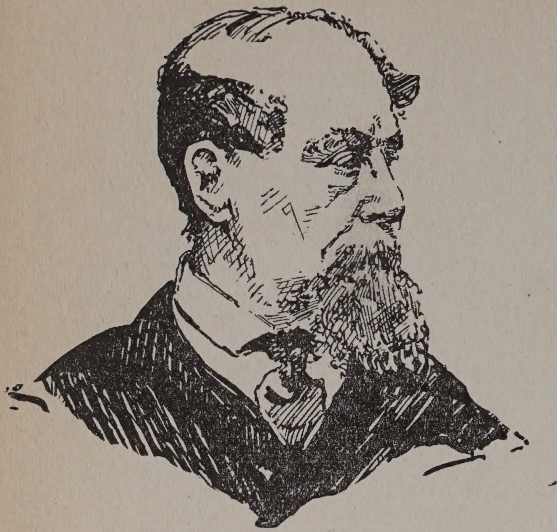
"Say, Oh where was your Buckeye cabin made?
Away down yonder in the sylvan shade,
Where the Buckeye boys wield the plow and spade,
There, Oh there, was our Buckeye cabin made."

Thus sang hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic followers of William Henry Harrison in the greatest campaign ever conducted in America.

The song, "Tippicanoe and Tyler, Too," was sung at all meetings, on the streets, in the home, schools and even in many churches. The spirit of the entire campaign swept over the country like a great tidal wave.

Log cabins made of Ohio Buckeye logs were mounted on wheels and led parades throughout the country. Coon skins were nailed on the cabin doors, a hard-cider barrel and gourd drinking cups were added to give the picture a complete backwoods set-up. The backwoods in America meant courage, sturdy individualism, character, principle and bravery.

Horace Greeley published a campaign magazine entitled "The Log Cabin" and all over the country rude log cabins were built in nearly every city, town, and village. In these political meetings were held until the great champion had been elected to the presidency. This political struggle did more to bring pioneer Ohio to the front than all other events of early times, and made the nickname "Buckeye" to be known all around the world.



England Re-discovers Ohio

CHARLES DICKENS IN OHIO

1842

The "Western Star" a paper published in historic Lebanon near Cincinnati, carried the following notice of the visit of Charles Dickens to their town.

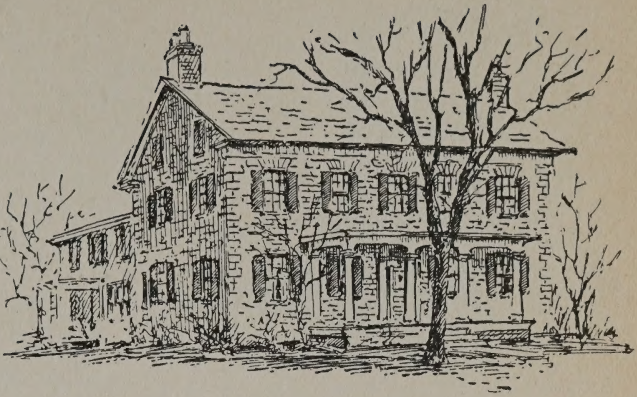
"Mr. Dickens and lady passed through this place on Wednesday on their way to Columbus, and thence to the lakes. Mr. Dickens has been traveling for two weeks past very quietly in the West, visiting Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, with intermediate towns; and we have been gratified to observe the total absence of all that parade and sycophancy which characterized his reception in Eastern cities. It will give us a better opinion of ourselves if even Mr. Dickens should not think the better of us for it."

In the later writing of Dickens, many of his experiences in Ohio were mentioned. His diary of the trip, however, shows his inability to understand the peculiar characteristics of the early Buckeyes. Their utter contempt for outward display of emotions completely stumped England's master of the pen.

A true native Buckeye will salute nothing under heaven but the American flag. All else meet on a common ground. The deep silence of unsettled spaces in pioneer times reflected in the moods of the people and this has become a common heritage.

In the Golden Lamb Tavern at Lebanon, the room used by Dickens has been marked by writing his name on the door.

Muskingum's
Historic
Landmark



THE McHENRY HOME

1808

Zanesville's Old Stone House, located on the Putnam side of the Muskingum River, is one of the most interesting and historic homes in this section of the state.

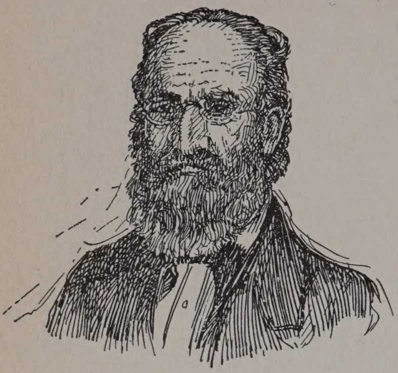
The house was built in 1808 by the citizens of Putnam, which at this time was a small village, although it is now a large and important section of Zanesville. Putnam was settled by Rufus Putnam, Levi Whipple and Dr. Increase Matthews, all of old New England stock.

As Ohio began to grow and look for a capitol site, these settlers looked forward to making Putnam the seat of the government. They therefore raised funds with which to erect the building which they hoped would be used as the State House. However, when the time came to select a seat for the government, Zanesville won the honor. When the representatives of the government reached Zanesville, they found the new building unfinished and therefore met in the great stone house in Putnam.

Later the building was used as a school and became the birthplace of the famous Female Seminary.

At a still later date it was used as a public meeting place and in 1839 the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society held its state convention in the large assembly hall. It was also used as a station on the underground railway to Canada.

Bessie Robbins, the famous novelist, also made her home here for several years. The old house is a marvelous example of colonial stone architecture and is in a perfect state of preservation.



The Creator of Spencerian Penmanship

PLATT ROGERS SPENCER

1800-1864

The generations of Ohio that knew the meaning of the three Rs were indebted to McGuffey who taught them to read; to Ray who taught them arithmetic, and to Spencer who taught them to write. All three of these great educators were Buckeyes and lived at a time when their contributions did much to shape the generations that made America great.

Platt R. Spencer was born at East Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., and was the youngest of a family of eleven children. After the death of his father he migrated to Ohio in a covered wagon which required fifty-one days. He settled at Jefferson in Ashtabula County.

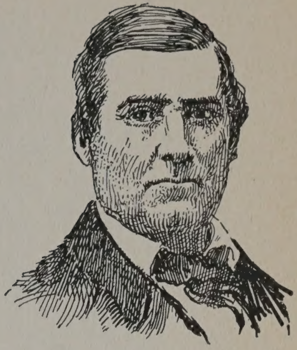
Spencer began life with practically no schooling but so developed his natural gifts that his name became known in every public school.

From his early youth he had a fond reverence for calligraphy (elegant or beautiful writing) which in his later years became the passion of his life and made him famous throughout the English speaking world.

He was an adept student of nature and developed his penmanship from a close observation of movements in meadows, vines and the undulating waves of Lake Erie. In these he discovered the free and easy rhythm which he applied to writing.

Every "Little Red Schoolhouse" in the middle west at one time carried a stock of the famous copy books which contained samples of his penmanship which can today be classed as one of the lost arts.

A Pioneer Nurseryman



GEORGE HEIKES

The development of Ohio from a primitive wilderness into one of the leading states of the Union was brought about by a peculiar development in nearly every line of human progress.

With the tides of settlers that came in over the mountains from the east there came men of all walks bringing with them the essentials needed in the building of a commonwealth.

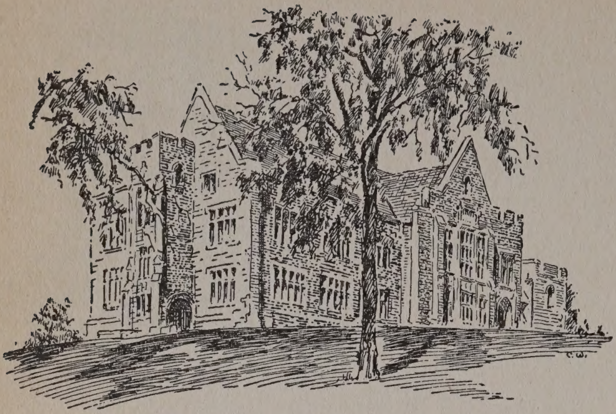
Among them were inventors, preachers, teachers, carpenters, farmers, in fact the English method of settlement was carried out in most respects, which included the complete settlement of a community, making it independent of outside connections.

Among the early settlers of the Dayton section there came an industrious man from Carlisle, Pennsylvania by the name of George Heikes. He was the son of Andrew Heikes, a pioneer nurseryman of the east.

George Heikes established a nursery at Dayton in 1822 and was the first man east of the Alleghenies to propagate trees by root grafting. For a long time he practised this method in secrecy, however some one discovered the method which brought about its wide use throughout the section.

The spreading of this knowledge among the settlers was the main factor in developing the orchards of the middle west and made the Miami Valley the principal nursery center of the west.

The perfection with which every need of pioneer time was filled indicate that the forces of a great destiny were at work guiding and directing the first sturdy strokes that shaped the mould out of which came the State of Ohio.



A Lutheran Landmark

WITTENBERG COLLEGE

1845

Wittenberg College, located at Springfield, was founded by English-speaking Lutherans of Ohio in 1845. Under the leadership of Dr. Ezra Keller, first president, the college began its work with two teachers and twelve students. It has continued uninterruptedly in operation since then, always under Lutheran auspices. Approximately 850 students in liberal arts now are in residence; the enrollment in all departments, including Saturday School, Summer, Extension and a Junior College in Dayton, is approximately 1800.

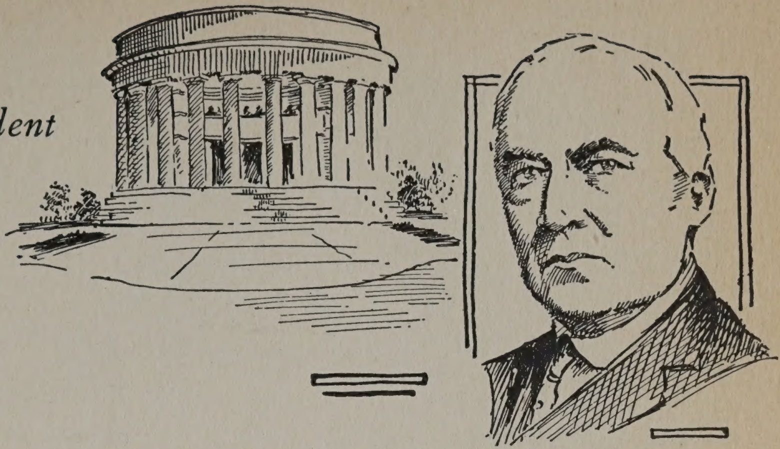
Support is provided by the United Lutheran Church synods of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. Control is vested in a Board of Directors, members of which are chosen by these synods. The College became co-educational in 1874.

Total gross assets of Wittenberg, including property and endowment funds, are now $4,471,989. Fourteen buildings, with three for science, are located in the northern residential section of Springfield.

Wittenberg's large Health and Physical Education Building, its auditorium providing seating capacity for 3,500 and the Wittenberg stadium seating 7,000, are features of the upper campus. Science buildings are on the southwest portion of the campus.

Wittenberg has awarded diplomas and certificates to approximately 6,000 graduates and stands as a living monument to the Lutheran Faith of the middle west.

Eighth
Ohio
President



WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

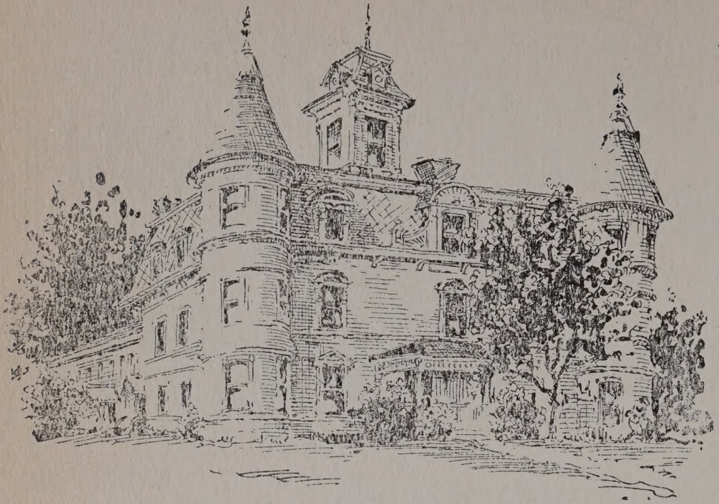
1865-1923

President Harding, the eighth president elected from Ohio, was a product of typical rural sections. His father was a country physician of moderate wealth sufficient to enable his son to receive a college education at Ohio Central College of Iberia.

Harding possessed a kindly nature and was loyal to a fault to all his friends. He was very thorough and firm in his convictions. Through actual work and experience, he learned the art of printing and publishing and at the age of twenty, he purchased the Daily Star of Marion, which he owned and published till his death.

He was interested in the civic welfare and political life of his community, was elected State Senator and later served in the U. S. Senate.

The Republican Party nominated and elected him president to succeed President Wilson. He inherited the task of lifting America out of the entanglements of European affairs brought on by the World War. He opposed the League of Nations and created the conference for the Limitation of Armaments at Washington. The tragedy of his life came about by placing too much confidence in the group he selected and appointed to offices of trust. They betrayed that confidence and the confidence of the nation. This broke the heart of the kindly President, which abetted an illness from which he never recovered. He is buried in a magnificent tomb at Marion on the outskirts of the city he loved.



A Communistic Failure

LEBANON'S SHAKER COMMUNITY

1805

Human behaviour has been a problem that has perplexed students for centuries. Now and then a wave of some religious cult or political "ism" sweeps the country. The zeal with which these peculiar ideas are embraced is next to phenomenal. Sometimes it assumes the aspect of a sort of mad insanity, a disease that eats at the very soul of man.

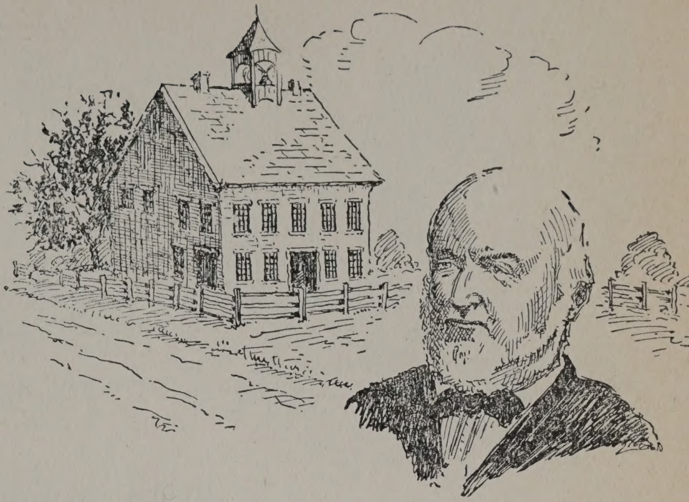
The peace, calm and stability that surrounded Lebanon was suddenly disturbed in March of 1805. Two strangers appeared, preachers of a peculiar religious sect from New Lebanon, New York. They were received with pioneer hospitality and given an opportunity to preach at Turtle Creek, near by.

Their zeal was contagious and on May 25th of the same year they incorporated The Union Village Society. This was the corner stone of a movement that was to have a measure of success and prosperity.

They were a communistic group. All property was held in common. Marriage was forbidden. Repression of natural emotions and the creative forces carried the germ that ended their experiment in disaster.

Homes were broken up. Faith in the American ideal and tradition was destroyed. The fires of hate were kindled, and after several years of material prosperity, the community dissolved and today nothing remains except their fine buildings, which are the property of the United Brethren Church.

Founder of the
Cincinnati
Enquirer



JOHN BROUGH

1811-1865

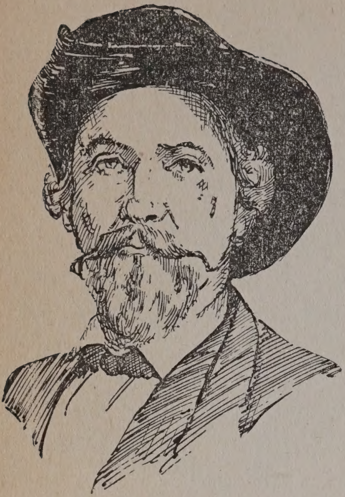
John Brough, founder of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was born in a Marietta tavern which occupied a section of the Old Pioneer Court House and Jail.

Here Brough attended school and was early apprenticed to a printer. Before he was twenty, he started his own paper, "The Western Republican and Marietta Advertiser." Supporting John C. Calhoun in his nullification battle with President Jackson, he became so unpopular that he had to give up the paper. At Lancaster he purchased the more successful "Ohio Eagle." In 1838 he was elected to the Legislature, and, later, as Auditor of State effected many civil reforms.

In 1841 he bought the "Cincinnati Advertiser," called it the "Cincinnati Enquirer," and used it to promote his political ideals, which stand today as a living monument to his ability as a publisher. Attacked and misrepresented, he fought with wit and sarcasm. He was a brilliant newspaper man and an influential statesman.

Dissatisfied with the pro-slavery attitude of his party, in 1848 he practically withdrew from public life (and publishing). He became a prominent leader in "railroading." In 1864 he was elected Governor by an over-whelming majority, after one of the most violent political battles of the State's history.

His loyalty to State and Nation as Civil War Governor places him high among Buckeye builders.



The Confederate Invasion of Ohio

MORGAN'S RAID

1863

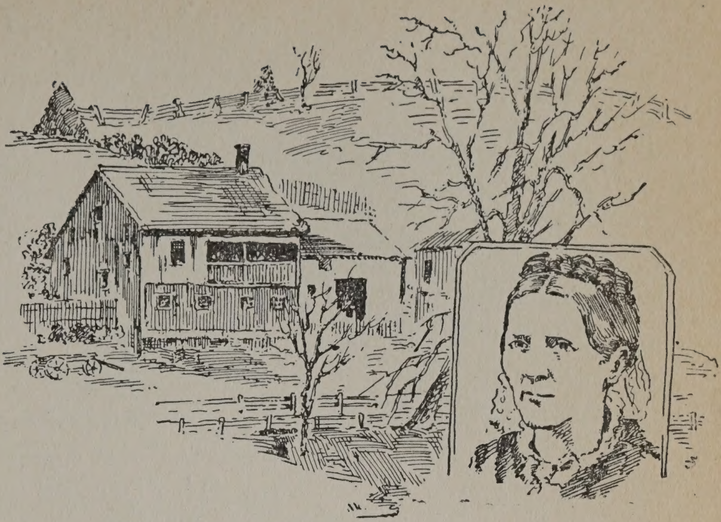
General Morgan's raid through Ohio amounted to little more than a fox chase. However had he not been so closely pursued by Union men, who gave him little time to burn bridges and scarcely time to change horses on the way, he could have done real damage on his raid.

Morgan crossed the Kentucky line into Indiana, where he burned bridges, looted small towns and successfully out-maneuvered the groups sent out to subdue him. When he entered Ohio territory his force numbered less than 2000 men.

Cincinnati was in the line of march of the raiders and great excitement existed in the city in expectation of his arrival. However, the "clever fox," fearing he might become entangled in difficulties there, avoided the city. Through the Southern section of the state, troops were mustered out and sent to points of expected danger. At each place, when the Union men attempted to surround and corner the "fox," he slipped from their grasp.

He crossed the Muskingum at Eaglesport, above McConnelsville, where, with open country before him, he struck out for the Ohio. By this time the Union forces were up to his tricks and set a trap for him in the Eastern section of the state, into which Morgan marched with full force, where he was captured by Major Rue. Morgan was imprisoned in Columbus, but again the "clever fox" escaped and returned to the Confederate lines, where he was killed in a raid in East Tennessee.

Founder of First Children's Home



CATHERINE FAY EWING

1822 -

The first children's home in Ohio and the first in the world to be supported by public tax was established at Marietta by Catherine Fay Ewing. She was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, July 18, 1822.

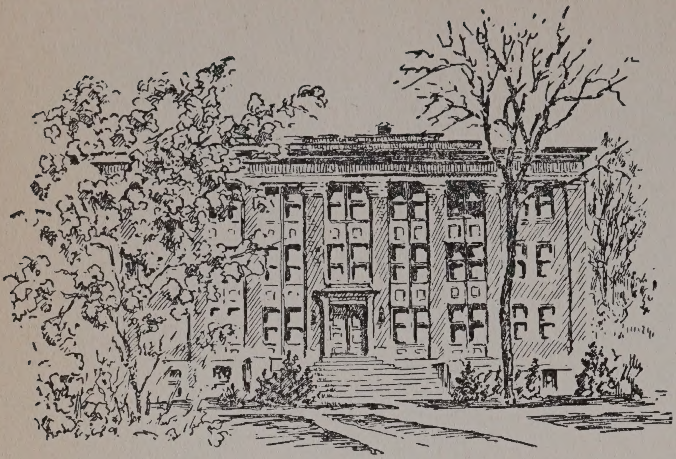
At the age of eleven her family moved to Marietta, where she became a teacher. Her first public service was among the Choctaw Indians, where she taught school for ten years.

After her work among the Indians, she returned to Marietta, where she took up social work among life's unfortunates. While engaged in this work she resolved to build an institution for their care, to be supported by a public tax.

With her own private funds and with the aid of a friend, she raised five hundred dollars, with which she purchased twelve acres of land on Moss Run, a few miles east of Marietta, where she began the erection of the home.

For many years she battled with established customs in order to win public support. At last with the aid of honorable S. S. Knowles, she secured legislation permitting each county to buy lands and erect suitable homes for orphans.

The beautiful children's home at Marietta on the Muskingum, along with other similar institutions, constitute a fitting monument to the memory of this good woman.



A
Disciple
Landmark

HIRAM COLLEGE

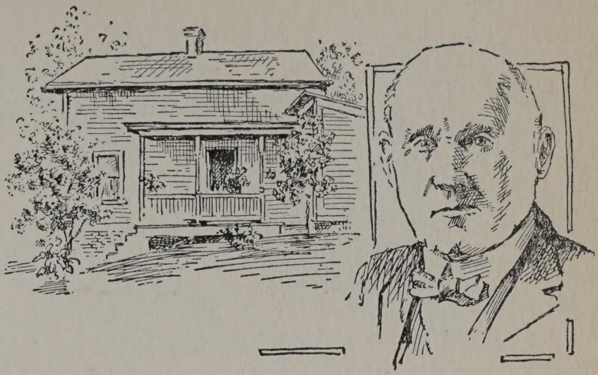
1849

The history of Hiram College begins with a meeting, on December 21, 1849, of the incorporators of the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute. The delegates from the various churches of the Disciples of Christ, after deciding to establish the Institute, selected Hiram for its location. On March 11, 1805, a charter was authorized by the state legislature. The original charter, modified to apply to an institution of collegiate rank, still holds. The school has been co-educational from the beginning. In 1850 Main Hall was built, and on November 27th classes began, with Amos Sutton Hayden as principal. James A. Garfield, who entered as a student in 1851, was principal of the Institute from 1857 to 1863. Owing largely to his influence, the Board of Trustees took action on February 20, 1867, to change the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute to Hiram College.

Hiram College, throughout its history, has stood for intellectual integrity, free and honest thinking, academic freedom, sound moral and intellectual training, and the broad discipline of the liberal arts. It is rooted in the traditions of the Western Reserve and values that inheritance.

The followers of Alexander Campbell, the man who started the movement of the Church of Christ or the Disciples of Christ, contributed much to the building of Ohio in Pioneer days. Bethany College, founded by Campbell in West Virginia, is a national shrine for the Disciples as is Hiram College for the Buckeyes.

The Poet of Harmar Hill



JAMES M. SHAWHAN

"I want my flowers and singin' now."

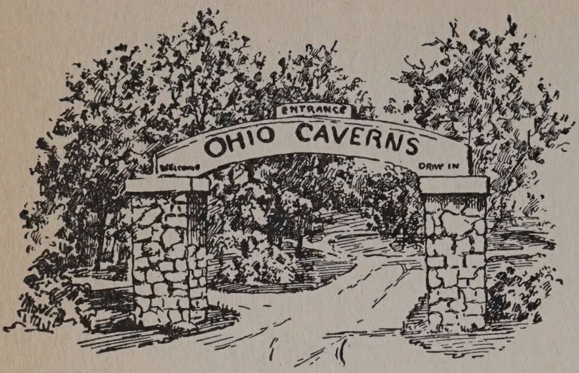
1857-1928

The west bank of the Muskingum River at Marietta is shadowed by Harmar Hill, rising like a giant pyramid above the city. Its summit is crowned with memories of Fort Harmar and its vine-covered sides rich with historic lore and tradition.

Out of this garden of beauty came the finer expressions of the city below. They were not the facts of history, the daring of pioneers, but poems written by a man whose coming and going was as familiar to Mariettans as the majestic elms that almost hide the city. "Jim," they called him—James Martin Shawhan, the barber poet.

The glaring footlights of the stage or the lecture platform were not for "Jim." His was a world of humble service to his fellow man and from his famous city his poems made their way over the nation and to England. Lovers of poetry in Old England knew the poet who journeyed daily from his cottage to his little barber shop. He was a native of the hills and his poetry expressed the moods of the Buckeye Hills up the Muskingum and Duck Creek valleys much as James Whitcomb Riley wrote of the Hoosier state.

His better known poems are "The Pioneer City," "Christmas Eve on Harmar Hill," "The Castle of Dreams," "Deal Justly," and "Reconciliation." A collection of his verse is published under the name "Unpolished Pebbles."



Ohio's Mammoth Caves

"Deep in the heart of the hillside,
Where wonders with each other vie
Famed for unrivalled formations,
The vast Ohio Caverns lie."

OHIO CAVERNS

1897

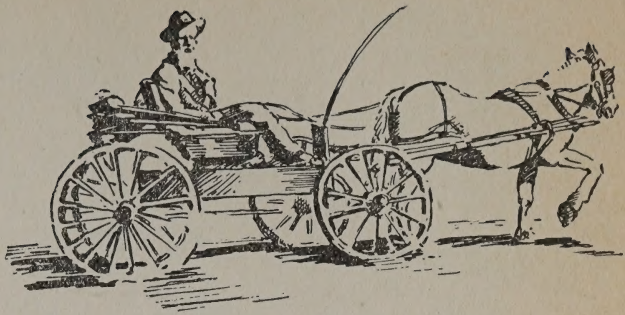
The above lines are taken from a poem written by Miss Elda M. Piero after a visit to this marvelous underground Fairyland of Ohio.

The caverns were accidentally discovered by a farm hand in 1897. However, they were not opened to the public until the spring of 1925, when they were made comfortable and properly illuminated.

This is the most colorful cavern in America and perhaps in the world. Here in this Modern Fairyland one finds himself wandering in a Land of the Midnight Sun, amid frozen waterfalls tinted with all the colors of the rainbow. There are miniature Cathedrals with spheres unequalled in the architectures of man; there are Wayside Shrines where one is made to think of the Stations of the Cross. Suddenly you come upon a Sunken City and are lost in the inspiring beauty of a Crystal Sea, all nestled in serene beauty in the shadow of a giant Crystal King, two hundred million years old. There is a colored reproduction of the Liberty Bell and near the Palace of the Gods stands The Statue of Liberty, carved by the Hand of Nature, millions of years old. One stands in awe amid the sparkling beauty of the Jewel Chamber and in amazement before a Petrified Forest. Amid all this unexcelled beauty sits the bust of Buddha, as if meditating in eternal silence.

This masterpiece of nature is located on route 275 between U. S. 68 and State Highway 32 near West Liberty.

Ohio's Arcadian Period



HORSE AND BUGGY DAYS

With the reconstruction period following the Civil War there came a glorious age known as "The Horse and Buggy Days."

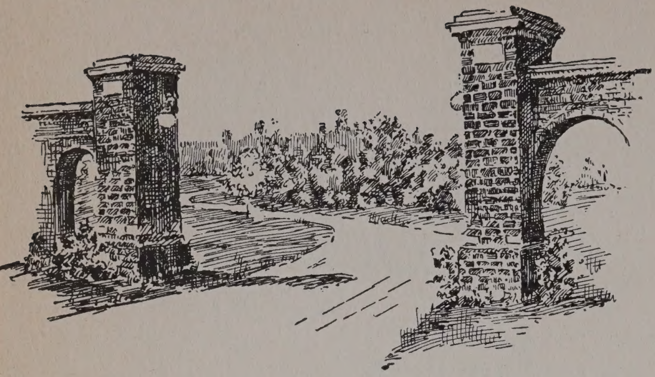
Old trails were made into highways, over which buggies with brightly trimmed bodies and wheels sped along at undreamed of speed, stirring up red and yellow dust, to the discomfort of pedestrians. There were buckboards, surries, carts, expresses, hacks, in fact, every conceivable contraption imaginable.

Life on the farm and in the villages expressed contentment. No one was in a hurry. People were happy and interested themselves in the improvement of the farms and village homes.

The country churches for the most part built sheds adjacent to the buildings to shelter the horses and "rigs." Sunday afternoons and evenings were spent in parading their fine buggies, drawn by prize horses.

Money was scarce. Luxury was unknown, but the solid comforts of life abounded. Out of this period came some of the finest specimens of Americans. Statesmen, industrialists, financiers, inventors and patrons of the seven arts. With the coming of the auto, life changed. Speed, not only on the highways but in every walk of life killed forever the beauty of this Arcadian period in the development of Ohio. The hitching post days were times when men's souls were anchored to the basic joys of living in the fullest possible measure.

During this entire period David Harums were familiar characters at all public gatherings and who were always ready to strike up some kind of deal in horse trading. It was a common belief that many of these horse traders used methods in their dealings that were sometimes a bit shady.



A Methodist
Episcopal
Landmark

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

1846

Mount Union College, located at Alliance, Ohio, is a privately owned co-educational institution devoted to the mental and spiritual development of young men and women.

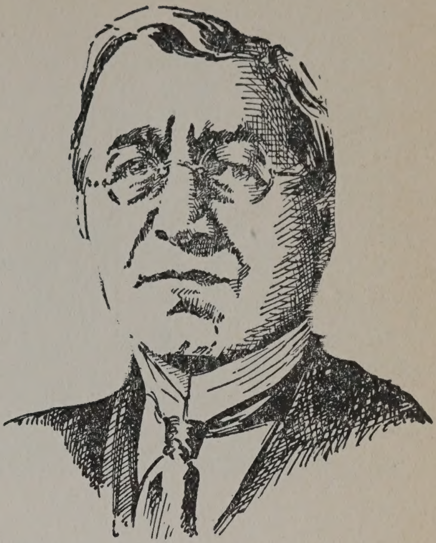
Since its beginning, the college has built on Christian foundations and has acknowledged Christian objectives. It was founded by a young man twenty-three years of age, a graduate of Allegheny College and a Methodist Minister, the Reverend Orville Nelson Hartshorn. From its very inception, Mount Union has been fundamentally a school of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Some of the subjects taught in this Christian house of learning are the Bible, biology, art, music, religious education, philosophy, classical languages, history, political science, public speaking, health and physical culture. A new course has been established, and one sorely needed in these times of unrest. It deals with married or family life.

The institution is approved by North-Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of American Universities, and the American Association of University Women.

One of the main reasons Ohio has been the breeding ground for American leadership is the fact that there are so many institutions of higher learning, the most of which have a Christian and religious background, where character and spiritual training go hand-in-hand with mental development.

Organizer of
Coxey's
Army



JACOB SECHLER COXEY

1854-

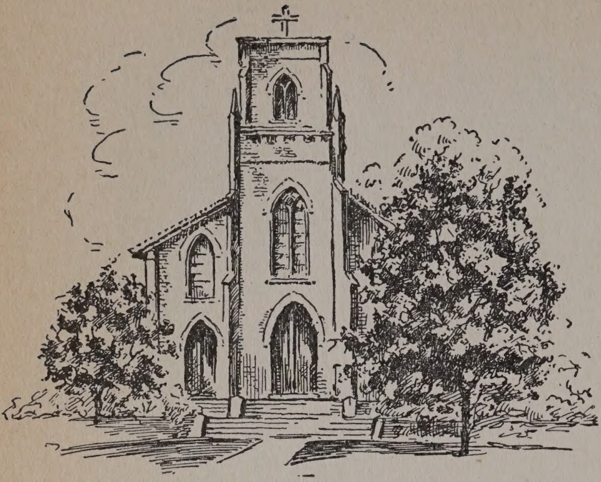
The famous leader of the so-called "Coxey's Army" that marched from Massillon, Ohio, to Washington was born in a log cabin at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, April 16th, 1854, of a family whose ancestors fought with Washington at Valley Forge.

Coxey came to Massillon, Ohio, in 1881, where he operated a stone quarry for fifty years.

"General" Coxey, a man of deep humane interests in the welfare of his fellow man, has been the champion of many reforms and crusades. His march to Washington in behalf of three million unemployed men and women won him national and world fame. Newspapers of the nation devoted pages to his work and plan. Like many who have launched new ideals, it has been his lot to see many of them advocated and put into action by others of lesser vision.

The march to Washington earned another title for this intrepid fighter for justice and uplift. This one should be carved on monuments along the great highways of the nation: "Jacob Schleicher Coxey—Father of Good Roads".

For two years Coxey was Mayor of Massillon, his home town, made famous by his battles fought during a half century of Ohio's history.



Historic
Catholic
Shrine

SHRINE OF ST. JOSEPH

1818

The sound of a wood chopper at work in the deep woods, south of the present site of Somerset, attracted the attention of a priest as he was riding over the trail in search of a settlement of Catholics who were living without the services of their church.

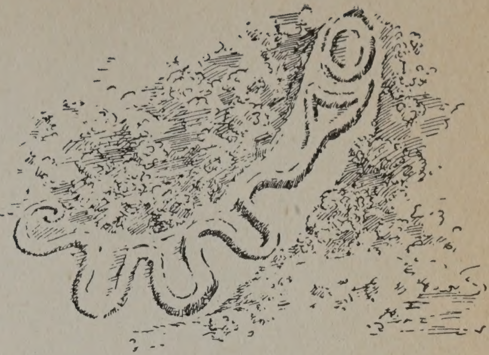
On approaching the man, the priest learned that he was at the end of his quest. The priest immediately established the services of his faith with his new found followers.

As a result of this strange meeting, Reverend Fenwick dedicated the first Catholic Church in Ohio on the site of the present structure, December 6th, 1818. This was a rude log hut, which was later replaced by a larger building of brick and stone, and dedicated January 14th, 1829. This building was replaced by a still larger church and a convent which was destroyed by fire in 1864.

From such an humble beginning, and out of the various struggles and misfortunes, rose the present spacious Gothic Church, together with an institution of higher education where ministers are trained for the priesthood.

The church is situated on a hill with a marvelous panorama, about two miles south of Somerset on the highway leading to New Lexington.

Great Pre-historic Shrine



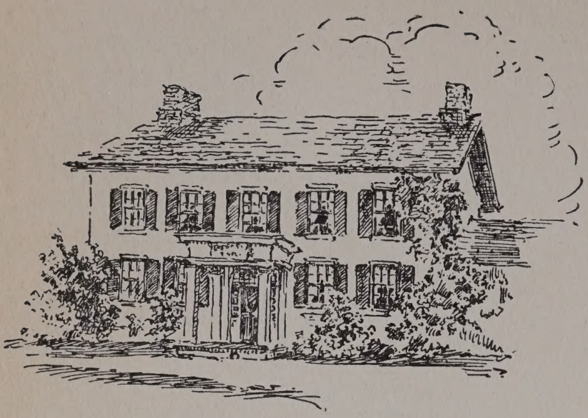
THE SERPENT MOUND

Within the boundaries of Ohio there are 10,000 ancient mounds and from 1500 to 2000 enclosures or forts. This indicates that at one time this was the center of a great people, generally called the Mound Builders, who were of the same race as the Indians, but passed out of existence, leaving no history of their epoch save the ruins scattered over the state.

The most interesting of these ruins is the Serpent Mound, located in Franklin Township, Adams County, on route 73. The head of the serpent rests upon a rocky elevation facing the West; the jaws of the monster are opened widely as if in the act of swallowing an egg, represented by an oval enclosure about 121 feet long by 60 wide. The body of the serpent winds gracefully towards a higher elevation, forming four large coils before reaching the tail. The tail is also artistically coiled in three complete revolutions. The height of the body varies from four to five feet; the highest width is 30 feet across the neck; the entire length over-all is 1,300 feet.

The idea of the serpent, circle, egg and globe were often used among primitive people. They were common among the ancient Egyptians, Grecians, Assyrians, Celts, Hindus, Chinese and the inhabitants of ancient Mexico and Central America.

Perhaps there is a tie between the Mound Builders and the ancients, but, whatever the purpose of this mound, it is one of the most interesting of its kind in the world.



An Old Wilderness Outpost

BETTY ZANE TAVERN

1820

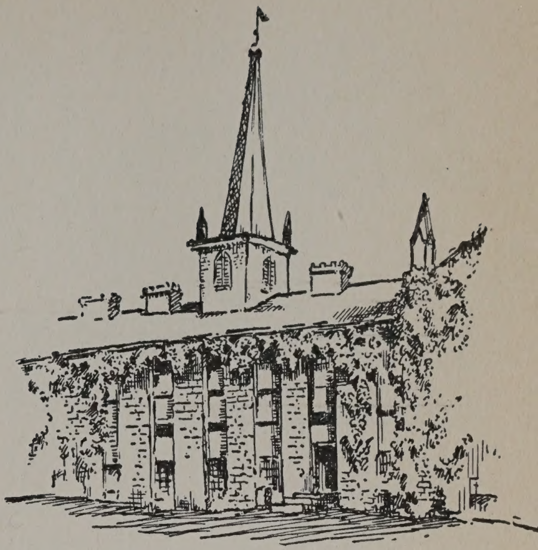
The historic village of Zanesfield was laid out in 1819 by pioneers Ebenezer Zane and Alexander Long. This historic village has been a center of activity dating from a period before the French and Indian War, when the British erected a fort and a large blockhouse. Later, these buildings were destroyed, to be followed by the establishing of an Indian center, associated with Black Hoof, Blue Jacket, Logan and Tecumseh. It was to this section that Simon Kenton, the famous scout, was brought to receive judgment by the tribes.

A large boulder monument to the memory of Zane and Kenton stands in the Southern section of the village, overlooking the Mad River Valley.

The first Methodist Quarterly Conference was held at this outpost in 1810, in the rude log hut of Ebenezer Zane, at which there were more than 50 Indians present.

One of the finest historic shrines of the village is Betty Zane Tavern, erected in 1820 by Lansing Curtis, a pioneer settler. The building is in an excellent state of preservation and is still used as a tavern. The original fireplaces and the stairs are a reminder of the interesting history of the old tavern and the life of this community, one of Ohio's historic centers since the days when Isaac Zane married Myeerah, daughter of Chief Tarhe, and established the home of the first white man in Logan County.

An Episcopal Landmark



KENYON COLLEGE

1824

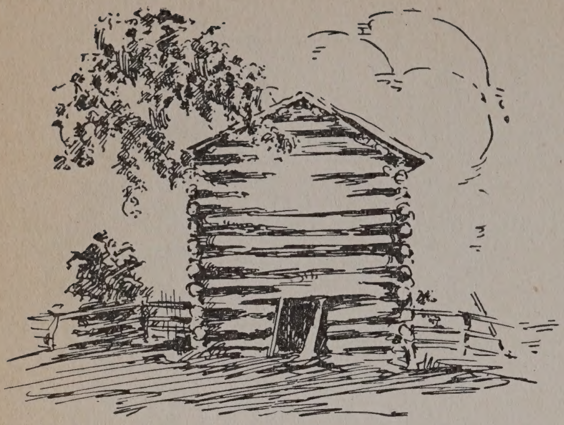
The granting of the charter of Kenyon College in the year 1824 marks the beginning of the first missionary enterprise of the Episcopal Church in the West. The work was started by Bishop Philander Chase at a time when the tides of immigration were sweeping settlers westward by the thousands.

The Bishop, desiring to establish a school to educate the men who were to play a great part in the developing of the West, and, knowing it was impossible to finance such an undertaking in a new territory, went to London, England, with a letter of introduction from Henry Clay.

Bishop Chase raised $30,000.00 for his Ohio work. The English donors were Lord Gambier, for whom the Bishop named the settlement; Lord Kenyon, for whom he named the College; Lord Bexley, Countess of Rosse, and Hannah More. The sum was sufficient for the Bishop to purchase several thousands acres and start building.

The Kenyon of today is one of the beauty spots of Ohio and the training ground for the great men of tomorrow. On their honor roll of the past are familiar names. Salmon P. Chase, Stanley Matthews, David Davis, Edwin M. Stanton and Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States.

Through Kenyon's century-old traditions, young men are trained for the management of the world's affairs in whatever field each may choose.



Relic of a
Passing
Age

THE OLD TOBACCO HOUSE

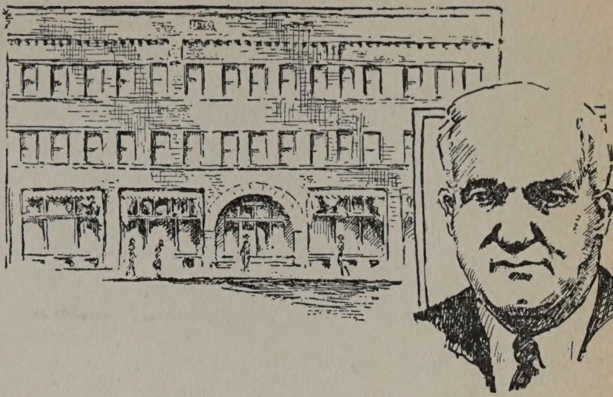
In the early history of Southeastern Ohio, the log tobacco house was a familiar site. In fact, nearly every farm could boast of one or more such buildings.

The raising of tobacco in pioneer times was one of the most profitable of all occupations. Trees were deadened and a few acres planted, which brought returns many times sufficient to pay for the land. The soil was rich and the plants had prolific growth.

In the latter part of winter, tobacco beds were burned in the woods. Here in the ashes the tobacco seeds were sown. Over the beds they spread large pieces of canvas. In the spring, after the danger of frost had passed, the plants were taken from the beds and planted in the fields. After they were a foot or so high, they had to be suckered, wormed and at maturity, topped.

The leaves were stripped from the stock as they started to turn yellow, taken to the tobacco house, where they were strung on sticks and hung in the building, after which fires were built in the kilns in order to cure the leaves. About Christmas time, when in case, they were taken out of the shed, tied in hands and packed in hogsheads and hauled over muddy roads to market.

World's
Largest
Country
Store



THE GARVER BROTHERS DEPARTMENT STORE

1866

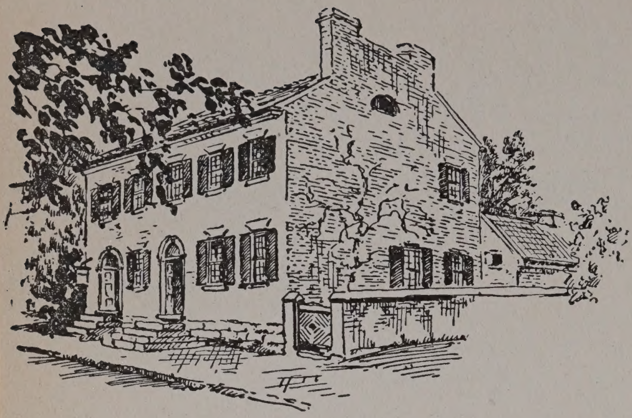
Strasburg, a town of less than 2000 inhabitants, located in Tuscarawas County, in the heart of a rich farming center, is the home of "The World's Largest Country Store."

The store was established in 1866 by Philip Garver in a rebuilt sheep shed moved to the present site, which was replaced by a larger and more up-to-date building ten years later. The development of this modern institution from the original log shed, 20 by 25 feet, to its present 40,000 square feet constitutes one of the strangest business romances in America.

Here, one can find every need of village and country life. Departments are devoted to furniture, hardware, farm machinery, foods, clothing, building materials, in fact, everything from a needle to a stack of hay or a thrashing machine.

A special department is conducted for the large settlement of Amish, who are rated as the best farmers in Ohio. This department supplies the peculiar needs of these plain people from California to Florida and New England or wherever they build their communities.

On Saturdays, when the people of the country-side come to trade in Strasburg, the little village takes on the appearance of a country fair. Hundreds of farmers, for miles around, do their trading and shopping here. The store is under the management of the third generation of the Garvers, who are earnest exponents of "Buy American and patronize your own community."



Historic Tavern at Gallipolis

OUR HOUSE

The settlement of Gallipolis amounted to little less than taking a section of the Latin Quarter of Paris and setting it down in a wild, unsettled country full of savages.

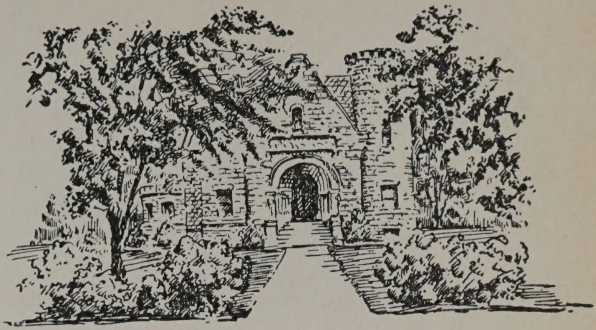
The French, who settled here, were tradesmen, craftsmen and men of leisure. None of them were qualified to face the privations and suffering of pioneer life.

The two men responsible for this wild scheme were Joel Barlow, an American poet, and William Playfair, an Englishman with a love of speculation.

However, with the aid of the Americans, the early settlers were housed comfortably and given a start in the new world. The story of their early years is filled with tragic suffering, but by sheer courage and character, they survived.

Among the historic landmarks of this City of the French is the old tavern known as "Our House." It was here that General LaFayette was entertained when he visited Gallipolis in 1825. The old tavern has been restored by the Gallia County Historical Society and is used as a museum to house the priceless treasures of the early days of the city. Across the street from the Inn stands the first postoffice, which was operated by a classmate of Napoleon. There is a tradition which claims Napoleon had planned to escape his island prison and establish his home at Gallipolis, on the banks of the beautiful Ohio.

America's First County Library



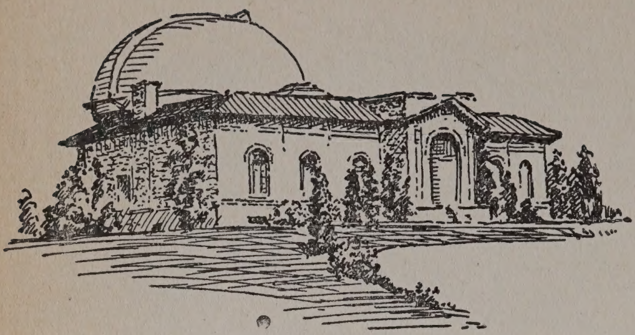
BRUMBACK LIBRARY

Ohio, the first state to be organized out of the Northwest Territory, set the standards to be followed by the states that were later organized. Even before the pioneers left New England, they set the high standards for Ohio.

The New England Pilgrims who settled at Marietta were strong advocates of religion, education, freedom and individualism. Therefore it was only natural that this new development would be first in the establishing of state and national institutions. These ideals were born in the minds of men whose hearts and souls could not be purchased with the wealth of an empire. Their desire was to build for future posterity and for the uplifting of the living standards of the whole people.

Among the many national institutions founded in Ohio was the County library. This forward and benevolent idea was started at Van Wert in Van Wert County by John Sanford Brumback, who felt that good books should be placed in easy reach of all who desired to improve their minds. Knowing that many people would not be able to buy or even rent books, he gave the first County library to the City of Van Wert, to be used free to all citizens of the County. The historic library is named after the founder and donor.

This movement has had a tremendous influence on the moulding and shaping of the American mind. As a result, millions of books throughout the nation are brought within easy reach of every citizen.



World's Third Largest Telescope

PERKINS OBSERVATORY

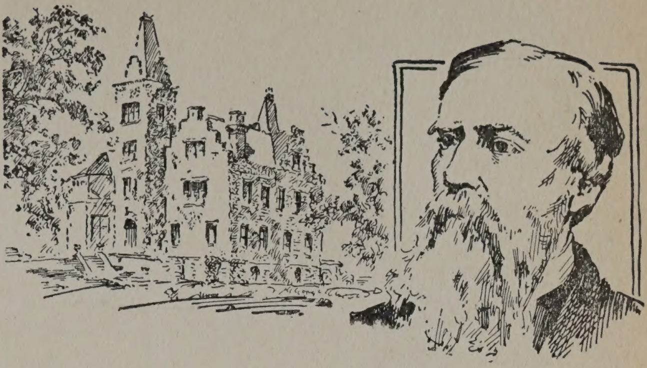
The great Napoleon was one night standing on the deck of a ship, under a magnificent star-lit sky. His hands folded behind him, he stood as a statue of marble looking out into space. One of his subordinates stepped to his side and asked the Emperor if he believed in a Supreme Being. Napoleon pointed to the heavens and replied, "There is the answer."

The pioneers who settled Ohio were made of the same material as all other people in the nation. Yet there seems to be a difference somewhere—there must be a reason why Ohio has produced so many famous people. In the covered wagons and the Second Mayflower, there came to the Ohio wilderness men and women who believed in a Supreme Being—they believed in the firm, stern discipline of the Puritans, and the Huguenots.

Free schools, colleges and universities sprang up over the state like mushrooms, all of them seeking to prepare the rising generations with knowledge that would help them to become better citizens. These institutions not only sought to teach enduring lessons on the common, every-day problems of life but desired to impress the great truth that behind all visible things is a power, a force higher than man.

One of the fine examples of the deep purpose behind the character-building institutions of Ohio is the Perkins Observatory at the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware. It has the third largest reflecting lens in the world. One look into the heavens on a star-lit night through this great telescope makes one feel the eternal smallness of man and the eternal greatness of the power behind all life.

Sage of
Castle
Content



DON PIATT AND MACOCHEE CASTLE

1819-1891 1881

Don Piatt, scholar, lawyer, diplomat, orator, poet and journalist, was born in Cincinnati in 1819 of a family closely associated with the development of Ohio in the early days.

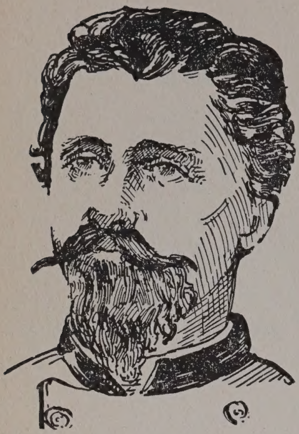
He was educated at Urbana and St. Xavier University and studied law under his father and Thomas Corwin. He began public life as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County. Later, he was made Secretary to the Legation at Paris, where, after the death of the Minister he filled the office as "Charge D'affaires."

Returning to America, he lectured in behalf of Lincoln during the stormy days when the life of the nation was at stake. During the war he was of valuable service as a staunch supporter of the Union.

The services rendered in the philosophic and literary field by the great poet as Master of Macochee Castle are best remembered by the nation. Here he wrote his poems and contributions to the American Press, which helped to mold public minds of his time.

The great castle was built under the direction of the poet which he patterned after castles on the Rhine.

One of the closest friends of Piatt was James Whitcomb Riley, who, when a guest at Macochee, wrote his famous poem, "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin." This is sometimes called a twin poem to Piatt's famous poem, "When the Alder is in Bloom." Macochee is one of the finest literary shrines in Ohio and is set amid a garden of beauty in the rolling hills of Logan County, near Bellefontaine and Urbana.



Author of
Soldier's
Creed

COLONEL MINOR MILLIKINGS

"I have enlisted in the service of my country for the term of three years, and have sworn faithfully to discharge my duty, uphold the Constitution, and obey the officers over me.

"I did it because I love my country. I thought she was surrounded by traitors and struck by cowardly plunderers. I thought that, having been a good government to me and my father before me, I owe it to her to defend her from all harm; so when I heard of the insults offered her, I rose up to fight for her.

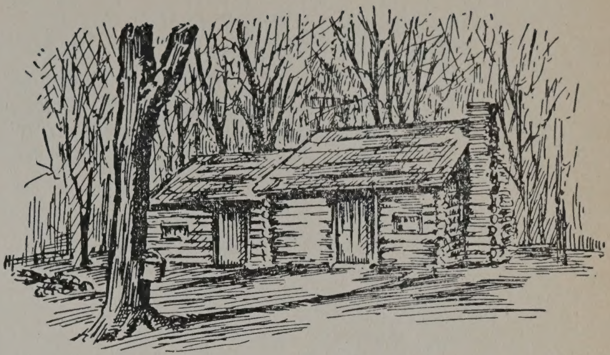
"I considered I had enlisted in a holy cause, with good motives and that I was doing my duty. I believe men who are doing their duty in the face of difficulties are watched over by God.

"I know if with such motives and such a cause I could not be faithful, that I could never think of myself as much of a man afterward."

The above is taken from a paper found in the pocket of Colonel Millikings after he was killed in the battle of Stone River. Millikings was a Union soldier born at Hamilton in 1834 and served with distinction in the service till his death.

To this creed of the soldier let us add the words of Webster, the Statesman: "Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

One of
Ohio's
Leading
Industries



MAPLE SUGAR CAMP

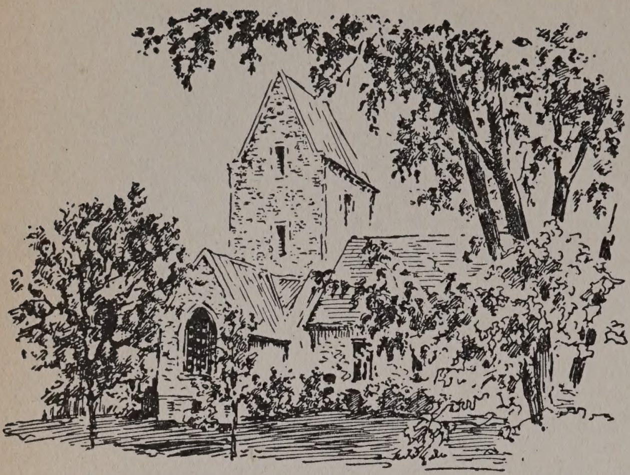
The art of making maple sugar and syrup was taught to the pioneers of Ohio by the Indians. In the early days, the job of gathering the sap and making syrup and sugar was a necessity. Transportation was difficult, and the cost of sugar was beyond the purse of many settlers.

In the early spring the sugar trees are tapped by boring a hole in the trunk of the tree. Into this is driven a spigot permitting the sap to drip out into a wooden container. At certain intervals the buckets of sweet sap are gathered and hauled to the camp. Here it is boiled down to the desired thickness and put into bottles and jugs ready for market.

"Maple sugar makin' time" is a season of adventure to which most of young people look forward to with anticipation. It is a sort of adventure in which the maple groves are attacked by brigades of buckets and paraphernalia used in the industry.

The maple industry in Ohio has grown from the small private camps of the early days to a major industry. Today Ohio is one of the leading states in the union in the production of maple sugar and syrup. With more than three million trees the state produces annually more than sixty thousand pounds of sugar and almost seven hundred thousand gallons of an extra high grade syrup.

While there are trees scattered all over the state and on many farms, enough to provide the sweet products for the home, the large scale industry is confined to the rolling hills of the Northeastern section of the state, where a third of the state's maple products are produced.



A College For Women

WESTERN COLLEGE
1855

The Honorable Charles G. Dawes, in the foreword of a timely book, "Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years, 1827-1927," wrote, "The older our country becomes, the larger the population, the greater its diversification of industry, of blood, and of culture, the more our calm judgment acknowledges the debt this people and nation owe to its early settlers. It was they who laid the foundation and fashioned the shape of the governmental, social and industrial edifice, to which we of this generation make only additions or subtractions."

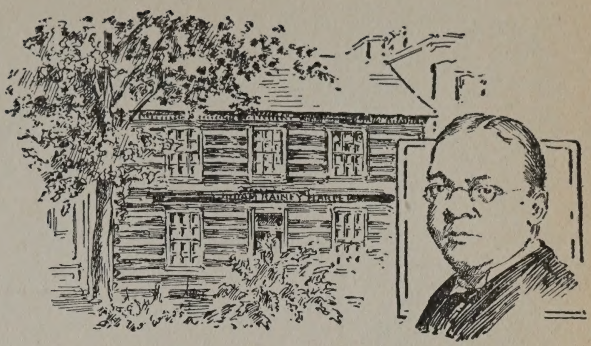
The tremendous influence exerted by Ohio in the building of the American nation from the Alleghenies to the Golden Gate is due entirely to the forethought of the pioneers, who drafted the plan upon which the state was built.

September 20th, 1855, Western College, an institution of liberal arts for women at Oxford. opened its doors with Miss Helen Peabody as Principal of the Seminary.

The founders of the College, realizing that upon the shoulders of women fall the greater burden of directing the first steps of the rising generation, decreed that therefore suitable training to prepare them for the responsibility should be offered.

They should be trained mentally, physically and spiritually for their high offices. As a result of such convictions, Western College stands today a light-house and an example for educational institutions devoted to a higher learning for women.

Founder and
President of
Chicago
University



WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER

1856-1906

William Rainey Harper, one of the world's most famous educators, was born in a log cabin at New Concord, Ohio, in 1856.

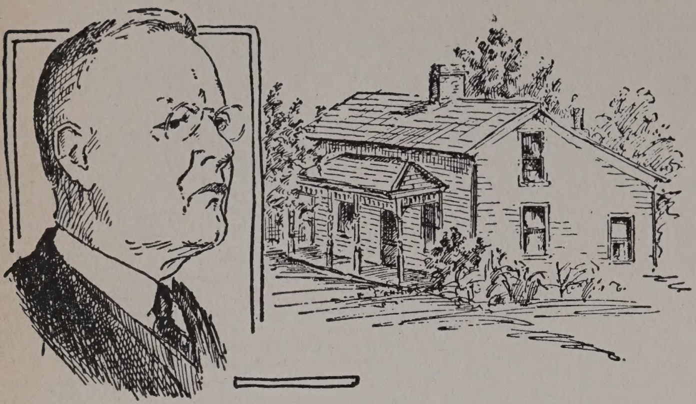
He received his education at Muskingum College, located in New Concord in the beautiful rolling hills between Zanesville and Cambridge on the old National Pike.

After having graduated from Muskingum College, he became Professor of Hebrew at the Baptist Union Theological Seminary in Chicago.

In 1879 he was elected to the chair of Semitic Languages at Yale University. Later he became Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts and was also director of the Chautauqua system.

In 1891 he became President of the University of Chicago. Under his wise administration and his ability to secure financial aid of great philanthropists, the institution developed into one of the nation's greatest seats of learning. It was through the wise management of President Harper that John D. Rockefeller gave the Chicago institution almost thirty-five million dollars.

Harper's reputation was world-wide as a student of Hebrew and Oriental languages. He was the author of "The Elements of Hebrew Syntax," and was also editor of the the "American Journal of Theology" and the "American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature."



President of the A. F. L.

WILLIAM GREEN
1873-

The period before and after the World War created great developments and problems for American Labor. Before the war, unions grew and developed under American leadership and on the basis of American traditions.

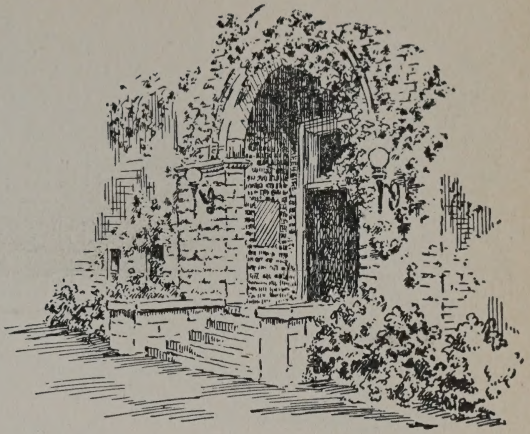
After the war, leadership in many unions, old and new, came under the influence of European ideas, such as Socialism and Communism, out of which developed the un-American sit-down strikes, later outlawed by the United States Supreme Court.

In the old days, Samuel Gompers held the unions in severe check, to the advantage of their own cause and also the welfare of the nation. After his death, the leadership fell to William Green, who has devoted his life to maintaining the sound and tried ideals of the American Republic.

William Green was born at Coshocton, Ohio, March 3rd, 1873. He was elected Sub-district President of the United Mine Workers of America in 1900-1906. Later, he served in the Ohio Senate for two years. In 1924 he was elected President of the American Federation of Labor and in 1930 he received a gold medal in the name of Industrial Peace and Good Will.

The grave difficulties caused by the left wing movement will make President Green's administration of the American Federation of Labor interesting history in America. His aim and plan is to hold this mighty group of workers to the faith, honor and plan distinctly American. He is a Baptist, a loved and respected citizen of Coshocton, Ohio, where he was born.

A Northwestern Landmark



DEFIANCE COLLEGE

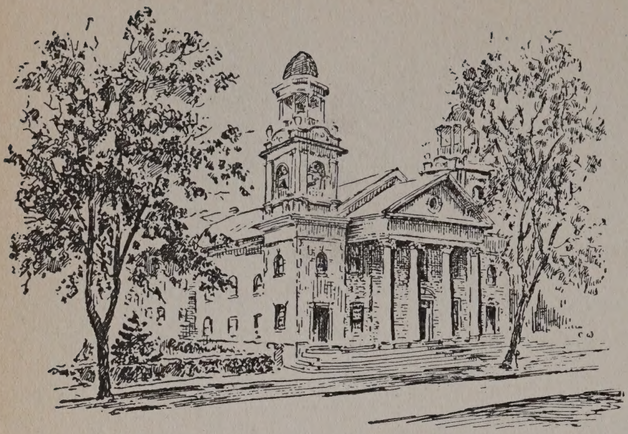
1850

Defiance College is located in the Northwestern section of Ohio at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers. It consists of twenty-eight acres of natural woodland and seven attractively-located and well-constructed buildings. The campus is one of the beauty spots of this historic city.

Defiance College has a long and memorable history as the educational center of Northwestern Ohio. Established by act of the Ohio Legislature in 1850 as the Defiance Female Seminary, it underwent various reorganizations until 1903, when it was chartered by the state as The Defiance College. In 1903 the Christian Church came into control and direction of The Defiance College. Since their merger, the Congregational and Christian Churches still have an intimate relation with the College and are represented on its Board of Trustees.

In 1907 there was moved to the campus of Defiance College, from Stanfordville, N. Y., the Christian Biblical Institute, a school for the training of ministers. In 1916 this institution was consolidated with the Defiance College and its name changed to the Christian Divinity School. This consolidation has been of distinct advantage to both institutions.

In 1932 the educational work of Palmer College, at Albany, Missouri, was formally turned over to Defiance College, which was made the recipient of certain assets, and the custodian of the records of the Missouri institution, thus enlarging the field and increasing the influence of Defiance College.



Famous Two-horned Church

MARIETTA'S HISTORIC CHURCH

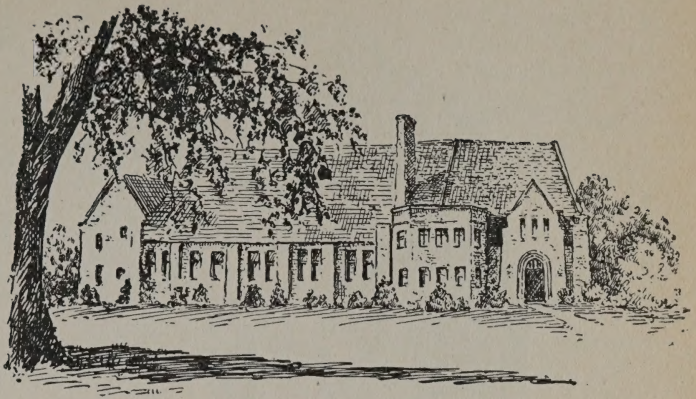
1807

On July 20, 1788, Reverend Daniel Breck preached the first sermon at Marietta on the banks of the Muskingum River, where the service was held in the open. He used the following scripture for a text: "Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice, treasure unto me above all people: for all the earth is mine. And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel."

In 1790 a subscription paper was circulated to raise money for religious work with the following heading: "Whereas, the worship and reverence of the Supreme Ruler of the world is essential to the well-being of society, and is the most solid foundation as well as the surest support of government and good morals with everything useful and ornamental to a civilized people; and whereas, we, the subscribers, are impressed with a sense of the importance of these blessings and of our obligations to secure and transmit them to our posterity to the latest generation, we do promise to give in money or labor what is affixed to our respective names."

The first church was dedicated in 1809 and was designed after New England meeting houses. The present structure is built upon the site of the original church, which is one of the historic landmarks of the city and is known as the "Two-Horned Church," so named because of the two great spires that crown its sturdy walls.

The Reality
of a
Dream



HEIDELBERG COLLEGE

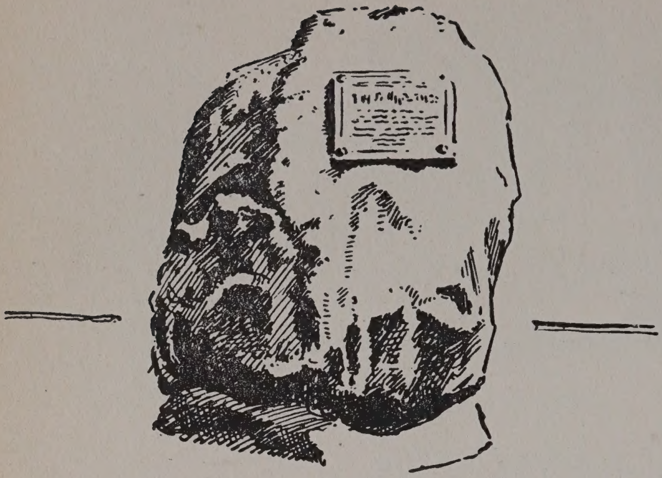
1850

Ohio's "Old Heidelberg" has grown to mean as much to many of our citizens as another "Old Heidelberg" across the sea that has enthroned its romance and legends in the heart of her children.

This Ohio institution was established by the Synod of the Reformed Church at Tiffin in 1850. The need for better training of its ministers was felt by the Synod, and so in 1833 a resolution was passed to establish an institution that would meet this need. Due to a lack of funds, the plan was not put into operation until 1838. There were two students the first year and none the second which brought failure to the first educational enterprise of the church.

Several attempts were later made by the church to revive the idea of higher education but it was not until November 11th, 1850, that Reverend Reuben Good and his brother Reverend Jeremiah Good opened the doors of Heidelberg at Tiffin. Many difficulties were overcome and the institution finally was placed on a solid foundation.

In 1876 a business man by the name of Henry Leonard of Basil, Ohio, had a dream in which he saw an opportunity to aid the school in facing financial difficulties caused by the Civil War. He gave up his business and travelled 108,245 miles soliciting funds for the institution. His untiring work helped to start Heidelberg on the highway of success, until today it is one of the outstanding small colleges in the state.



Monument to an Apple

ROMAN BEAUTY MEMORIAL

Now and then in Southeastern Ohio one comes upon an old orchard where there are a few trees left of the early varieties known to the pioneers. Among them are the Golden Pippin, Rambo, Bellflower and the Greening.

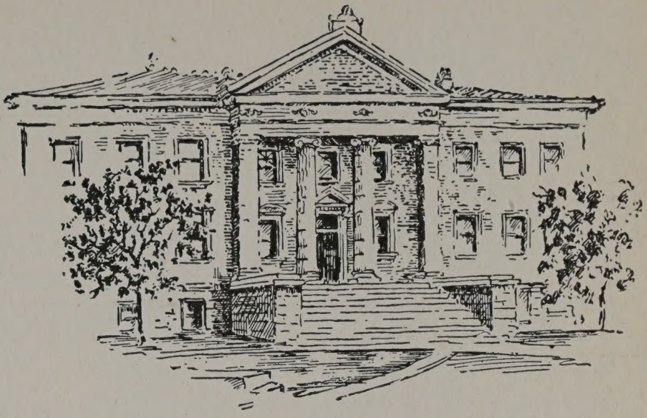
The first trees were brought to Marietta by General Putnam, who established a nursery from which trees were obtained for the first orchards up the Muskingum and along the Ohio.

Johnny Appleseed was the first real nurseryman in the state. Due to his timely and thoughtful efforts, thousands of trees were planted through the central part of the state.

The trees for the orchards of the northern and northeastern sections were imported from Canada. New England and New York supplied the stock for the Western Reserve. Some of the finest orchards of the state are now found in Washington County, where in the spring the broken hills are crowned with thousands of apple and peach trees in full bloom. At this time of the year these hills are like a section of Japan.

One of the most valuable contributions of Ohio in the varieties of apples developed is the Roman Beauty. It is one of the best winter keepers and is of commercial value to the growers. A large monument erected in the Fair Grounds at Proctorville in Rome Township, Lawrence County, commemorates the birthplace of this rare variety that was developed in 1817.

Akron's
Door to
Opportunity



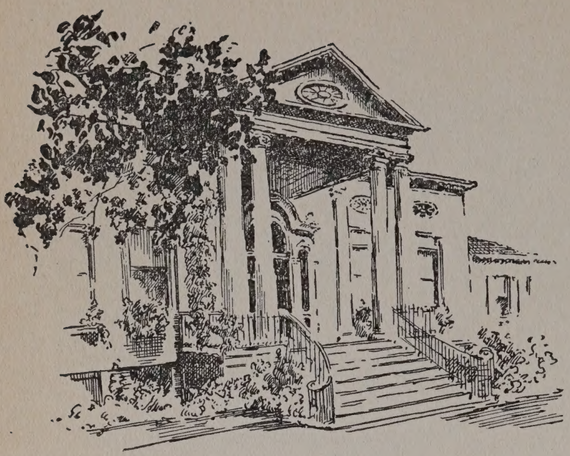
UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

1913

The University of Akron was created as a municipal institution by an ordinance of the Akron City Council, passed on August 25, 1913. This ordinance accepted in behalf of the city the offer of the Trustees of Buchtel College to give to the city the entire plant and endowment of the college as the nucleus of a municipal university, the Council promising in behalf of the city to support properly the new institution thus created. After the transfer of property had been completed by President Kolbe and Secretary Olin for the Trustees of Buchtel College, Mayor Rockwell on December 15, 1913, together with City Solicitor Taylor accepted the deeds of transfer in behalf of the city and appointed nine citizens of Akron as members of the Board of Directors of the Municipal University of Akron.

Buchtel College, the institution thus turned over to the City of Akron, was founded in 1870 by the Ohio Universalist Convention and took its name from its most generous benefactor, Honorable John R. Buchtel, who consecrated his life and his wealth to its support. It was chartered by the Ohio Legislature in the same year as a College of Liberal Arts of the Municipal University.

In October, 1926, by action of the Board of Directors, the name of the university was changed to The University of Akron.



Cincinnati's
Art
Center

TAFT MUSEUM

1932

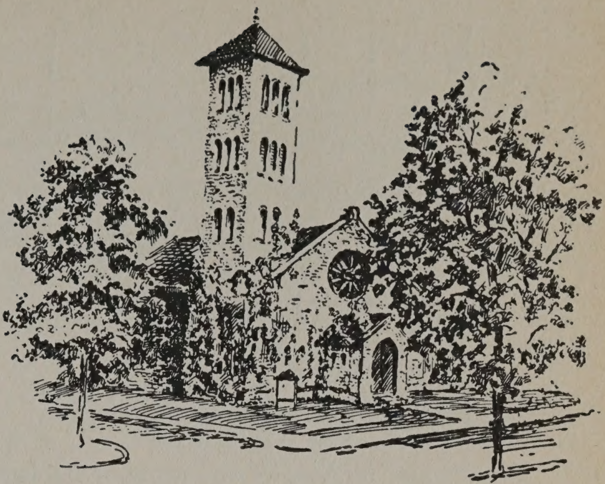
The Taft Museum, former residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft, was opened as a public museum in December, 1932, under management of the Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts. Although small, its collection rivals in quality that of many a larger and more celebrated museum. A magnificent series of portraits and landscapes by such masters as Rembrandt, Turner, Goya, Gainsborough and Corot, French Renaissance painted enamel plaques and dishes, jewelry and watches from many countries, and almost two hundred Chinese porcelains are installed in a beautifully decorated period house which in itself merits the visitor's attention for its charm and authenticity.

The house was constructed in 1820 for Martin Baum, one of Cincinnati's early citizens. It was subsequently the home of Nicholas Longworth, David Sinton and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft. The latter presented it, together with their private art collection, to the Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts, which was endowed through the collective generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Taft and other Cincinnati citizens to foster musical and artistic education.

All of the rooms in the Taft Museum formerly used by the family as bedrooms or living rooms have been redecorated to harmonize with the Early Republican architecture. Drapery materials and furniture, much of it from Duncan Phyfe's workshop, are over one hundred years old; lighting fixtures and rugs are for the most part reproductions.

The Taft Museum is located five blocks from the center of town. It is open free to the public on weekdays from 10 to 5 and on Sundays and holidays from 2 to 5.

Urbana's
Ideal
College



URBANA JUNIOR COLLEGE

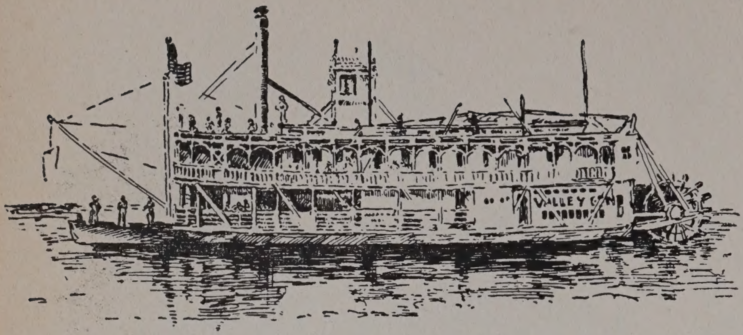
1850

Urbana Junior College, like many of the older schools and colleges of the country, was founded as a church school. Established by members of the Church of the New Jerusalem, the College has always looked to the teachings of this church for its religious background.

Urbana University, now operating as Urbana Junior College, was founded as a New-Church institution in 1850, principally through the efforts of Colonel John H. James, Reverend J. P. Stuart, Mr. D. Gwynne, and Mr. T. M. Gwynne. A charter was granted by the State of Ohio in March, 1850. The university was opened in September, 1850, under the direction of Mr. Milo G. Williams, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Urbana is an ideal college community. It is a quiet residential city, the county seat of Champaign County. Urbana has about eight thousand inhabitants. Since the first settlers came mostly from Virginia, the community has many characteristics of the South. The city and its environments, one of the most beautiful and healthful regions of Western Ohio, is rich in associations with history. There are also many opportunities for field work in the natural sciences.

The school is situated in the Southwestern part of the city in a beautiful grove, which affords sufficient retirement for its uses as an educational institution. It is within easy walking distance of church and town. The grounds, comprising about one hundred acres, are ample for the purposes of a small college. Much of the campus is a virgin growth of oaks, about fifteen acres of which are in their native state.



On the Hudson of the West

THE VALLEY GEM

The Muskingum River is one of the most beautiful and historic streams in America and many of the landscapes viewed from the deck of a steamboat cannot be excelled anywhere in the world.

Its banks are either fringed by deep-wooded hills or by broad, fertile farms between beautiful cities and villages that reminds one of the pictures portrayed in Longfellow's famous poem "Evangeline."

For more than half a century the quiet of the countryside was disturbed by the deep, sonorous whistles of the steamboats that plied her blue waters. In looking over the log of the river we find among the long list of the steamboats the following names: In 1840 the Mingo Chief, Enterprise, Dresden, Swallow, Mary Ann and The Return. In 1850 Jennie Lind, Silver Heels, Lizzy Martin, and Peytona. In 1860 Progress, Emma Graham, New Julia No. 2, Carrie Brooks and J. H. Best. In 1870 Marietta, Mary D., William Fox and Mineota. In 1880 Buckeye Boy, Success, Leona King, Good Intent, and J. Heatherington. In 1890 Annie Laurie, Hiawatha, Florence, Emma, and Mary H.

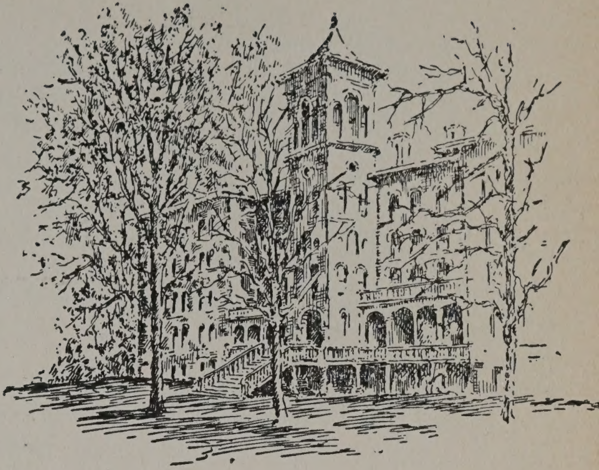
And during the last of the old steamboat days, the Valley Gem was a fitting representative of the sturdy, rugged individualism that wrote the history of the beautiful Muskingum Valley, a beautiful and sturdy boat that churned the waters from Marietta to Zanesville.

The history of Muskingum steamboats is excelled only by the sturdy captains who drove these floating palaces up and down the stream. The most famous of all, Captain I. A. Hook, is buried in an unusual tomb a short distance below McConnelsville on a high bank overlooking the Muskingum.

A Western

Reserve

Institution



LAKE ERIE COLLEGE

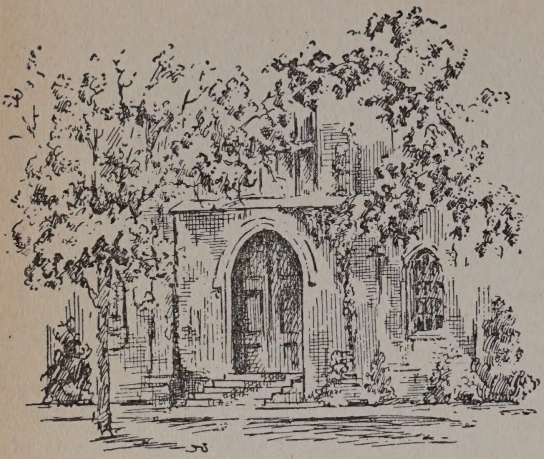
1837

Lake Erie College traces its history to that impulse for the higher education of women which resulted in the establishing of Mount Holyoke College by Mary Lyon in 1837. The pioneers of the Western Reserve were as keenly interested in founding schools and colleges in the newer part of the country as had been their forbears in New England, and soon after Mount Holyoke had opened, prominent citizens of Lake County, Ohio, began to plan for an institution for the higher education of young women.

A Medical College, established in Willoughby some years earlier, moved to Cleveland and many felt that the building which it had occupied would be a suitable place in which to begin this enterprise. The promoters turned to Mary Lyon for advice. She was greatly interested in the project and in 1847 the Willoughby Female Seminary opened. Within the first twelve weeks the number of students grew from fourteen to fifty. Thereafter, the enrollment increased rapidly, but in 1856 progress was checked by a destructive fire.

The new institution was incorporated in 1856 and opened in 1859 as Lake Erie Female Seminary. In 1898 a charter was granted to Lake Erie College and Seminary. Ten years later the Seminary course was discontinued and the name changed to Lake Erie College.

The College is intended to equip young women for modern life and to enable them to meet with skill, wisdom and intelligence the problems which they must face in their professions and in their homes.



Pioneer
Liberal
Church
in Ohio

MARIETTA'S UNITARIAN CHURCH

1857

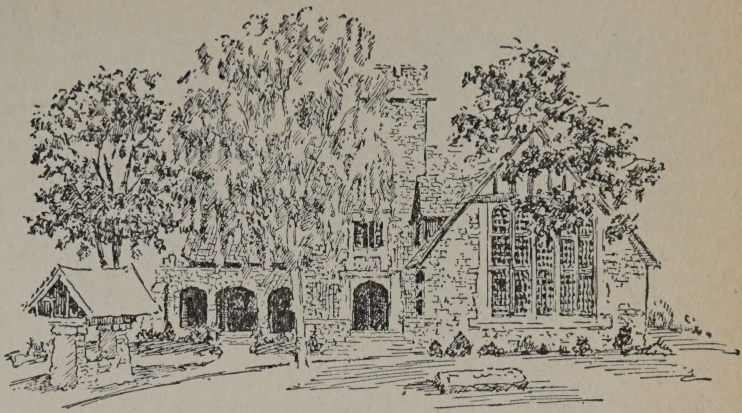
On January 20th, 1855, Nahum Ward, one of the influential men in the early years of Marietta, inserted a notice in the Marietta Intelligencer, requesting all who believed in Christian unity built upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man to meet at the court room of the Courthouse, on Saturday, at seven o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Unitarian, liberal, rational, religious society.

On July 2nd, 1855, they laid the cornerstone for the erection of their meeting house at Third and Putnam Streets. The building was completed and dedicated June 4th, 1856. It is one of the most beautiful churches of its type in Southern Ohio. A beautiful flower and rock garden adorns the South lawn, and the front is shadowed by great elm trees, for which Marietta is famous. An old-fashioned parish house stands on the church property.

Many famous men and women have spoken from the pulpit of this old landmark, among them Edward Everett Hale, Mary A. Livermore, Lucretia Mott and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The entire cost of the construction of this lovely church was borne entirely by Nahum Ward. It is not only a monument to a strong, worthy man and his faith, but a milestone on the western highway of liberal thought.

Lithopolis
Literary
Shrine



WAGNALLS MEMORIAL
1925

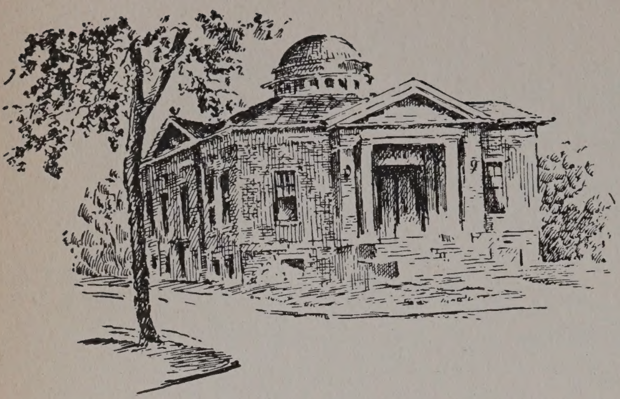
Among the many literary men to come out of Ohio were the founders of Funk and Wagnalls, who for many years published the Literary Digest, one of America's leading periodicals.

Isaac Funk was born at Clifton in Green County and Adam Willis Wagnalls was born September 24th, 1843 at Lithopolis in Fairfield County.

The founding and establishing of Funk and Wagnalls was one of the great romances in the history of American publications. Both Funk and Wagnalls were staunch members of the German Lutheran Church and throughout the entire history of the organization there runs a thread of deep religious emotion.

After the death of Wagnalls in 1924, his daughter, Mrs. Mabel Jones, erected to his memory a beautiful memorial at Lithopolis, Ohio. It is a large building, made of native cut stone and houses a collection of rare books, manuscripts and publications. On the walls are reproduced many of the original drawings used on the covers of the Literary Digest. In the tower is a large room devoted to the manuscripts of the poet, Edwin Markham, who was a close friend of the publishers.

Among the valued possessions of the memorial are personal letters, manuscripts and first autographed editions of many of America's famous men and women of letters. Lithopolis is located a short distance Southeast of Columbus, just off route 31 in the beautiful rolling hills that slope Westward toward the prairies.



A Western
Reserve
Memorial

THE FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1857

The Firelands Historical Society was organized for the purpose of collecting, publishing and preserving the history of a section of the Western Reserve designated as "The Fire Lands."

The home and museum of the society is located at Norwalk, Ohio, where its priceless library, manuscripts and relics are on exhibition.

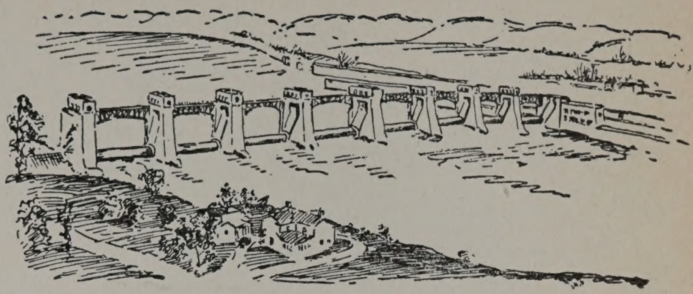
The name "Fire Lands," which embraces a territory of a half million acres of land located in the west part of the Western Reserve of Ohio, was granted in 1792 by the State of Connecticut to those who had suffered loss by fire or otherwise from the British soldiers during the Revolution in Danbury, Norwalk, New London, Greenwich, Fairfield, Ridgefield, Groton, and New Haven in Connecticut.

The publications of this society, devoted to the early history of the Fire Lands, include more than four thousand pages of early data, most of which were never in print before. They contain full and complete records of thirty-two townships, presented by original pioneers in these townships.

Many of their books, papers, pamphlets and records would have been lost to posterity forever had this institution not preserved them.

Among the museum collections are Indian relics, rare fossils, guns, pistols, cannon and rifle balls and pocketbooks picked up on the battlefields of the wars in which our country has engaged, and also a fine collection of relics from the Battle of Lake Erie on September, 10, 1813.

Where the
Water Runs
Under the
Dam

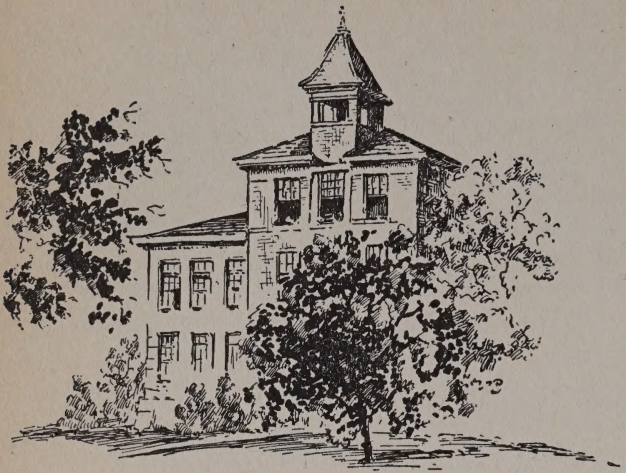


GALLIPOLIS ROLLER DAM

1937

The Gallipolis Locks and Dam are located in the Ohio River, ten miles below Gallipolis, Ohio. This project is one of the four high-lift locks and dams which were authorized by Congress to recanalize the Kanawha River and increase the navigation channel depth from six to nine feet. These four locks and dams replace ten low-lift dams on the Kanawha River and three on the Ohio River. The three replaced on the Ohio River by the Gallipolis Project were Dams No. 24, 25 and 26, and were of the movable wicket type, with an average lift of six feet. Construction of the Gallipolis Project was begun October 23rd, 1933, and was completed October 23rd, 1937. Navigation interests have been materially benefited by the longer pool, deeper draft and resultant fewer lockages required to navigate the same distance.

The dam, which cost $10,600,000, is of the roller gate type originally developed in Germany, consisting mainly of gates in the form of large tubes or cylinders laid horizontally between piers. The Gallipolis Dam consists of eight steel roller gates, each spanning one-hundred-twenty-five feet, six inches, between concrete piers and sealing on a steel beam embedded in a concrete sill. The roller gates have a damming height of 29.5 feet and are the largest gates of their kind in the world. Each roller weighs approximately 730,000 pounds. The piers are sixteen feet wide and extend one-hundred-thirty-three feet above their rock foundations, a distance comparable to the height of the average ten-story building. The machinery for raising and lowering the rollers is housed in operating houses on top of the piers.



Religious
Freedom and
Civic
Liberty

CEDARVILLE COLLEGE

1894

Cedarville College was founded in 1894 and opened for instruction on the 19th of September of the same year. Its motto: "Pro Corona Et Foedere Christi" signifies the supreme purpose for which the college was established, namely: "For the Crown and Covenant of Christ." Its colors, Royal Orange, stands for religious freedom, and Royal Blue for civil liberty. The doors of Cedarville College are open to both sexes.

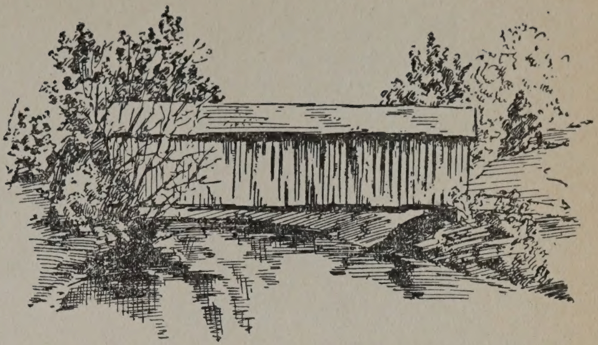
For forty-two years it has been sending out young men and women with the vision of true manhood and womanhood, service for fellow men and devotion of life to God.

This progressive college has stood, still stands, and always will stand for the word of God, the Trinity of the Godhead, and all the other evangelical doctrines of the Christian religion. It maintained and continues to maintain a high and thorough standard of scholarship.

From the inception of this school, students have come from nearly all states of the United States, some of the provinces of Canada, the British Isles, and the Chinese Republic. They represent all churches. During the past four years students have been one-hundred percent professed Christians.

The atmosphere of Cedarville College is democratic. In a congenial fellowship, the rich and the poor work together on a plane of equality.

Remnant
of a
Passing
Age



THE COVERED BRIDGE

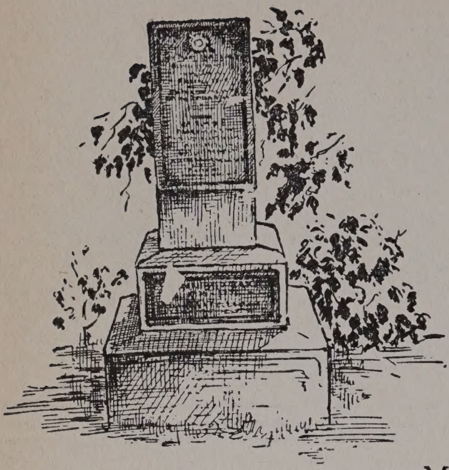
One of the most fascinating and interesting landmarks to be found among the Buckeye Hills are the few remaining covered bridges. Generally we come upon them suddenly in some secluded place, for they are the aristocrats and rugged individuals of the family tree of the bridge.

The sturdy timbers of her framework were hewn from the wooded hills nearby; the great stones of her pillars were quarried from cliffs in the neighborhood and the entire structure erected by craftsmen of the locality. Therefore, it is only natural the old bridge seems very much at home.

As we enter this "Tunnel of Twilight" we read a large sign hanging over the arch. "Ten dollars fine for driving over this bridge faster than a horse can walk." We enter this museum of antiquity and memories with somewhat of a feeling we are in a holy place. Lovers and sweethearts met here over a century ago and carved their interlocking hearts on the beams when love was being born.

The walls are covered with all manner of advertisements from Smith Brothers' Cough Drops to a sure cure for bots. There is a notice of a Sheriff's sale at John Smith's farm and a penciled invitation to a pie supper by the Ladies Aid for the local church. In fact, the history of a generation is written on the walls of this local recording office.

When speed and progress demand wider and better roads, the old bridge should be left standing on her sturdy piers as a monument to a day that is no longer with us.



The Clara
Barton
of Ohio

MARY BIRD LAKE

1742-1802

Mary Bird Lake, one of the immortal pioneers of Marietta, was born in Bristol, England, in 1742. At the age of twenty she married Archibald Lake and moved to St. John, Newfoundland, where he engaged in fishing.

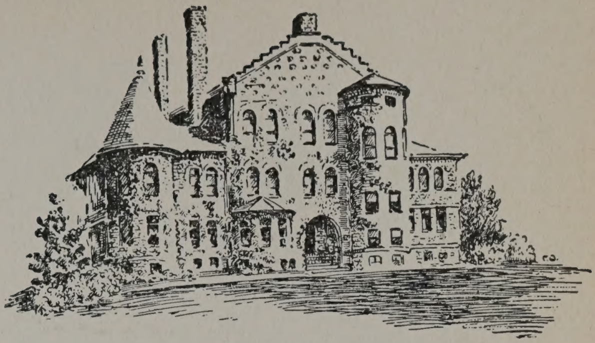
At a later period they moved to New York, where Mr. Lake entered the ship-building industry. When the Colonists decided to break away from the ties of Old England, Lake threw his forces with the New World and became a staunch supporter of American Liberty.

After the revolution they moved to Marietta; this was in 1789. The following year a plague of smallpox broke out in Campus Martius and during this dread period Mary Bird Lake earned her title "The Clara Barton of Ohio."

She was also the founder of the first Sunday School in the Northwest Territory and the second one to be established in America. The foundation of the state was more than the bedrock of individualism. It included that touch of infinite tenderness which only the hand of a woman could give. Two women will always live in the histories of the early days of Marietta; Mary Bird Lake was to the sick and afflicted what Catherine Fay Ewing was to the orphans, and the Sunday Schools are a monument to Mrs. Lake as the Children's Homes are to Mrs. Ewing.

In 1795, after peace was declared with the Indians, Mrs. Lake retired to the settlement at Rainbow on the Muskingum, where she died, beloved and respected by the entire frontier.

Landmark of
Methodist
Education



BALDWIN - WALLACE COLLEGE

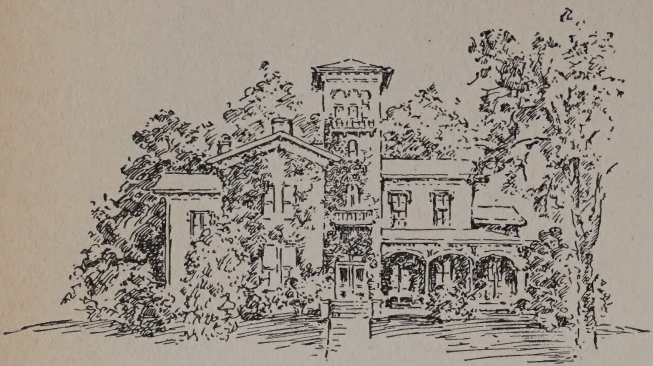
1845

In August, 1845, Mr. John Baldwin appeared before the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in session at Marion, Ohio, and offered a campus of five acres, a large three-story building, thirty village lots, and fifty additional acres of land, all at Berea, Ohio, for founding an institution of learning. This gift was accepted, and a Board of Commissioners appointed; this board, with Mr. Baldwin, organized Baldwin Institute and obtained a charter for it December 20, 1845. Classes were opened April 9, 1846, and in 1855 the institution was reorganized and chartered as Baldwin University.

In 1856 a department was organized to provide for the educational needs of the German Methodist Church. This German department was opened August 12, 1858, in Wallace Hall, which was also used for other classes and for the three literary societies.

The German department was organized as a separate school in 1864, chartered as German Wallace College, and opened with two buildings, Baldwin Hall and Wallace Hall, transferred to the new college by action of the Board of Trustees of Baldwin University. Throughout their history, the separate institutions were cooperative and mutually supplementary.

In August, 1913, Baldwin University and German Wallace College were united into Baldwin-Wallace College; this union has been endorsed by the patronizing conferences, the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the patrons of the two institutions.



A Marietta Landmark

THE ANCHORAGE

1857

Marietta is one of America's most beautiful cities. Its broad streets, with their great elm arches, the wide lawns and beautiful homes give it a touch of tranquility and beauty which adds to its historic lore.

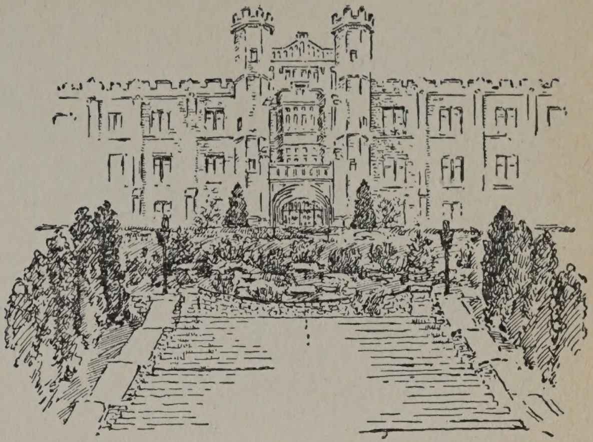
Across the Muskingum River, in what is known as the Harmar section of the city is one of the most extraordinary homes in Southeastern Ohio. It is known as "The Anchorage" and is owned by Edward Mac Taggart, a descendant of the first settlers of the city.

The house is built of native stone with walls twenty-four inches thick and is surrounded by nine acres of gardens, filled with rare shrubbery, trees, flowers and statuary.

There are twenty-two large rooms in the old mansion, each one finished with an individual touch that makes the home one of the show places of Marietta. There are valuable paintings, rare rugs, and priceless pieces from many parts of the world.

The mansion was built by Douglas Putnam, a nephew of Rufus Putnam, in 1857. During the period before the Civil War, it was a station on the underground railway. The slaves were canoed across the river in the dead of night from Williamstown by Rufus Kinnaird. Putnam would take them from this point and hide them in a secret compartment in the basement of the great house unbeknown to his family. The hiding place is one of the many interesting features to be found in this house of many memories hallowed with a sort of Buddhistic contemplation of beauty.

Ohio's First
Catholic
University



XAVIER UNIVERSITY

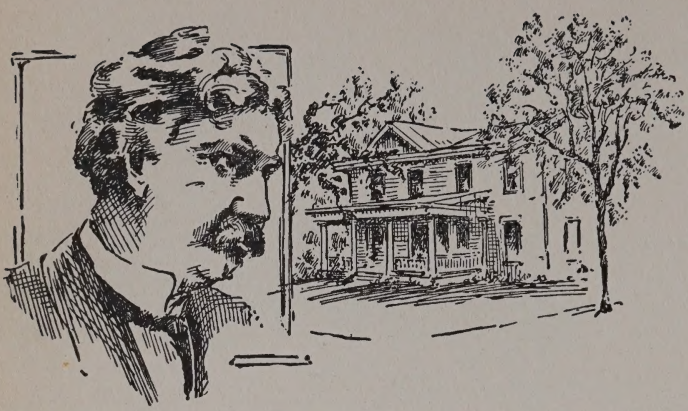
1830

Xavier University, oldest Catholic College in Ohio, and one of the first Catholic institutions of higher learning West of the Alleghenies, occupies a beautiful 40-acre campus on Victory Parkway. Already well along in her second century of service, Xavier stands as a monument to the educational ideals and heroic sacrifices of the Society of Jesus, whose members have guided her destinies since 1840.

On Xavier's suburban site, surrounded by park lands, stand buildings and equipment valued at more than $1,250,000. These represent the development of the last 20 years on the present location. The buildings on the old campus site at Seventh and Sycamore Streets are still being used for secondary education. When the college departments moved out to the Avondale Campus, the University turned over the old campus to St. Xavier High School. The Evening Division courses of the University continue in the downtown district at 520 Sycamore Street.

The history of Xavier University begins with the opening of the Literary Institute founded by the indefatigable missionary Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward D. Fenwick, O. P.

The institution received the classic name "The Athenaeum," the cornerstone of which was laid by Rev. James I. Mullon on March 14, 1830. The building was ready for the opening of classes on October 17, 1831.



Painter of Indian Life

EDWIN WILLARD DEMING

1860 -

Edwin Willard Deming, the internationally known painter and sculpturer of American Indian and Animal life, was born of pioneer settlers in Ashland, Ohio, on August 26th, 1860. His grandfather, as a boy, had travelled with his parents in covered wagons from Sandersfield, Massachusetts. They were among the pioneers of 1815 who settled on the western reserve in the Ohio territory.

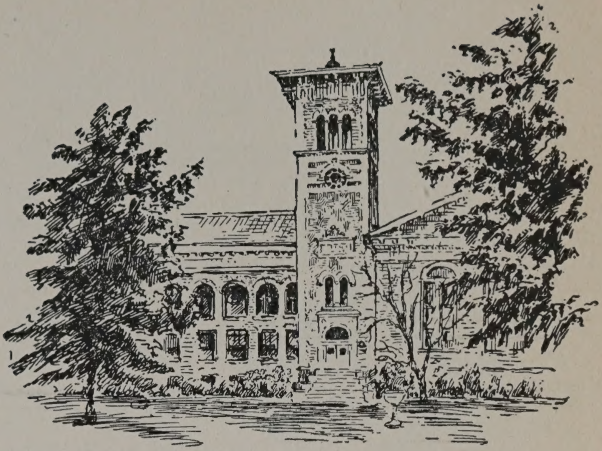
From early childhood Deming associated with the Indians and the wild life of the unsettled West. At an early age he began to draw pictures and make clay models of animals and birds. He used house paint for his paintings and dug the clay for his modeling from the creek beds.

Many years of Deming's life have been spent in living with the Indians of the Western reservations and also the native Indians of Old Mexico and Yucatan. He has preserved the spirit, soul and mystic life of the American Indian as has no other painter.

In his vast collection of canvasses are found such paintings as "The Good Luck Arrow," "Prayer to The Great Mystery," "The Vow of Vengeance," "The War Song" and "The Mourning Brave."

He has been active in Army life, was a warm friend to President Theodore Roosevelt and, above all, a staunch defender of American traditions and ideals. His home is in New York City, where his studio is a mecca for a large group of admirers from all parts of the nation.

A
Negro
Institution



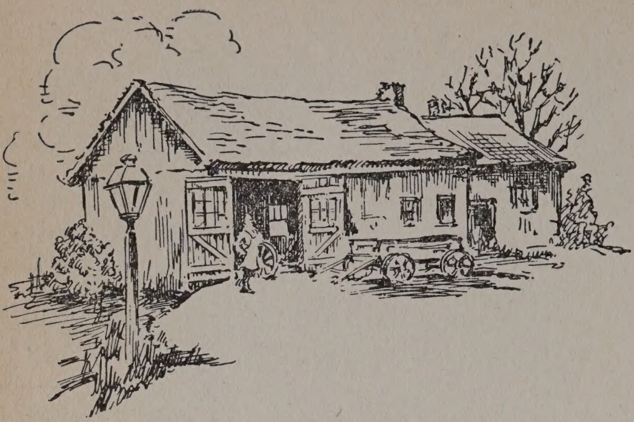
WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

1856

A monument for the education of Negro youths in Ohio was made by the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church, September 28, 1853. At this time a committee recommended "the establishment of a literary institution of higher order for the education of Negro people generally." "Tawawa Springs," a healthful and popular summer resort of that day, located near the seat of Greene County, was purchased as the site for this institution in May, 1856.

This school was named Wilberforce University, after the English statesman and reformer, William Wilberforce. By concurrent action, the M. E. and the A. M. E. Conferences of Ohio entered into cooperation for the success of Wilberforce University. It was incorporated August 30, 1856, and a board of 24 trustees were selected, including Governor Salmon P. Chase, President B. S. Rust, Ashland Keith of the Negro Baptist denomination and Bishop D. A. Payne of the A. M. E. Church.

It is the only college in the North where the faculty is composed of Negroes. This group of well-trained men and women of the Negro race furnish great inspiration to hundreds of students who never saw a Negro teacher in a college until they came to Wilberforce. It also has classes in Negro history, Negro music, and brings to its campus the ablest representatives of the Negro race.



Shrine of
Mighty
Men

THE OLD BLACKSMITH SHOP

Much of America's destiny was pounded out on the anvil in the crude blacksmith shops that were once scattered over the nation.

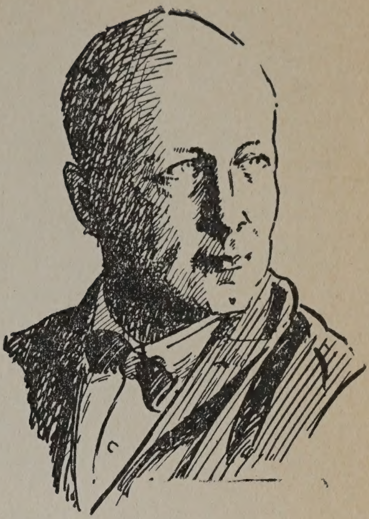
Every village at one time could boast of some sort of a shop where the broken things of life were mended and made whole again. Here in these shops the tools were forged that made the pioneer farm independent from the outside world.

Before the coming of the auto the blacksmith was the busiest man in the community, so much so that many times appointments had to be made a day or two ahead in order to have the team shod. Longfellow's poem on the Village Blacksmith forever immortalized the romance of this unique genius and his shop.

After the advent of the machine age, the old-fashioned blacksmith shop passed from existence. The teams were replaced by trucks and tractors, and other implements were made in industrial centers and sold much cheaper than the smith could make them. However, many of the shops were turned into garages and some into planing mills in an attempt to compete with the inventions of a changing world.

The trials, sufferings and privations of the American pioneer put metal in his soul much as the smith tempered his metal in his forge and on his anvil. The spirit of our nation has been pounded and shaped for all time on the anvil of Destiny by the strong hand that doeth all things well.

Ohio's
Famous
Artist

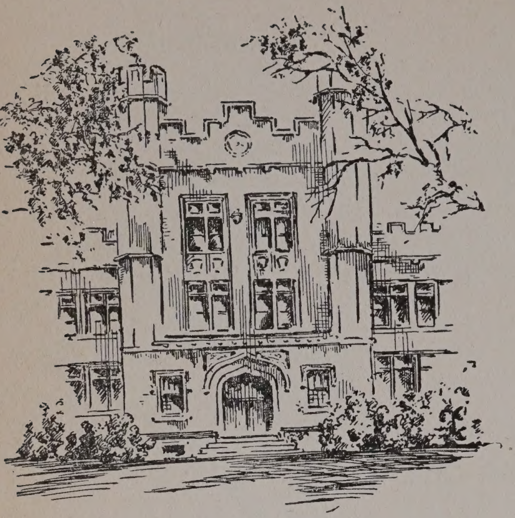


GEORGE BELLOWS
1882-1925

George Wesley Bellows was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 12, 1882, the son of George and Anna (Smith) Bellows. He was a descendant of the Benjamin Bellows who migrated from England in 1632 and founded Bellows Falls, Vermont.

He attended Ohio State University, leaving there in 1904 to come to New York and study drawing and painting under Robert Henri. In 1906 he opened a studio in New York and began by exhibiting three portraits in that year. In 1908 he exhibited his first landscape in the National Academy of Design. It was awarded the second Hallgarten prize. He became an Associate of the National Academy of Design the next year, at the age of twenty-seven, the youngest man ever to be elected an Associate. When twenty-seven, he became an instructor in life and composition classes at the Art Students' League—in 1910. In 1913 he was elected a National Academician. In the meantime, the Museum had begun to buy his works. One of his pictures went to the Metropolitan, another to the Pennsylvania Academy. Prizes and medals were awarded to him with increasing frequency, the list of awards being a long one.

His works were frequently exhibited abroad, in London, Paris, Berlin, Venice and Munich. He is represented in dozens of Museums and many private galleries.



A Presbyterian Landmark

COLLEGE OF WOOSTER

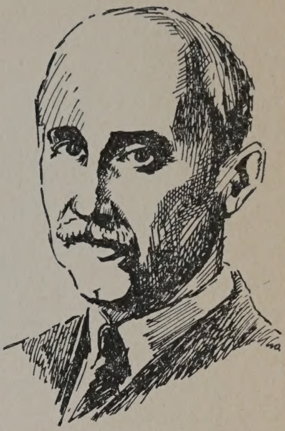
1870

The College of Wooster, incorporated as The University of Wooster and so called until 1914, represents the interest of Ohio Presbyterians in higher education. As early as 1847 action was taken looking toward the establishment of such a Presbyterian seat of learning. From that time forward the matter was agitated until the incorporation of The University of Wooster, December 18, 1866. From the very first it was the intention of the founders that Wooster should recognize life as a whole; in the words of the Reverend John Robinson, a founder of the College and President of the Board of Trustees from 1866 to his death in 1888, the purpose was "to establish an institution with broad foundations and facilities equal to the best in the land, capable of preparing men for every department of life." From its foundation, the College has admitted women to equal rights and privileges with men.

The charter of 1866 was revised in 1901. Under this charter, the Board of Trustees makes appointments, fixes salaries, and has by right the initiative in all changes touching the organic law of the College. The members of the Board of Trustees are elected by the Synod of Ohio.

The spirit and purposes of the institution are distinctly Christian, and it endeavors to stimulate the evolution of rounded personality through intimate acquaintance with the great minds and movements of civilization.

Ohio's
Gift to
Aviation



ORVILLE WRIGHT

1871-

As long as civilization exists, Dayton, Ohio, will be remembered as the home of Wilbur and Orville Wright, who perfected and flew the first airplane.

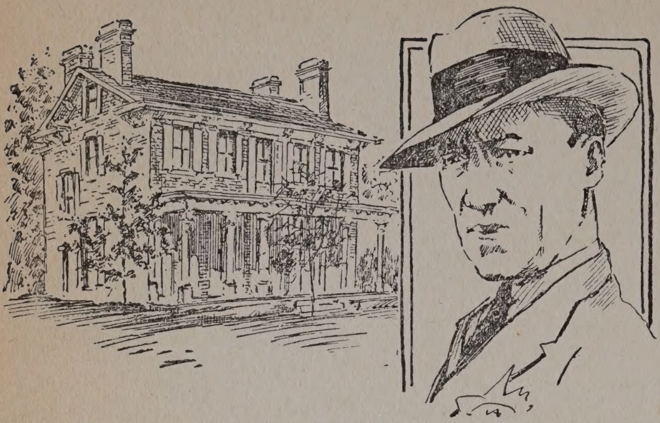
Wilbur was born at Millville, Indiana, April 16th, 1867 and died May 30th, 1912. Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 19th, 1871, where the Wright brothers were to make their home and perfect the first flying machine, destined to change the destiny of the world.

They were normal American boys, and experimented with a few crude, home-made tools in a small shop. Here they made mechanical toys, bicycles, experimented with photography, printed a newspaper on a hand-made press.

Under the Spread Eagle of the United States (a symbol of individualism) a man with brains, a dream, energy and ambition can in time work out ideas that revolutionize the whole world. To such humble shops and to such seeming small possessions, our nation owes its greatness.

These two brothers, who faced the sneers of many people, discouragement from all sources, took their strange contraption down to Kittyhawk, North Carolina and made the first successful flight in a heavier than air machine, December 17th, 1903.

The only comment made about the success of the experiment by Orville were the simple words—"I expected the darn thing to work, and it did." Henry Ford is another American product of the small shop and hand made tools has established Greenfield Village as Dearborn, Michigan, where one can gather more inspiration in a few days than can be found in all the Universities in the United States.



Ohio's Famous Columnist

O. O. McINTYRE

1884-1938

Oscar Odd McIntyre, America's famed columnist, was born in Plattsburg, Missouri in 1884 and moved to Gallipolis (The City of the French) on the beautiful Ohio when he was a small boy, to make his home thereafter with his grandmother.

His boyhood days in this quaint river town was much like those of all other boys who grew up on the banks of that historic stream, fishing, hunting, boating and getting into all sorts of mischievous pranks.

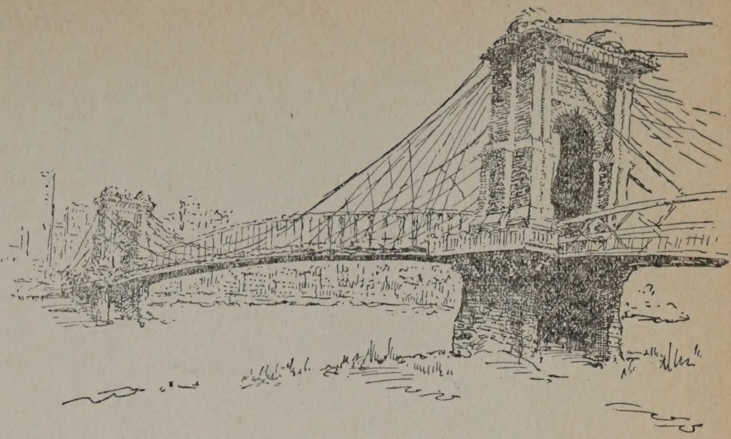
The first real event in his life and the one inspiration which followed him to world fame was his meeting with Maybelle Small, who later became his wife.

Odd's climb from the muddy banks of the Ohio to the swank apartment in New York City, where he ruled from a columnist's throne, envied by all other newspaper men, is an inspiration and example to all who seek to find words in ink to inspire and entertain the reading public.

His first job as a reporter, on his home town paper, the Gallipolis Daily News, paid him a salary of five dollars a week. From this beginning he at last found himself in New York City writing about happenings there Day by Day. Here his readers were numbered more than 7,000,000 a day from more than 500 newspapers, which called for a production of more than 300,000 words a year.

At the zenith of his success he suddenly dropped his pen in death and they took him back to Gallipolis, where he sleeps on a high hill overlooking his beloved Ohio.

Gateway
to the
South



CINCINNATI

1802

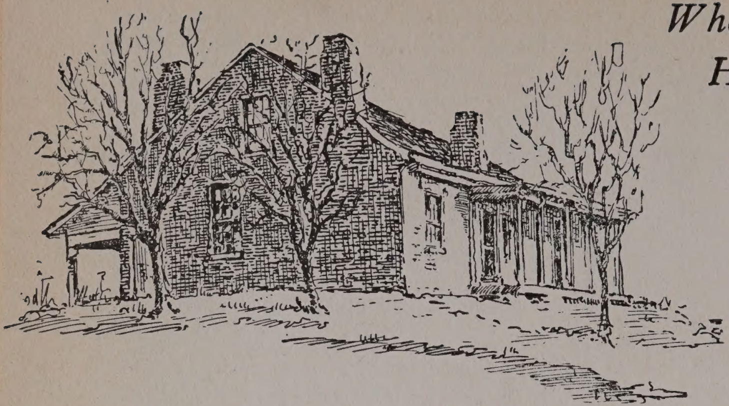
The location of Cincinnati was first visited by George Rogers Clark in 1780. The first settlers built their homes here in 1788 and the following year Fort Washington was erected, which became an important military outpost during the frontier period. The town of Cincinnati was incorporated in 1802 and in 1819 it was organized as a city.

During the period preceding the Civil War, the city grew rapidly and became one of the major cities of Ohio and the middle west.

Due to its location and its business interests in the South, a strong pro-slavery attitude existed here for many years. However, during the Civil War, the city became a stronghold of the Union cause. It was at Cincinnati that the great squirrel hunters of Ohio crossed the river on their way to the front.

Cincinnati might be called a City of Bridges, as there are five of them spanning the great Ohio connecting the city with Kentucky. The finest of these is the wire suspension bridge extending to Covington, Kentucky, which has been considered "Ohio's Gateway to the South" for many generations.

Cincinnati has grown in importance and institutions until it is one of the great cities of the nation.



Where the Hilltop Lantern Burned

REVEREND JOHN RANKIN

1793-1886

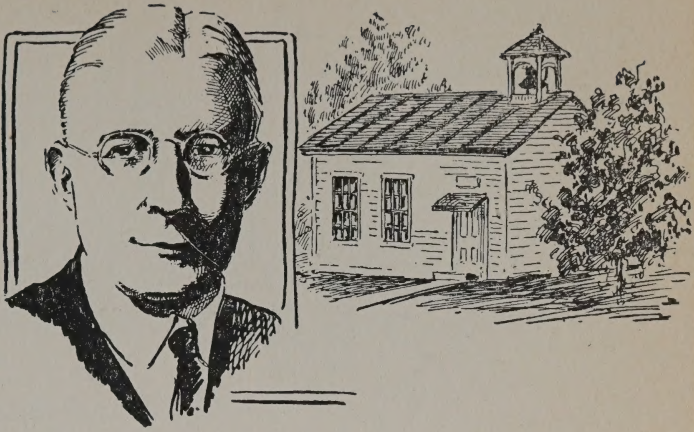
The city of Ripley on the Ohio is one of the state's beauty spots and historical centers. Here, during the troubled days preceding the Civil War, Reverend John Rankin's "Hill Top Lantern" burned as a beacon to run-away slaves. Rankin's home was located on a high hill above the city and his light could be seen from the hills of Kentucky.

Rankin, Ripley's Apostle of Freedom, settled in the city in 1822 as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was a great educator and was President of "Ripley College." In 1836 he was employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society to lecture and travel, in which work he was often mobbed. He was also founder of the Free Presbyterian Church of America, which excluded slaveholders from its membership. For many years an intimate association existed between Rankin and William Lloyd Garrison of Boston.

Rankin's name was found among the great leaders in the cause of liberty and equal justice for more than a half century. He died at the age of 93 and was buried in Maplewood cemetery at Ripley, the city he loved, where the torch, lighted by this inner soul, still burns.

Tender, loyal and severe were the calls of the times on character in those momentous years when our nation was feeling its way out of the uncouth adolescence and into the vigor of a spiritual maturity. Even as Ohio led the way in agitating abolition of human bondage, so she stands foremost in a new issue today and the new ones of tomorrow—that the same freeman's rights shall not know alien menace.

Master of the National Grange



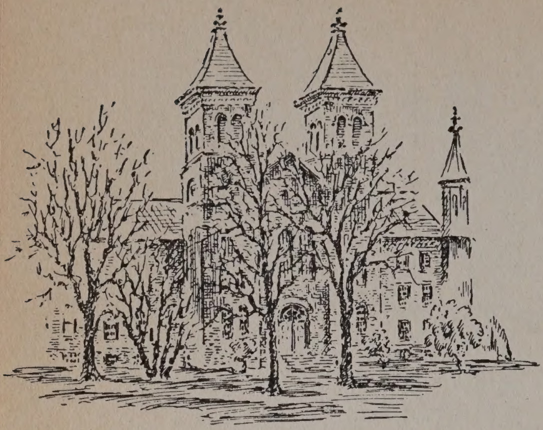
LOUIS J. TABER

The farmers of America are no longer forced to spend years in seclusion on their remote farms. The auto and modern roads enable them to get about the nation much as their city cousins do. Henry Ford, the Modern Highway and the National Grange have completely revolutionized farm life from coast to coast.

The convenience of modern travel has enabled many farmers to visit distant sections and to see how other people live and how other farms are operated. Labor-saving machinery has found its way through the back gate, out over the hills and the prairies where once the teams were driven.

The National Grange has brought a new social order to the farm life of America. Every community of progressive farmers now boasts of a Grange center, where the old and young congregate to enjoy lectures, entertainments and social functions.

The success of this order, numbering more than 800,000, is accredited to its Master, Louis J. Taber, a successful dirt farmer of Eastern Ohio, who has led the organization for 15 years. When Mr. Tabor speaks from his home in Columbus, the nation listens, for he speaks in the interest and betterment of almost a million of our citizens, upon whose shoulders fall the responsibility of American prosperity and progress.



The Little
Harvard of
the West

ANTIOCH COLLEGE

1852

Antioch College, located at Yellow Springs in Green County, was founded in 1852 as the result of a convention of the Christian Church held in Marion, New York in 1850. The citizens of Yellow Springs gave the institution 20 acres of land and $30,000.00 as an appreciation for locating in their community.

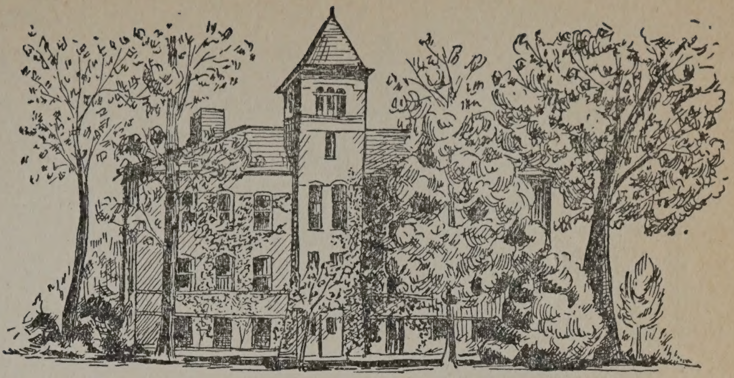
Horace Mann was elected the first president of the new institution and became one of the foremost educators in America.

The early years of the college were filled with financial difficulties, which were later overcome by a reorganization which forbid by charter the assuming of debts. Under a plan of union between the Christian denomination and the Unitarian Church, more prosperous years followed.

The institution is today un-denominational and is recognized for its liberalism and advanced methods in education and training. It is a fully accredited liberal arts college and grants arts degrees.

A bronze statue of Horace Mann stands on the campus grounds, where the spirit of the great pioneer educator permeates the entire institution. However, the influence of this great man extends beyond the limits of Yellow Springs, reaching and influencing the smallest rural school in the nation. As a result of Mann's educational vision, Antioch became one of the most progressive colleges West of the Allegheny Mountains and is known as the "Little Harvard of the West."

A Mennonite Institution



BLUFFTON COLLEGE

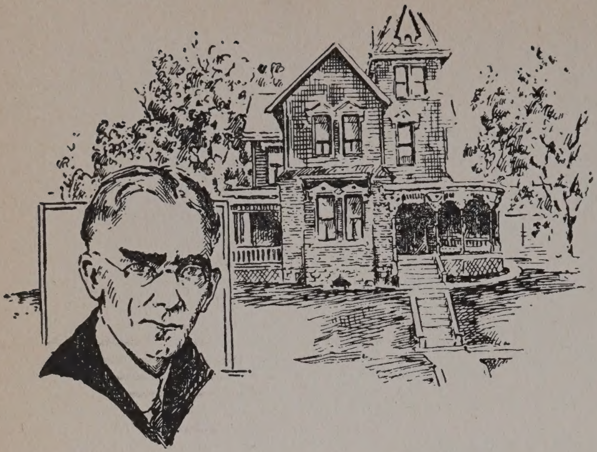
1900

In 1900 a group of Mennonite people who lived in Ohio and had long felt the need of an educational institution opened Central Mennonite College. For thirteen years the school functioned as an academy, offering special courses in Bible, music and business. Gradually courses of Junior College level were introduced.

In January, 1914, Central Mennonite College was transformed into the larger Bluffton College and Mennonite Seminary. The movement leading up to this reorganization had its inspiration among the leaders of several branches of the Mennonite Church, who felt that the young people of the church demanded a well-equipped, fully-endowed, standard college and standard seminary where they might receive preparation for their life calling. Such an institution, it was felt, could be established only by cooperative effort.

Bluffton College therefore represents a union effort among groups of Mennonites. It is at the present time supported largely by members of the General and Central Conference of Mennonites.

Bluffton College holds to the conviction that the ultimate reality is personal and spiritual and that the highest type of person is Christ-like in character. The aim of the college is so to inspire and direct young people of adequate preparation and worthy purpose that they should become strong and gracious personalities and sound Christian characters who will be qualified to make a wholesome contribution to human welfare.



Dean of
Ohio
Authors

DR. JAMES BALL NAYLOR
1860-

On a beautiful tree-lined street in Malta, on the Muskingum there stands a great house surrounded by a large well-kept lawn and garden. It is an unusual place and one is apt to stop and look at it as hundreds have done and still do, for it is a Mecca for literary people. This is Elmhurst, the home of Dr. James Ball Naylor, Dean of Ohio Authors.

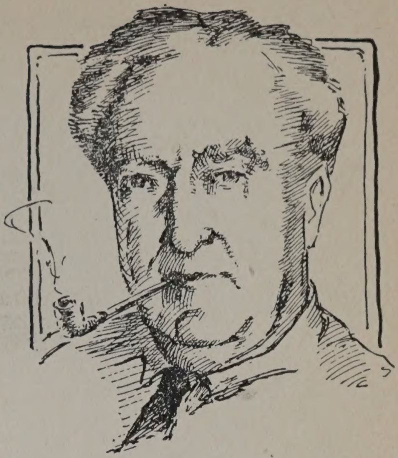
Dr. Naylor was born in a one-room cabin of unhewn logs, in Penn Township, Morgan County, October 4th, 1860. After common school studies he completed his education at the Stockport High School, Marietta College and Starling Medical College, from which he graduated, and thereupon entered the practice of medicine.

In 1886 he married Miss L. Villa Naylor, who became the inspiration of his long and useful life. To this union came other helpers, Olive, Lucile, Anne, Lena, James and Bonnie Jean. Dr. Naylor and his talented children often trouped through the hills of Southeastern Ohio, giving musical and literary entertainments.

The years of Dr. Naylor's life have been full of literary achievements. His best known poem is "Dr. Goodfellow, Office Upstairs." Among his many published works are "Goldenrod and Thistledown," "The Sign of the Prophet," "In the Days of St. Clair," "Under Mad Anthony's Banner," "Ralph Marlow" and "A Book of Buckeye Verse."

In religion, Dr. Naylor is of Unitarian thought, the religion of the poets, and in politics a staunch defender of old-fashioned, rugged American individualism.

Ohio's
Famed
Illustrator



HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY
1873-

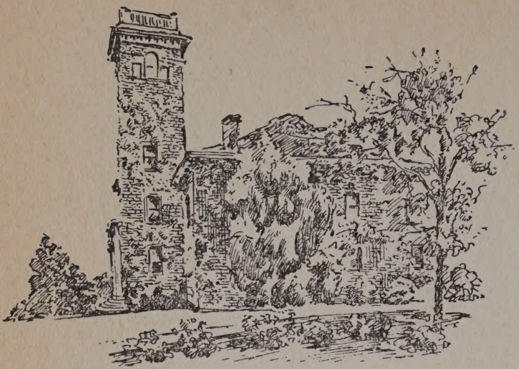
A short distance from McConnelsville in Morgan County there stands the ruins of an old log house with a stick chimney, the type used by the pioneers who first settled the country. This old house is the birthplace of Howard Chandler Christy, world-famed illustrator and portrait painter.

Dr. James Ball Naylor, Dean of Ohio authors, also a native of Morgan County, was one of the first to encourage Christy to devote his life to painting. He received his first recognition as a newspaper and magazine illustrator.

He studied at National Academy and the Art Student's League in New York City. Later, he went to Cuba with the "Rough Riders" and engaged in actual service at Santiago. His writings and illustrations of the Spanish American War, published in Harper's and many other publications, brought him national recognition.

His black and white illustrations, used in the leading periodicals of the nation, made him the supreme illustrator of his time. At the close of this cycle in art, about 1920, he has devoted his talents to portrait work. Many of the famous leaders of the world have been his subjects, among them presidents, dictators, senators, congressmen and men of letters.

His home is in New York City where his studio is a mecca for artists, actors, authors and men and women of affairs. Christy is a kindly man, human and sympathetic. He retains the vigor, youth and ambition he had when he roamed the hills of Morgan County and swam the blue waters of the Muskingum River.



An
Agricultural
Landmark

OHIO EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE

1892

When the first settlers came to the Ohio country their methods of farming were almost as primitive as those used by the Indians. The soil was virgin, which made it an easy matter to raise crops.

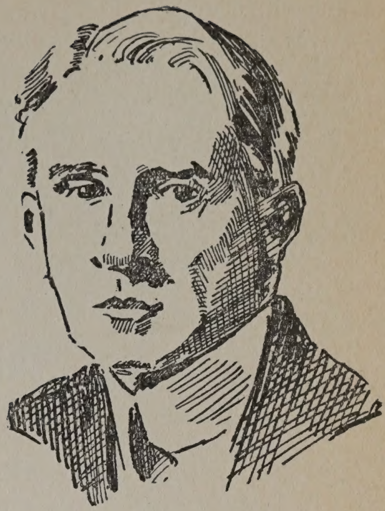
After the first generations had cultivated the soil, cut the timber and used up the reserve of soil fertility, it became necessary to devote some study to the preservation of top soil and to restore it to a productibility.

Many of the first farmers made the mistake of plowing the ground at a very shallow depth, with the result that severe rains and wet spells washed much of the richness down the hills into the streams and carried it away.

Few of the pioneers knew anything about crop rotation which also helped to deplete the productive ability of the land. Among many farmers there was also a streak of laziness which accounts for the depleted sections of the Southeast, where there are hundreds of fields so filled with ruts that they are worthless.

This condition created a need for a school or an experimental college, where crop rotation could be developed and where experiments in producing new crops and soil restoration could be carried out. In 1892 the state established the present Experimental College near Wooster, from which bulletins of importance are sent to farmers throughout the state, helping them to solve the increasing problems of agricultural life.

World
Famed
Author



ZANE GREY

1875-1939

The history of mankind is divided into epics and each period or transition has been preserved by individuals who have understood the underlying facts of each development.

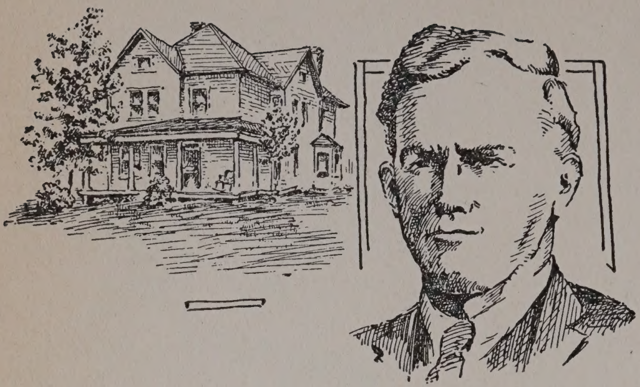
The colonial period of our history presented certain problems and ideals, as each succeeding period has done. These various changes have been well recorded by a few great historians.

Zane Grey, one of the world's greatest historical novelists, has devoted the greater part of his life to the preservation of the vanishing period of the lawless West. Generations from now people will look upon the novels of Zane Gray as a record of America's most colorful and romantic period.

Grey was born in Zanesville on the Muskingum River, January 31, 1875, of poor parents, descendants of the pioneer Zanes who blazed the first trail into the Ohio wilderness.

When he began writing, publishers would not take his stories at any price. With inherited grit and determination, he battled poverty and discouragement, until many publishers were glad to pay him as high as $75,000.00 for a single magazine story. Millions of copies of his books have been sold thoughout the world.

Among his best creations are such records as, "The Spirit of the Border," "The Last of the Plainsmen," "Desert Gold," "The Lone Star Ranger," "Light of Western Stars," and "The Border Legion," all of which are vivid descriptions of an age that is no longer with us.



Home of World's Finest Wool

JAMES H. MITCHELL

Washington County Sheepman

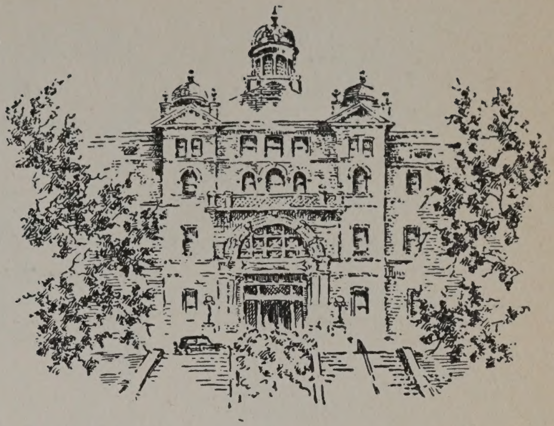
For almost a half century Ohio was the leading sheep state in the Union. Since 1880 the number of sheep in the state has declined to a little over two million head, which still leaves Ohio the greatest sheep state east of the Mississippi River.

The Southeastern section of the state is a natural home for sheep. The steep, rugged hills are best fitted for pasture, as they are too steep for cultivation. Many of the hills are covered with blue grass, which makes excellent grazing.

Practically every farmer in the state has a few sheep, and in the Southeastern counties among the blue grass hills is raised the finest and strongest wool in America and is equaled only by the Australian wool. The average shrinkage of Ohio wool, which is the cleanest grown in this country, is about 50 per cent. A pound of Ohio wool can be stretched out into a thread sixteen miles long without breaking, excelled only by the Australian product, which can be spun out 22 miles to the pound. From this class of wool is made the finest serges and dress goods.

One of the most successful and up-to-date sheep farms in Southeastern Ohio is owned and operated by James H. Mitchell. His large farm is located on the east fork of Duck Creek, a short distance from Lower Salem, in Washington County.

A Great Seat of Learning



THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

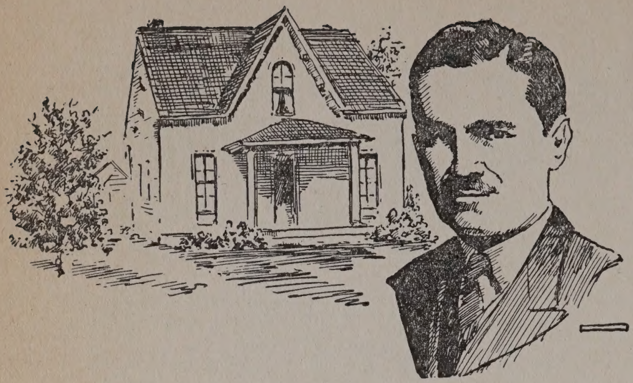
1870

The seal of the University of Cincinnati bears the date 1870, yet several of its colleges, taken into the university since its founding, boast of histories that go back to the early days of the Queen City, when the little metropolis on the Ohio of a century ago was just beginning to take its place.

The growth of the University of Cincinnati up to 1932 has not been approached by any other university in the country. In 1911 its enrollment totaled 1400 students. This number steadily increased until twenty years later the total, including a summer session registration of nearly 1200, reached some 12,382 students. The growth of the University of Cincinnati has been phenomenal in spite of the highest entrance requirements.

The original and still outstanding purpose of the municipal university is to develop intelligent and efficient citizens, to lend the city its services in the way of advice and cooperation, and to provide the means whereby all save the most unfortunate can secure a complete education at slight cost.

With this purpose, the university, a little more than 50 years after its founding, attracts more than one-third of its students from other states and from foreign nations. The municipal university, in this instance, has become a national institution.



Voice
of the
American
Radio

LOWELL THOMAS

1892-

Lowell Thomas, author, traveler, lecturer and "Voice of the American Radio," who by his comments on news and world events has made his name known throughout the English speaking world, is another product of Ohio.

He was born in Woodington, Darke County, Ohio, April 6th, 1892. Educated in the common schools, he later graduated from Princeton University and the University of Denver.

His first real assignment came from President Wilson, who sent him to Europe to photograph and prepare a historical record of the World War. In order to complete the assignment he borrowed $70,000 from 18 of his friends. With this money he undertook the tremendous task, and so well did he succeed that from then on fame and fortune was his.

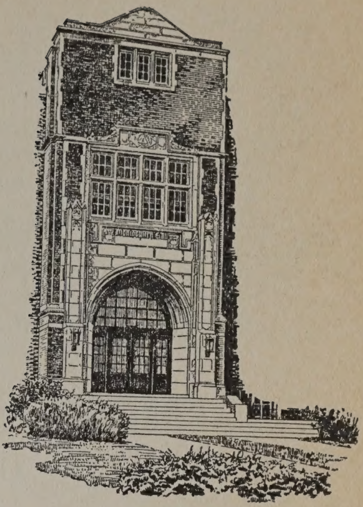
He has written many books on his travels and experiences which are an inspiration and an example of what industry and ideas can accomplish.

In 1926 and 1927 he traveled 25,000 miles by plane over 21 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, studying and recording international developments in aviation.

His news broadcasts over the radio and his review of national and world events over the Fox Movietone has made his name a common household word throughout the nation.

He has developed through hard work and a well-planned schedule into one of the finest examples of creative individualism in America. His home is at Pawling, Duchess County, New York, from which he commutes to New York City, where his offices receive thousands of letters from all parts of the earth.

A Symbol
of Ohio's
Hills



MUSKINGUM COLLEGE

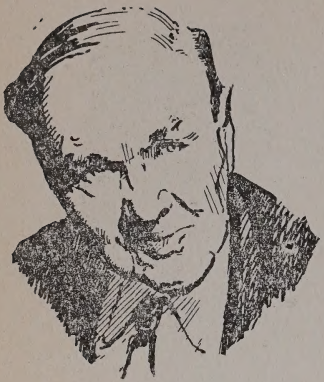
1837

It was in 1836 that a group of citizens of New Concord applied for a charter under the terms of the famous ordinance of 1787, which provided that "schools and means of education shall forever be encouraged." The charter was conducted as a local institution, governed by a local board of trustees, until 1877, when formal control was passed to the United Presbyterian Presbyteries of Muskingum and Mansfield.

The aim of Muskingum has been to keep the student body small enough that personal contact may be maintained. Dr. Montgomery and the other college administrative officers are not concerned with a large enrollment and would prefer to keep the standards of entrance on selective levels and the quality of scholarship in the college at its present high plane.

Muskingum holds rank as a Christian liberal arts college which places first emphasis upon character and scholarship. Baccalaureate degrees are conferred in arts, science, education and music and a two-year elementary teachers' diploma is granted.

The birthplace of William Rainey Harper stands directly across from the college entrance—a memorial to one of Muskingum's most noted alumni—President and founder of the University of Chicago.



America's Famed Criminal Lawyer

CLARENCE S. DARROW

1857-1938

For disregarding some of the established rules of society, there is an unwritten law which sometimes carries more weight and authority than the written code in the courts of the nation where men and women are tried by law.

Clarence Darrow was one of the greatest criminal lawyers in the history of the American Courts. He was not an exceptional orator and there were many perhaps who possessed greater knowledge, but few seldom excelled him in an understanding of human emotions and natures.

Darrow was born at Kinsman, Ohio, April 18th, 1857, of poor parents. After receiving a common school education, by reason of diligent study he was admitted to the bar in 1875.

He began his climb to fame in the city of Chicago, where he fought on the side of the people against monopolies and combines.

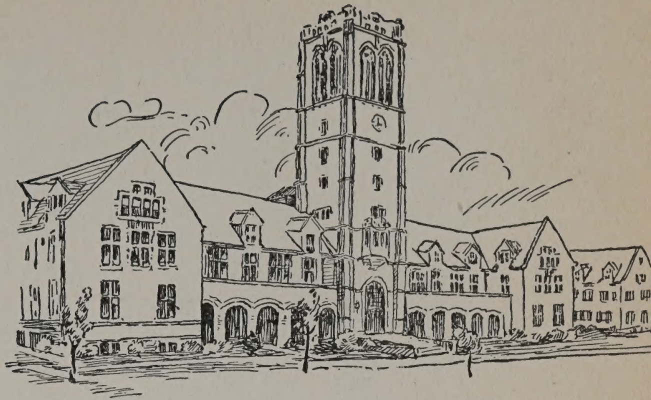
His most famous case was in behalf of Eugene V. Debs, an idealist and exponent of the cause of labor, who had become involved in strike difficulties. In 1902 he was elected to the Illinois legislature on the Democratic ticket.

In many of America's famous law cases Darrow's name was generally found in the list. Throughout the greater part of his life he was an exponent of the Darwin Theory of Evolution and defended his convictions in public and private life.

A

Jesuit

Institution



JOHN CARROLL UNIVERSITY

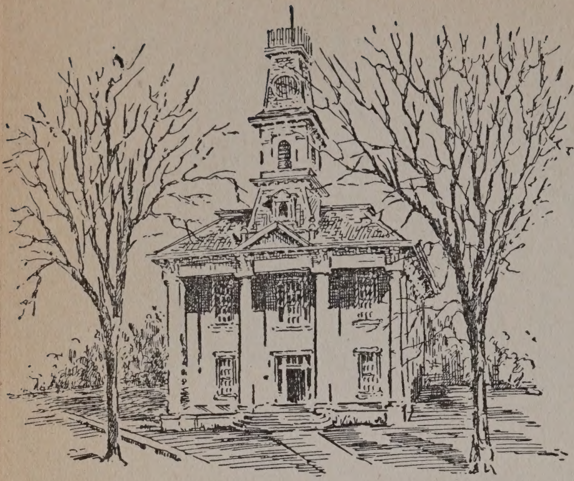
1886

John Carroll University began its educational work in 1886. On December 29, 1890, it was incorporated as Saint Ignatius College under the laws of Ohio and legally empowered to confer the usual degrees of Arts and Sciences as well as those in Law and Medicine. On May 17, 1923, the name was changed to John Carroll University. Late in September, 1935, John Carroll University moved into newly erected buildings on a new campus situated in University Heights, a suburb of Cleveland.

John Carroll University is a Catholic institution of higher education, owned and controlled by members of the Jesuit Order. Its activities and interests are centered in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The college ideal is not to foster premature and extreme specialization, but to cultivate the mind, to build up and strengthen the character, and to develop that accuracy of thought and reasoning and that breadth of view which must ever be the foundation of advanced scholarship as well as of eminence in the professions or other walks of life.

The University strongly favors the completion of a college course before entering upon the studies leading directly to a profession. The reason for this attitude is that the standards of the professions themselves can be more adequately maintained if the background and perspective of the student exceed the scope funished by the present day minimum requirements which too largely in practice become the maximum in preprofessional curricula.



Example of
Colonial
Architecture

MORGAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

1858

Morgan County, one of the most beautiful counties in Southeastern Ohio, was formed from parts of Guernsey, Washington and Muskingum Counties in 1817 and was named after General Morgan of Revolutionary fame.

McConnelsville, the county seat, was founded in 1817 on land owned by General Robert McConnell; Malta, the twin city, across the river, was laid out in 1816.

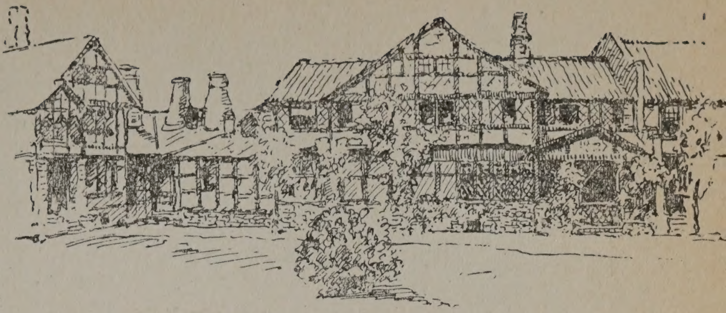
The natives of Morgan County are 98 per cent old American stock, most of them descendants of pioneers who first settled this section. McConnelsville and Malta, separated by the Muskingum River, are two of the beauty spots of the Muskingum Valley.

Malta is the home of Dr. James Ball Naylor, the Dean of Ohio authors. Here, also, is established the Brown Manly Plow Company, pioneers in the manufacture of farm implements.

McConnelsville is the home of Rocky Glen Sanatorium, famed for its treatment of tuberculosis. This city of tree-lined streets and lovely homes was also the home of Mrs. Morris, the blind hymn writer, the author of hundreds of hymns known and sung throughout the English speaking world.

The historic Court house is one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in Ohio. In driving through the main street of the city, one is reminded of the calm and beauty of the Old South.

Home of
World
Famed
Pottery



ROOKWOOD POTTERY

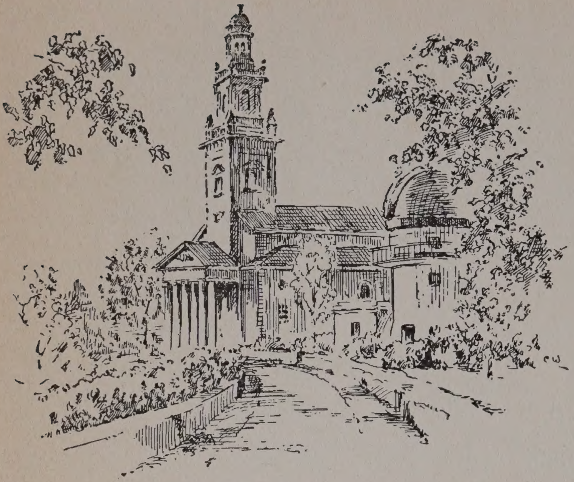
1880

The Rookwood Pottery was founded in 1880 by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer, who named it Rookwood, after her father's country estate near the city.

In 1883 W. W. Taylor assumed the active direction of the works as the partner of Mrs. Storer. In 1890, after her retirement, she transferred her interest to Mr. Taylor, who formed the present company, and remained its controlling influence until his death in 1913—and then by will placed his stock in the hands of trustees for the perpetuation of the policy which had given Rookwood its unusual character as an art industry. Under his direction as president, the present buildings were erected in 1892 and extended in 1899 and 1904. They crown the summit of Mt. Adams, one of the city hills, and while remarkably picturesque in themselves, they command in every direction beautiful views of the river, the city and its suburbs.

The Pottery is managed on lines opposite to the prevailing factory system, as the effort is to attain a higher art rather than commerical output. Absolutely no printing patterns are used nor any duplicates made of signed decorated pieces. A spirit of freedom and liberality has prevailed in order to cultivate in every way individual artistic feeling among the workers employed.

Examples of Rookwood pottery are on exhibition in museums, in France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Denmark, Norway, Hungary, Italy and many institutions of art throughout the United States.



A Baptist Landmark

DENISON UNIVERSITY

1831

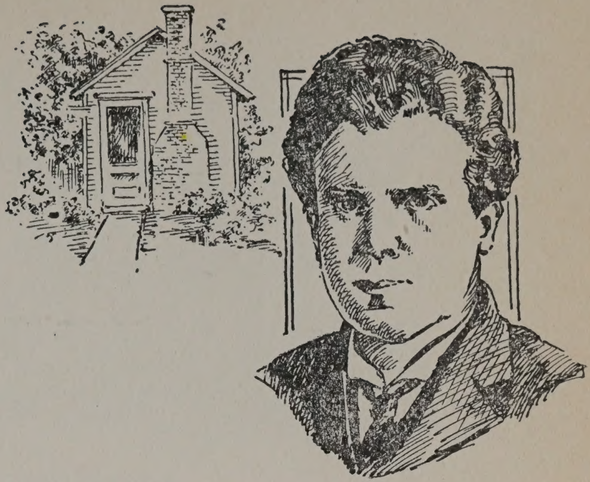
Denison University, located at Granville, Ohio, was founded in 1831 as the Granville Literary and Theological Institute. It was founded and fostered by the Baptist Denomination, and is now directed by a Board of thirty-six Trustees, six of whom are elected by the Alumni, the remainder by the Board itself.

It was started as a school for men, but has been coeducational for a good many years, Shepardson College for women having been merged with it in 1900. The student body is about equally divided between men and women and now enrolls eight hundred and fifty full-time college students. The campus comprises some two hundred and fifty acres, beautifully situated in the rolling land of central Ohio. There are some thirty buildings on the campus, with a total value of buildings and equipment of more than three million dollars. A fine new fire-proof library building has recently been erected.

Denison's ideal and aim is stated in the carved stone entrance—"A Christian College of Liberal Arts." There are strong departmental branches in science, history, sociology, religion, music and arts, etc., but all graduates receive the A. B. degree.

The atmosphere of Granville is colonial in every respect, its lovely old homes and historic shrines making it one of the beauty spots of Ohio.

Ohio's Famed Wood Carver



ERNEST WARTHER

1885-

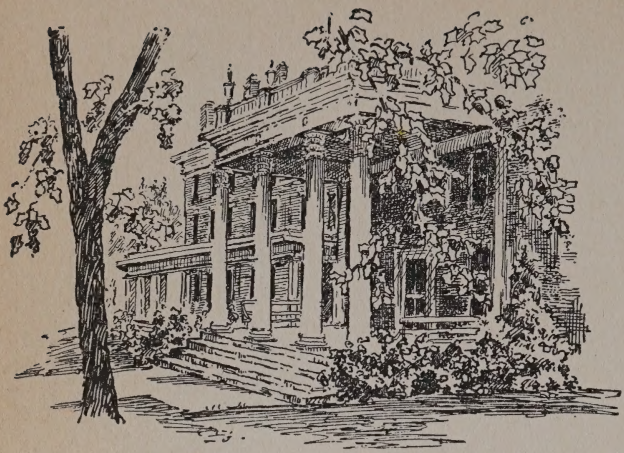
In the city of Dover in a quaint secluded spot in a lovely rock garden at 331 Karl Avenue is located one of the most interesting museums in America. It is a small brick structure housing the ivory, pearl and ebony carvings of Ernest Warther.

Mr. Warther was born in the city of Dover, of poor Swiss parents, October 30th, 1885. His schooling was limited to the second grade, which fact is another object lesson of the unlimited opportunities offered in America to men and women possessed by a dream and ambition.

He began life in the Dover Steel Mills, where he became an expert shearman and where he obtained his mechanical knowledge, which he now interprets in his master carvings and reproductions.

In this little museum Warther has assembled the greater part of his life's work. Here is his master creation—the complete history of steam locomotion from Hero's Engine in Alexandria, Egypt, 250 years B. C., to the giant Great Northern Baldwin locomotive, all carved in ebony, ivory and pearl. The display is so arranged that each reproduction operates separate and apart from the rest. The entire set is valued at $200,000.00 and many of his rare collections are priceless.

After a visit to his museum, one is eternally grateful to a government and a land wherein one can devote his life to the work for which nature has best fitted him. It is astonishing what the hand of man can do when that hand is directed by a willing heart and head.



A Pioneer
Seat of
Learning

MIAMI UNIVERSITY

1809

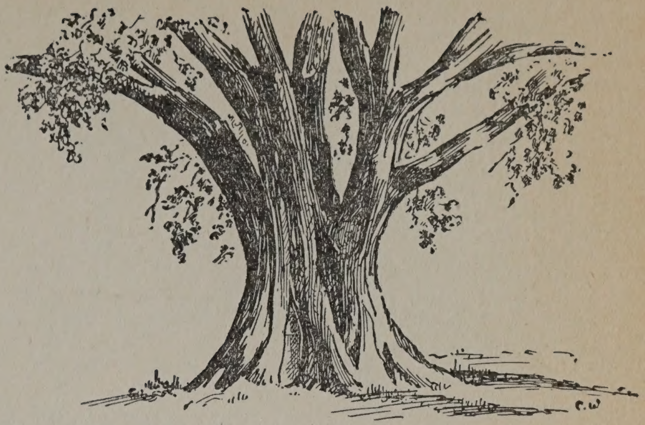
Miami University, located at Oxford, Ohio, 14 miles from Hamilton, is the second state institution of higher learning established west of the Allegheny Mountains, and did pioneer service in the education of the youth of the Ohio Valley.

Actual collegiate instruction was begun at Miami in the autumn of 1824, under the Reverend Robert Hamilton Bishop, D. D., the first president. The course of study was uniform and rigidly classical, and was administered by able and devoted professors, under a succession of notable presidents.

The University grew and flourished, easily retaining its position as one of the leading colleges of the Middle West and graduating great numbers of talented young men, who assumed conspicuous positions of leadership.

Since 1885 Miami University has advanced consistently in facilities and standards of educational service. Women were admitted to attendance shortly after the reopening. The curriculum became more flexible, with reasonable opportunities for election of courses. Numbers have increased rapidly from year to year and new buildings have been erected on the enlarged campus. In 1902 a teachers college was established as a part of the University and a program instituted for the training of teachers and school administrators. In 1926 a School of Business Administration was erected from within the College of Liberal Arts. Two years later a comprehensive reorganization of University activities occurred. Since June, 1929, this includes a School of Fine Arts, with curricula in music, art and design, and architecture.

America's Largest Elm



RATHBONE ELM

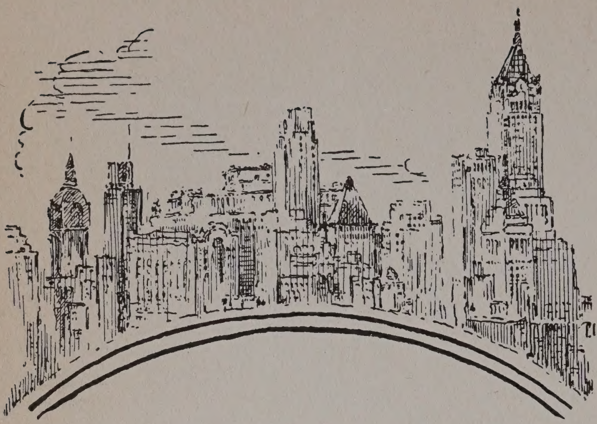
When the first settlers came to the Ohio Territory, they found it a land of giant trees. Walnut, poplar, oak, sycamore and elms of immense size, many of them five and six feet across the stump.

Log rolling parties were a common occurrence when the neighbors of a community gathered to pile and burn virgin yellow poplar and black walnut logs. Vast fortunes in timber were turned into ashes in the mad rush to clear away the hills and plains for cultivation.

With the coming of the sawmills, practically all the timber of the state was sacrificed. Today it is almost impossible to find a single tract of virgin timber. This unfortunate condition has increased the flood menace and hastened soil erosion.

Out of this slaughter of one of nature's great gifts, one old giant has survived. It is known as the "Rathbone Elm" located in Marietta near the Children's Home on the outskirts of the city. The circumference of the tree at the ground is fifty feet, its diameter fifteen feet and eight inches, its height ninety-nine feet and its branch spread one hundred and fifty-five feet.

In looking over the wonders of science and invention, one is made to feel that the marvels of man's achievements will never end, but, standing under this monarch, man finds his limitations, for as the poet Kilmer said, "Only God can make a tree."



Buckeyes in
the Great
Metropolis

OHIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

1885

After Ohio became a state many Ohio societies were organized throughout the nation.

The New York Society was founded under the leadership of Thomas Ewing in 1885. At this meeting Mr. Ewing set forth the following ideas upon which the society was to be built:

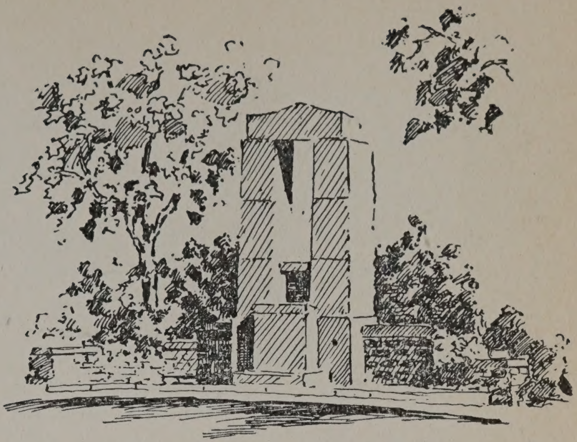
"We found this Society because we love Ohio, and would cherish her history, her traditions, her recollections of home and camp and forum. Where Ohio men and women who are eminent or rising in any worthy field of effort, may have cordial recognition and a helping hand if needed; and where those who have unfortunately fallen in the struggle for a foothold here will not be forgotten."

From the very beginning of this group its membership contained eminent leaders in nearly all the fields of endeavor. Presidents, Governors, Mayors, Senators, Congressmen, patrons of the seven arts, publishers, capitalists, industrialists form part of the membership list, which is a handy and ready Who's Who of New York City.

Buckeyes are a migratory race, the nomads of America; their tents are everywhere throughout the land. Wherever they go, they gather about them the neighbors from back home and kindle anew the fires of Ohio hospitality.

The New York Society is the oldest and the richest state society in the city. Their club rooms are located in the Pennsylvania Hotel, where Buckeyes meet from all parts of the world.

Where the Shenandoah Fell



SHENANDOAH MONUMENT

1938

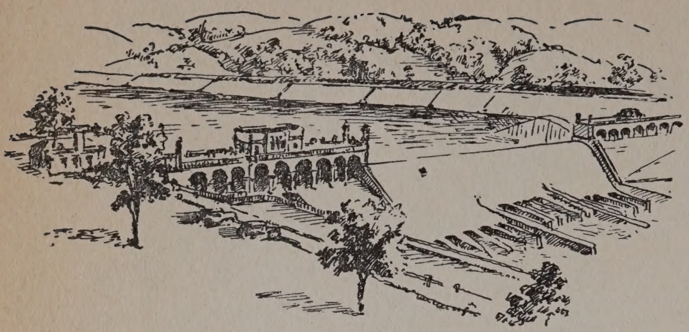
The lives of men and women who have been sacrificed to science and human betterment are far fewer in number than the great hordes sacrificed on the field of battle. Their glory, however, is shared by every civilized country in the world. The life of the humblest citizen is blessed and improved by the supreme effort and sacrifice of the builders and not the destroyers.

When a machine of some new invention is created, someone must try it out, test it and so improve it that it may find its place in the order of the day. So, many times this has cost the lives of the unnamed soldiers who undertook the task.

For centuries men dreamed of flying and tried to build ships for this purpose. It was left to America to build the first successful lighter than air machine and to give wings to man. This called for development and improvement, which took its toll in human life. However inspired by the success of the airplane, men undertook to build giant air ships that would ply the heavens as ships do the seas.

Out of the great experiment came the Shenandoah, "Leviathan of the Sky," a giant silvered monster that promised great things for sky navigation. Before this ship could write her complete book, she was caught in the midst of a terrific thunderstorm in Southeastern Ohio and was crushed to bits, hurling fourteen of her crew to death.

A fitting monument marks the sight where she crashed near Ava on the Cambridge and Marietta Highway. A bronze plaque on the monument lists the names of the men who died here in the interest and on behalf of science and human achievement.



The Ohio Conservancy System

THE DOVER DAM

1938

After the tragic flood of 1913, Ohio immediately began a plan of flood control that was to develop into the greatest earth dam system in the world. The entire cost of this scheme was $76,000,000.00. The Miami conservancy system, the second largest in the state, cost $33,000,000.00 of this amount.

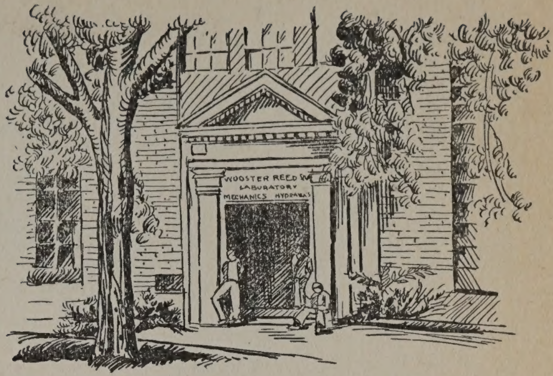
The Muskingum conservancy system lies mainly in the Tuscarawas River Valley, a tributary of the Muskingum. In this scheme there are 14 dams, all constructed of earth except the Dover Dam, which is built of concrete at a cost of five million dollars. Each of these dams hold a reservoir of water, the combined surface of which is 69,810 acres or 109 square miles.

The dams of this system are known as the Atwood, Beach City, Bolivar, Charles Mill, Clendening, Dover, Leesville, Mohawk, Mohicanville, Piedmont, Pleasant Hill, Senecaville, Tappan and Wills Creek reservoirs. The creation of the vast lakes at each of these sections will aid the outdoor life of Ohio, as they will be stocked with fish and used as camp sites.

In the Ohio River, between Pittsburgh and Cairo, there are 49 dams built by the United States Government at a cost of 125 million dollars to pool water for navigation. These dams are now being replaced by the modern roller dam system, the first of which is now located at Gallipolis.

There is also a series of dams on the Muskingum from Marietta to Zanesville, making this beautiful "Hudson of the West" a navigable stream. A combination of all the dam systems in Ohio gives the state first place in the nation in scientific control of streams and water fall.

Ohio's College of Engineering



CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

1881

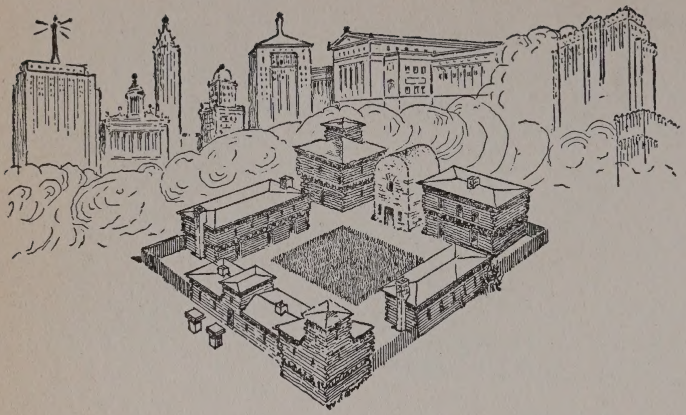
On the 24th day of February, 1877, Leonard Case executed a trust deed, setting apart certain lands to endow and establish a scientific school in the city of Cleveland.

After the death of Mr. Case, immediate steps were taken to establish his school. In 1881 the institution opened in the Case homestead on Rockwell Street, where it remained until 1885, when it was transferred to the new building on Euclid Avenue, opposite Wade Park, on a site presented by a group of civic minded citizens of Cleveland. New buildings have been added since as the institution grew and prospered.

A career in engineering and industry is largely a career of action—an adventure into the vast fields of science, perfection and discovery. In order to enter this field a student must be carefully trained to avoid pitfalls and stumbling through dark trails.

The purpose of the Case School is to ground the student thoroughly in science, language and economics, to teach him the art of applying this knowledge to the world's work and gives him abundant opportunity to discover his own field of interest and to taste the joys of achievement by his own activities.

As long as men continue to invent and civilization continues to create difficult problems, the engineer will be in demand. The Case School, the finest of its kind in Ohio, is equipped to train men to enter this ever-expanding field of adventure, creation and realism.



Buckeyes of
Chicago

THE OHIO SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

1912

Ohio's geographic and historical position made it the "Gateway to the West" and did much to assist in the establishing of the leadership of the state. It has been said "Ohio sits in the center, belongs to no section, and is a bond of all."

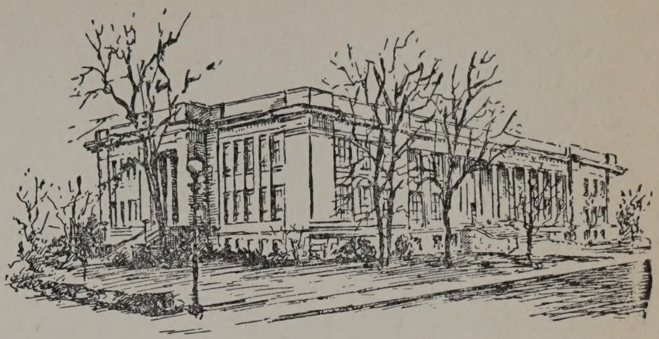
From the beginning of the westward tides of migration, settlers from Ohio have done much to develop and settle new territories.

In 1893 an attempt was made to organize a society of Ohioans in Chicago, but due to a lack of leadership and the distractions of the Columbian Exposition, the plan met with failure. While there have been influential Buckeyes in Chicago since its early history, it was left to Orva G. Williams to organize the first successful group, May 4th, 1912. The first meeting resulted in twenty charter members and the election of Mr. Williams as the first president.

The first annual banquet was held in the Autumn of 1913, with a membership of nearly two hundred. Among the members of the society are men of influence in the affairs of the great city. For many years the group has held its monthly and yearly meetings in the Sherman Hotel.

Their monthly luncheons are a fine exemplification of a spirit that is truly a Buckeye product. Each month high-class programmes and educational features are sponsored by the society.

Guardian of Ohio's Historical Records and Shrines



THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1885

Had it not been for the timely and thoughtful work of the State Archaeological and Historical Society, scarcely an historical shrine would have been preserved, and priceless records would have been lost to posterity for all time.

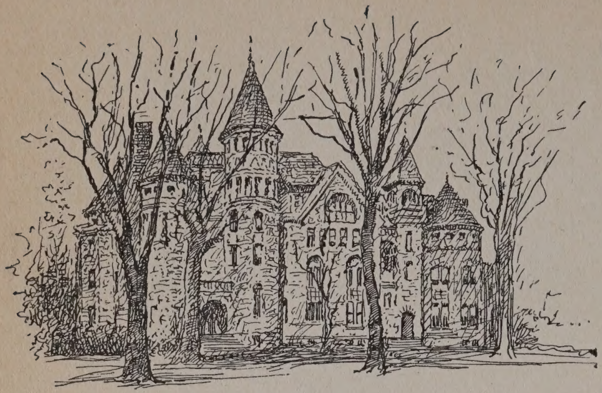
The Society was created in 1885, at which time the following articles of incorporation were adopted:

"The name of this Society shall be The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

"Said corporation shall be located and its principal business transacted in the City of Columbus, County of Franklin, and State of Ohio.

"Said Society is formed for the purpose of promoting a knowledge of Archaeology and History, especially in Ohio, by establishing and maintaining a library of books, charts, manuscripts, maps, etc., properly pertaining thereto; a museum of prehistoric relics and natural or other curiosities or specimens of art or nature promotive of the objects of the association—said library and museum to be open to the public on reasonable terms—and by course of lectures, and publication of books, papers and documents, touching the subjects so specified, with power to receive and hold gifts and devices of real and personal estate for the benefit of such Society, and generally to exercise all the powers legally and properly pertaining thereto."

Membership is divided into four classes: Active, Life, Corresponding and Honorary members. Active members pay a fee of two dollars annually. Every Ohio citizen should become a member and help to maintain state shrines and to preserve our historical data for posterity.



Where
American
Destiny
Was Reshaped

OBERLIN COLLEGE

1833

Oberlin College was one of the great forces that reshaped the destiny of America. Here was located the very heart of the Abolitionist movement.

It was the first college in the world to open its doors to women and also the first in America to admit negro students.

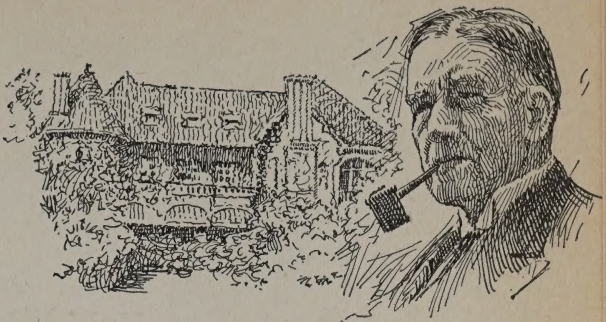
The school is located at Oberlin, Lorain County. The name Oberlin was given to the community and the school in honor of a German pastor, Johann Friedrich Oberlin, who had spent his life among the degraded population of his parish in eastern France.

At first the settlement was composed of selected groups, people who would fit into the spiritual life and purpose of the founders. Later, however, this plan was abandoned.

The position of Oberlin on the slave question and co-education gave the institution much adverse publicity in the beginning but after the storms of the period blew over, the nation and the world to this day honor the courage and the vision of this great school that did much to reshape the destiny of the nation.

The Christian spirit has dominated the school from its beginning to the present time. It is progressive and exemplifies a high standard in the training of men and women for greater service in the affairs of the state and nation.

Statesman
Soldier
Financier



GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES

1865

General Dawes, a descendant of one of America's colonial families, the son of Gen. Rufus and Mary Bremen (Gates) Dawes, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865.

His A. B. degree was received at Marietta College, 1884, his A. M. degree in 1887; and the degree of LL.B. at Cincinnati Law School in 1886.

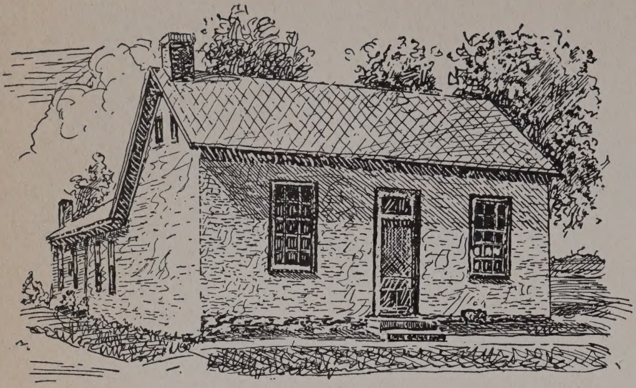
He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and practiced at Lincoln, Nebraska from 1887 until 1894. From the practice of law he entered the business world, and was successful in the gas and electric fields. Later he entered the political field, and became a National Republican figure.

In 1902 he made his appearance in the financial world, organizing the Central Trust Company of Illinois.. He served with the American army in France in 1917-1919. For his distinguished services he received the rewards D.M.S. from the United States; the Companion of the Bath from the British; Commander of S. S. Maurice and Lazarus from Italy; the Order of Leopold from Belgium; and the Legion de Honeur from France.

In 1901 he was appointed first Director of the U. S. Bureau of the Budget. He was the author of the "Dawes Plan", accepted in 1924. Elected Vice-President in 1924, and was ambassador to Great Britain 1929-32.

In 1925, jointly with Sir Austin Chamberlain was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. At his request his share of the prize was given to the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

Since October 6, 1932 he has served as chairman of the board of the City National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, his adopted city.



Cradle Of Dental Education

THE DR. JOHN HARRIS SCHOOL OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION

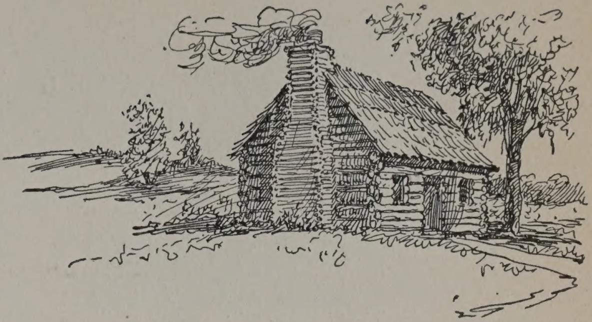
About 1819, Dr. John Harris of Pompey, N. Y., located at Madison, Ohio, near Cincinnati. He became interested in dentistry, and obtained technical knowledge from itinerant dentists who visited Cincinnati.

Dr. Harris located in Bainbridge, Ohio about 1825, where he practised medicine and dentistry. On November 1, 1827, he announced the opening of a private class of students desiring to enter a medical college. This announcement attracted many students who, with the exception of one, became more interested in dentistry than medicine.

All of his known students became outstanding dentists of that period, but of most historical significance is the subsequent influence on dental education. His brother, Chapin A. Harris, who studied dentistry with him at Bainbridge, established the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery in 1840. He was Editor of the American Journal of Dental Science. These were the first Dental College and Dental Journals in the world. Another student, James Taylor of Bainbridge, established the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati in 1845, and was Editor of the Dental Register of the West, the second Dental College Journal in the world.

This building in which John Harris gave instruction, was purchased in December, 1938 by the Ohio State Dental Society. It will be restored to the period when occupied by Dr. Harris, and converted into a museum and shrine, commemorating the activities of these pioneers in Dental Science.

Ohio's First School Teacher



BATHSHEBA ROUSE

1769-1843

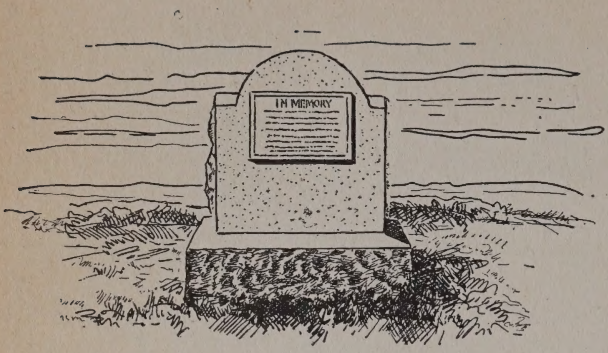
Bathsheba Rouse, first school teacher in Ohio, a descendant of Mayflower families, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 28, 1769. She left New England with her parents in a covered wagon for Marietta, October 1788, arriving in December of the same year. The winter was spent in Campus Martius. Later they joined a company of forty settlers and settled on the plains below Marietta, called Belle Pre (Beautiful Meadow), which later was changed to Bepre.

It was here that Bathsheba Rouse became Ohio's first school teacher. While there is no record describing the school house, it can easily be assumed that it was a crude log cabin.

At the close of the Indian Wars she married Richard Green and made their home thereafter, near Marietta, where she died November 27, 1843, and was buried in Mound Cemetery, at Marietta.

To this courageous woman, is given credit of planting the first milestone in Ohio's educational system, which today includes more than a million and a quarter pupils, at a cost of nearly one hundred million dollars a year. There are more than fifty colleges in the state, which include six state universities.

Educational aspirations in Ohio found its inception among the pioneers who settled at Marietta, among whom the name of Bathsheba Rouse shall always be remembered as the mother of Ohio schools. Far reaching was their vision, deep their principle, and strong their faith in the destiny and future of the expanding empire.



Ohio's First Traffic Accident

A STAGECOACH TRAGEDY

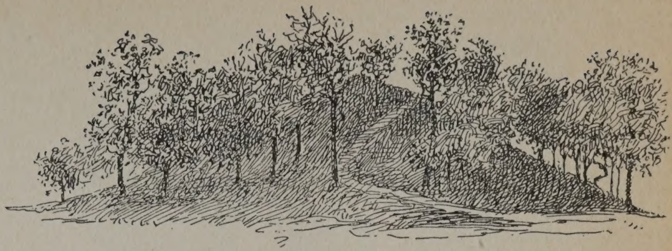
1835

August 20, 1835, according to data taken from a tombstone in a cemetery near Norwich, Ohio, a stagecoach overturned on a steep winding road in Central Ohio, taking the life of Christopher C. Baldwin, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts. He was enroute from Virginia to Zanesville, Ohio, in the interests of the society which today still collects rare and historical data pertaining to North and South America.

In 1925 the Norwich Boy Scouts, under the leadership of Rollin A. Allen, (Poet of the National Highway) erected a tablet at the site of the tragedy with the following inscription: "In memory of Christopher C. Baldwin, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, killed August 20, 1835 by an overturning stage coach; this being the first traffic accident on record in this state. This tablet erected by Norwich Troop 20, Boy Scouts of America. Rollin A. Allen, Scoutmaster, 1925."

The marker is located at the east entrance of Norwich on the National Pike. Norwich is also the home of the Allen Museum, where historical papers and rare relics are on free exhibition to the public.

Ohio's Largest Mound

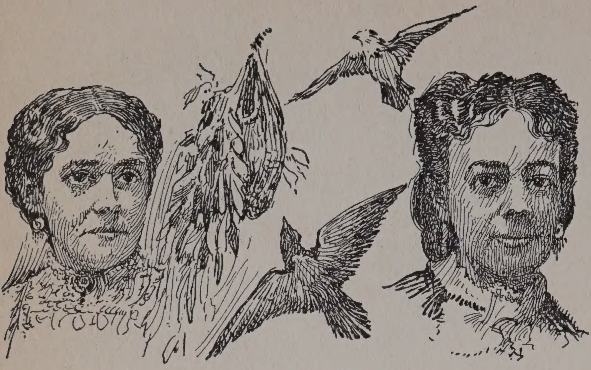


THE MIAMISBURG MOUND

Stepping back into the dim centuries to the heyday of that prehistorical epoch associated with the Mound Builders, we are amazed at the army of copper skin folks wending their way through the fields, carrying upon their shoulders baskets of earth. They are building a structure destined to be the largest mound in the far reaching network of altars, shrines, forts and signal towers embraced in the territory now known as Ohio.

We are uncertain as to why they are building the mound, although we may presume that it is to be used for burial purposes. But one thing may be certain, behind their devotion to extend the energy required to carry on their work, there is a tremendous driving force. It matters little to us whether they are the surfs of a feudalistic priest, or overlord. The thing that impresses us most is the tremendous energy expended.

Today we look over the vast remains of their day, silent monuments like the sphinx and pyramids of Egypt, and the vast system of prehistoric remains of Mexico. This particular mound that we saw in construction through the mind's eye is located in what is now known as Montgomery County, near Miamisburg. It is sixty-eight feet high, and eight hundred-fifty feet in circumference and contains more than a million cubic feet of earth.



America's
Greatest
Ornithologists

VIRGINIA JONES AND GENEVIEVE JONES
1827-1906 1847-1879

AUTHORS OF "NESTS AND EGGS OF THE BIRDS OF OHIO"

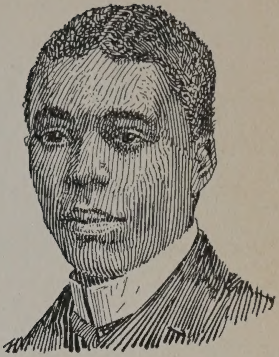
Mrs. Virginia Jones was born in New London, Connecticut in 1827, and moved to Cleveland, Ohio, with her parents in 1836. In that city she married Nelson E. Jones, a recent graduate in medicine from the Hudson Medical College. Her daughter, Genevieve, was born in Cleveland in 1847. The family moved to Circleville in 1853 where they all resided until their death.

In 1876 Miss Genevieve Jones began the work entitled "Illustrations of the Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio". It was but well begun when she died in 1879. From this date her mother made all the drawings and did all the coloring. The drawings were all free-hand and made on Lithographic stones and all colored by hand with water colors.

Only fifty colored copies of the work were produced. It was completed in 1886 and soon found its way into the principal libraries in America and Europe.

Neither mother nor daughter had any previous training for the work, the drawings were all free hand, natural size and from fresh specimens. There accompanied the plates 329 pages of descriptive text. The work is fifteen and one-half inches by seventeen and one-half inches. It is recognized by competent critics as unequalled by any ornithological publication the world over. A few years ago a fine copy, bound in full morocco, sold for one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars.

World's
Greatest
Negro
Poet



PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR
1872-1906

Paul Laurence Dunbar was born at Dayton, Ohio of poor parents who were former slaves. His mother was his main source of inspiration and helped him more than anyone else to develop the talents which at an early age showed promising signs.

Men of letters in the middle west were first to give him recognition. Later William Dean Howells opened the door of immortal fame for him by an introduction of the poet and his works in Harper's Weekly.

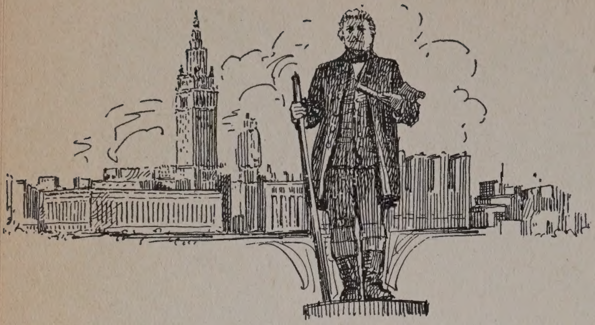
Dunbar's great host of friends and admirers included such men as President McKinley, Robert G. Ingersol, President Theodore Roosevelt, and The Honorable John Hay.

Among his many collections of verse are found "Candle Lighting Time", "When All Is Done", "Little Brown Baby", "When Malindy Sings", etc.

Dunbar died at his home (still standing) at 219 North Summit Street in Dayton, the beloved city of his birth.

He was buried in the beautiful Woodland Cemetery in Dayton. The site of his grave is well chosen, being at the summit of a small hill, where he retired before his sun had reached high noon. So we listen to the echo of his singing e'er he died:

"When all is done, say not my day is o'er,
And that thro' the night I seek a dimmer shore:
Say rather that my morn has just begun—
I greet the dawn and not a setting sun,
When all is done."



Founder
Of
Cleveland

GENERAL MOSES CLEAVELAND

1754-1806

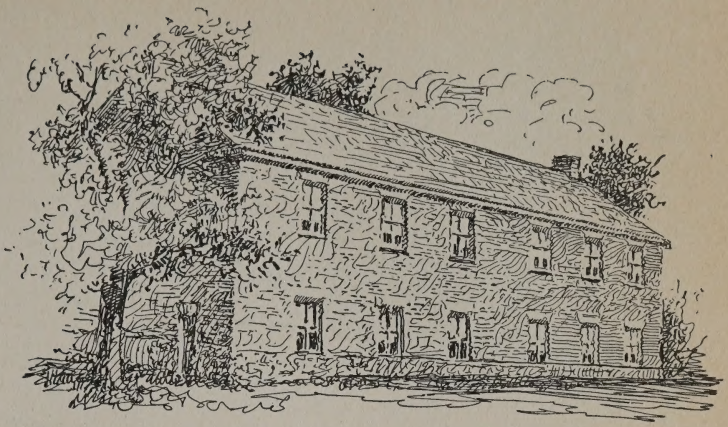
Settlement of claims of the State of Connecticut to the western lands of the United States was made in September, 1786. Under the deed Connecticut was awarded a tract of land about 120 miles long and of variable width extending west from the boundary of Pennsylvania, which became famous as the Connecticut Western Reserve. Within 25 years it became a transplanted New England.

By September, 1795, enough buyers had been found to take the entire tract. These purchasers formed the Connecticut Land Company, which in 1796 sent out its first surveying party under the command of General Moses Cleaveland of Canterbury, Wyndham County, Connecticut. His party reached the mouth of the Cuyahoga River on the 22nd of July, 1796, and on the 16th of September the first survey of the City of Cleveland began.

Moses Cleaveland was born on January 29th, 1754 at Canterbury, Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale in 1777, and began the practice of law in his home town. He was several times a member of the State Legislature. In 1796 he was commissioned a brigadier general of militia. He died at Canterbury on November 16, 1806.

In less than 150 years, Cleveland has developed from a wilderness settlement to Ohio's first city and the nation's sixth. The crudeness of its pioneer life has developed into the luxurious arts and crafts of a great metropolis, serving more than one million citizens.

Historic
Quaker
Shrine



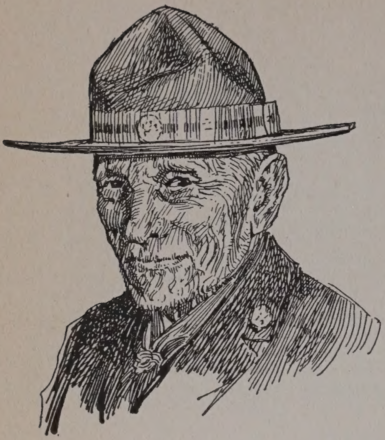
FIRST QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

The coming of the Quakers into Ohio territory played an important part in the development of the state. The spirit they injected into the settlement is still felt and wields a tremendous influence in the affairs of the state. The first group to settle in Ohio migrated from Virginia and North Carolina and built their first church west of the Allegheny Mountains at Mt. Pleasant in the Buckeye Hills about fifteen miles northwest from Wheeling.

The church building is an excellent example of colonial Quaker architecture and is recognized by all Quakers as the mother church west of the Allegheny mountains.

Mount Pleasant is also the site of many other historical shrines. Here were published the two first anti-slavery papers in America. The Philanthropist and the Genius of Universal Emancipation by Benjamin Lundy, Father of Abolition.

Here is also found the old Flanner House made famous by Abbey Flanner whose correspondence with Fitz-Greene Halleck found a place in the literature of this period. Here was also located "The Free Labor Movement in America", and an important underground railway station, and the first silk mill for the manufacture of silk in America. In the early days at one time there were twenty-three individual mills of various types in the community which made it a settlement entirely self supporting, and one of the most progressive settlements in Ohio.



Founder Of Boy Scouts

DANIEL CARTER BEARD

1850

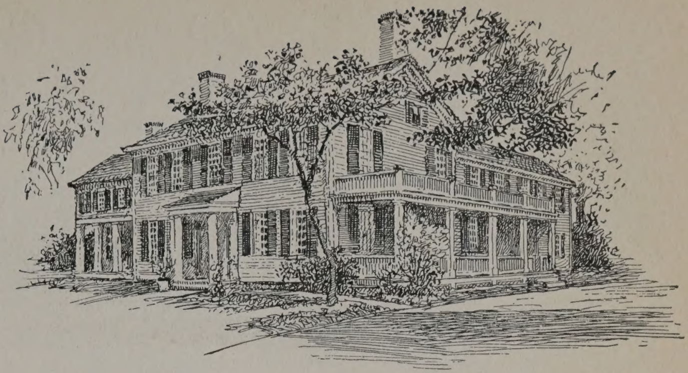
Daniel Carter Beard, (Dan Beard) artist, and founder of Boy Scouts, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1850; the son of James H. Beard, N. A., one of the best known painters in America, and Mary Caroline Carter. Beard attended public schools of Cincinnati, and later Worrall's Academy, Covington, Kentucky. Later he accepted a position with the Sanborn Map Company, as a surveyor. It was while on this expedition that his talent as an artist was developed, and some drawings of fishes which he brought to New York, attracted attention, and were immediately published. Mr. Beard then dropped the tripod and chain and took up brush and pen. He wrote and illustrated several books for boys which became popular.

In 1905 he created a plan for a society of Boy Scouts and Tenderfeet, naming it Sons of Daniel Boone. In 1905 President Roosevelt approved his idea, and interested Major General Bell, his Chief of Staff, and Admiral Dewey in it.

In 1910, Mr. Beard, with a group of men, launched the present society of Boy Scouts of America, which is evolved directly from the Tenderfeet and Boy Scouts of the Sons of Daniel Boone.

Beard is a charter member of the Executive Board, Associate Editor of Boy's Life", Honorary Vice-President, National Scout Commissioner and Chairman of the National Court of Honor.

A
Cleveland
Landmark



DUNHAM TAVERN

1832

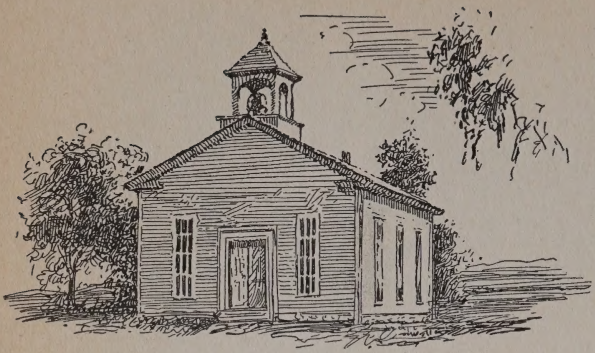
> "This chimney side was bright with brass and flame
> When cities westward waited for a name."
>
> Margaret E. Holmes

In countless American homes there are heirlooms that have been preserved within the family, welding a connection with some glorious event of the past.

The city of Cleveland in spite of its tremendous growth and development from a pioneer out-post to a metropolis has managed to preserve within its limits a relic of pioneer days.

Historic old Dunham tavern was erected by Rufus Dunham, a pioneer settler of this section. The memories of home and tavern traveled with American settlers where ever their covered wagons bore them. No sooner would a group settle in the wilderness, than they began to build homes for themselves and a Tavern or Inn for strangers or travelers "headin' west".

The Dunham Tavern in keeping with the times, was built of hewn timbers and plank partitions held together by wooden pins and hand-wrought spikes. The plaster is laid on hand-split lath. The main entrance is what was known as a "witches door" made in panel work in the shape of a cross which was supposed to keep the witches and evil spirits away. Great broad fireplaces, brick ovens, large cellars for wines and provisions, and to the rear of the old structure, a stone building used for a smoke house, give the place a touch of the atmosphere that was Cleveland's when great ox wagons were rumbling down the trail (Euclid Avenue) heading on into the wilderness.



Oldest
Ohio
Church

LYME CHURCH

1836

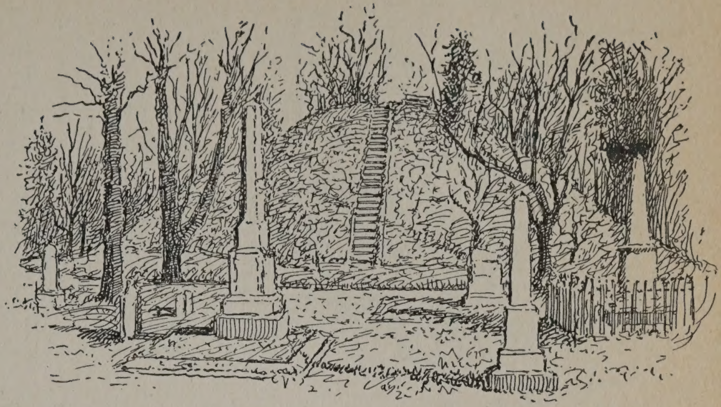
The Lyme Congregational Church, located in Lyme Township on route 20 just east of Bellevue, is said to be the oldest meeting house in constant use in Ohio.

The organization of the church took place July 17, 1817, and at first they held their services in a small log school house north of the village cemetery. Later on a brick school house was erected where they conducted services, although sometimes meeting in private homes, until 1836 when the present building was dedicated.

The people who settled this community were a progressive and energetic group. It was a rabid anti-slavery settlement and many original abolitionists lived among them. Here was located also a station of Ohio's elaborate underground railways.

Lyme Township was organized in 1818, carved from the Western Reserve "Firelands" that had been set aside for New England colonists as compensation for fire losses suffered in British raids during the Revolution. This explains in part why so many names and even the atmosphere reminds one of New England. Other points of interest in the community are the R. W. Avery home, built in 1840, the John Right homestead, built in 1881, the Wilson home, built in 1826 the Fitch-Banby home, built around 1823. Here one is made to feel the spirit and life of the entire community is typically American. The friendliness and patriotism of its solid citizens makes one proud to be an American.

A Prehistoric
And
Revolutionary
Shrine



MOUND CEMETERY AT MARIETTA

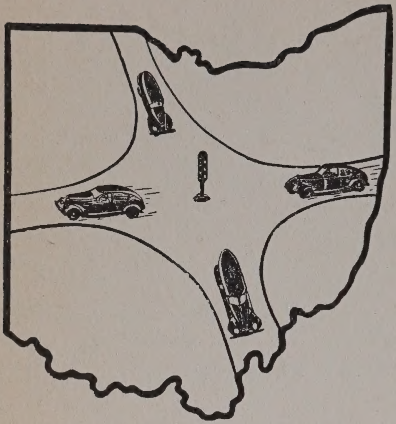
One of the most interesting spots west of the Allegheny Mountains is the old Mound Cemetary, located in Marietta. It is not only a monument of the mound builders, but also an American shrine, as many revolutionary officers and soldiers are buried here, also many pioneer settlers who carved their homes in the wilderness.

The great mound is in as perfect condition today as when it was discovered by settlers who brought the "Adventure Galley" to anchor at Marietta in 1788. It is thirty feet high and at the base it is three hundred and seventy-five feet in circumference. It is surrounded by a moat fifteen feet wide, four feet deep, and defended by a parapet twenty feet thick and five hundred eighty-five feet in circumference.

Built in forgotten centuries of the past by people whose patience must have been inspired by a supreme devotion, it stands a monument to their epoch.

To us of this age it is an hallowed acre where more Revolutionary officers are buried than at any other place. Here also rest the bones of many of our pioneer fathers.

Sleep well, ye men of a Glorious Past
We, thy sons, have placed our hands upon the plow.



The Crossroads Of The Nation

THE LOCATION OF OHIO

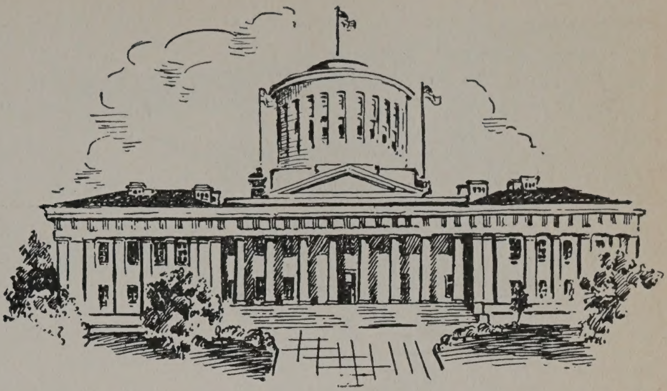
One of the reasons suggested as to why Ohio in her one hundred and fifty years of history has contributed so much to the building of the nation is her geographic location.

Eastward there is a tie with the old industrial centers of the coast, westward an intimate association with the great agricultural belt, and southward there is a gate opening to the hospitality of the old South, and at the same time she lives in the heart of the sturdy and industrial north.

All of the great railway systems either cross Ohio or have direct connections. Many national highways transverse the state east and west, north and south. One following the extreme northern boundary, another through the central part of the state entering at Wheeling continuing west by Cambridge, Zanesville and Columbus. And still another one crossing south by way of Marietta and Cincinnati. At least two or three main arteries run north and south. Airship companies have also found it expedient to build terminals in the state. Even before the coming of the modern machine-age, canals were connected with navigable streams which in the early days gave the state many exceptional advantages.

To the geographic advantages of Ohio must be added the sturdy qualities of the old settlers who built their cabins in the woods to become the progenitors of a strong blood stream carried on by their children's children who have not only made the state great but have carried inherent traditions with them wherever they sought to make their home.

The
Heart of
Ohio



THE STATE CAPITOL

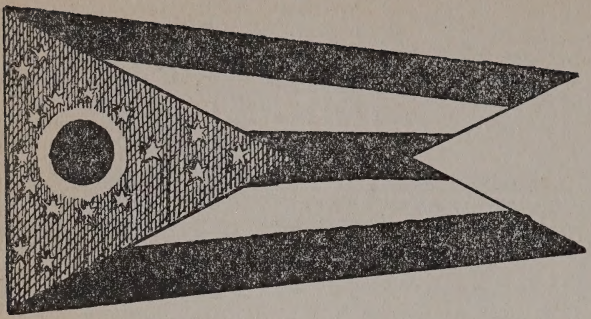
1857

When Ohio first became a state, great difficulty arose as to just where the State House should be located. For a time it seemed to be a portable institution. The first building was erected at Chillicothe. Here the constitution was drafted and the idea of the State Seal developed.

Next the Capitol was located at Zanesville and even here there developed a fight between Putnam and the City proper. While the representatives decided to meet in Zanesville, the new building was not ready, so in the meantime they met in Putnam's great stone house, which had been built by the local citizens with the hope the seat of government would be established there.

Later the seat of goverment was moved to the present site at Columbus. The present structure covers three acres of the ten-acre park surrounding it. It is built of grey limestone from a local quarry and is of pure Doric architecture surmounted by a rotunda 158 feet high, and cost $1,644,000.00.

Columbus is one of the state's most beautiful cities. The State Office Building is located on Front Street overlooking the Scioto River, where most of the state offices are located, including the State Library. The building cost more than $6,000,000.00 and is a magnificent structure perfectly blended into the beauty of Columbus, the heart of the State.



A Flag of Symbolism

THE OHIO FLAG

The Ohio flag is in the form of a pennant. It consists of three red and two white stripes, with seventeen white stars in a blue field, surrounding a white circle with a red center.

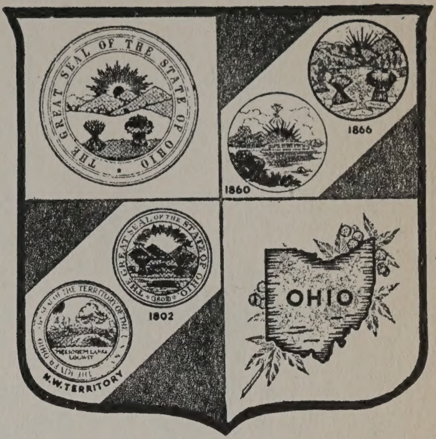
The flag was designed by John Eisenmann, an architect of Cleveland, and was approved by the General Assembly in 1902 as the emblem of Ohio.

The following is taken from the state law regulating the flag:

"The flag of the State of Ohio shall be pennant shaped. It shall have three red and two white stripes and two white horizontal stripes; the union of the flag shall be seventeen five pointed stars, white in a blue triangular field, the base of which shall be the staff end or vertical edge of the flag, and apex of which shall be the center of the middle red stripe. The stars shall be grouped around a red disc placed upon a white circular 'O.' The proportional dimensions of the flag and of its various parts shall be according to the official design thereof on file in the office of the Secretary of State."

The triangle formed by the main lines of the flag represent the hills and valleys as shown in the state seal, and the stripes represent the roads and waterways. The stars, indicating the thirteen original states of the Union are grouped about the circle which represents the original Northwest Territory, and that Ohio was the seventeenth state of the Union is shown by adding four more stars.

Sign of the Rising Sun


THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OHIO
1866
1860
1802
N.W. TERRITORY
OHIO

THE GREAT SEAL OF OHIO

When Ohio was first admitted to the Union the Secretary of State, William Creighton, used his private seal for state papers. One night in the early part of 1830, Creighton, with other men of affairs, met at Worthington's home near Chillicothe to discuss matters pertaining to the development of the state.

Among the subjects discussed in the all-night session was the question of a state seal. In the morning, before separating, they lingered on the south lawn of the home just as the sun rose behind Mt. Logan. It was a magnificent scene and Creighton, inspired by its beauty, remarked: "The Rising Sun of a New State." This was the birth of our great seal. The arrow and sheafs were after-thoughts.

Ohio was the seventeenth state admitted to the Union. This is illustrated by the bundle of seventeen arrows; the sheaf of wheat is a symbol of agriculture, one of the states important industries. The rising sun refers to the state's rapid rise in power, wealth and influence. The mountains allude to the fact that this was the first state to be carved out of the "Black Wilderness" west of the Alleghenies. The river refers to the beautiful Ohio, from which the state derives its name.

The state flower of Ohio is the scarlet carnation. This flower was adopted in 1904 as a token of love, respect and honor for the memory of William McKinley.

OHIO FORTS

Fort Miami

A military trading post built in 1680 by a Canadian expedition sent out by Frontenac, Governor of Canada. It was located on the Maumee River now the site of Maumee City.

It was abandoned but was later rebuilt by the English in 1785 and was also used in the War of 1812.

Fort Sandusky

A French trading post built in 1750 on the Sandusky River near the site of Sandusky City.

Loramie's Fort

An English trading post in 1750. It was destroyed in 1782 by General George Rogers Clark. General Lane built another fort at this site in 1794 and called it Fort Alliance.

Fort Junandat

A French trading post built in 1754 on the bank of the Sandusky River. It was abandoned at the close of the French-Indian War.

Fort Gower

A stockade built by Lord Dunmore on the Hocking River in 1774.

Fort Laurens

Built by General McIntosh in 1778. The fort stood below Sandy Creek on the Tuscarawas River near the present site of Bolivar.

FORT HARMAR

Located on the west bank of the Muskingum River at Marietta. Built in 1785 by Major John Doughty.

FORT STUEBEN

Built on the present site of Steubenville in 1789 and was one of the first outposts in the northwest territory.

FORT WASHINGTON

Built in what is now Cincinnati by Major John Doughty in 1790, and became an important military headquarters during the French-Indian Wars.

FORT HAMILTON

Built by General Arthur St. Clair in 1791. It stood on the great Miami River at the present site of Hamilton.

FORT JEFFERSON

Built by General St. Clair in 1791 about fifty miles north of Fort Hamilton, just west of the present city of Greenville.

FORT ST. CLAIR

Built a short distance north of the present town of Eaton in 1791 by Major John S. Gano.

FORT GREENVILLE

Built on the site of Greenville in 1793 by General Anthony Wayne.

FORT RECOVERY

Built by the troops of General Anthony Wayne in 1793. It stood on the west bank of the Wabash River.

FORT PIQUA

A stockade built for storage purposes by General Wayne in 1794, a short distance north of Piqua.

FORT ST. MARYS

Built by General Wayne's army in 1794 where the town of St. Marys now stands.

FORT DEFIANCE

Built by General Wayne in 1794 at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers.

Fort Deposit

Built by General Wayne in 1794 on the north bank of the Maumee River and was used as a deposit for supplies.

Fort Industry

Built by Wayne's troops and stood on the Maumee River at the present site of Toledo.

Fort Findlay

Built in 1812 on Blanchard's Fork in Hancock County.

Fort Amanda

Built in 1812 on the Auglaize River opposite an old Ottawa town.

Fort McArthur

Built in 1812, located on the Scioto River in Hardin County.

Fort Ball

Built by General Harrison during the War of 1812 on the Sandusky River on the site of the City of Tiffin.

Fort Seneca

Built by General Harrison in 1812 on the Sandusky River a short distance from Fort Stevenson.

Fort Stephenson

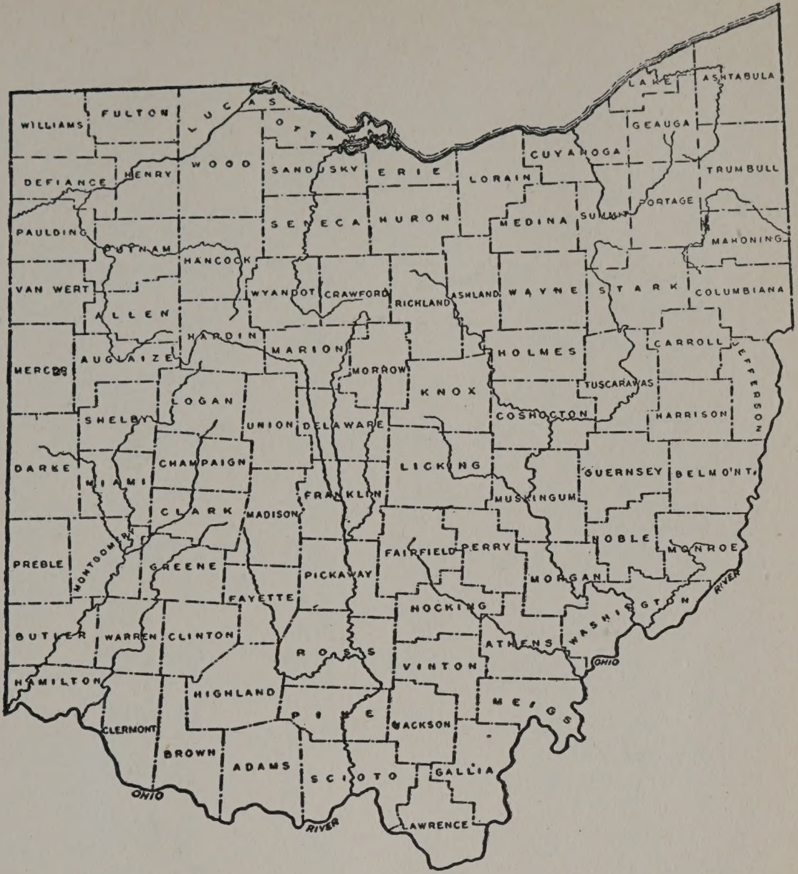
Stood on the Sandusky River on the present site of Fremont and was built in 1812.

Fort Meigs

Built in 1812-13 on the Maumee River opposite the rapids by General William Henry Harrison.

Fort Ancient

Located on the high bluffs of the Little Miami River in Warren County. It was built by a pre-historic tribe supposedly the Mound Builders. It is one of the largest pre-historic forts in America and is visited by thousands of people from all parts of the world.


WILLIAMS
FULTON
LUCAS
OTTAWA
LAKE
ASHTABULA
GEAUGA
CUYAHOGA
TRUMBULL
DEFIANCE
HENRY
WOOD
SANDUSKY
ERIE
LORAIN
PORTAGE
SUMMIT
PAULDING
SENECA
HURON
MEDINA
MAHONING
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
VAN WERT
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
RICHLAND
ASHLAND
WAYNE
STARK
COLUMBIANA
ALLEN
HARDIN
MARION
HOLMES
CARROLL
JEFFERSON
MERCER
AUGLAIZE
MORROW
KNOX
TUSCARAWAS
LOGAN
COSHOCTON
HARRISON
SHELBY
UNION
DELAWARE
DARKE
CHAMPAIGN
LICKING
GUERNSEY
BELMONT
MIAMI
FRANKLIN
MUSKINGUM
CLARK
MADISON
NOBLE
MONROE
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
GREENE
FAIRFIELD
PERRY
PICKAWAY
MORGAN
RIVER
FAYETTE
HOCKING
WASHINGTON
BUTLER
WARREN
CLINTON
ATHENS
ROSS
VINTON
OHIO
HAMILTON
HIGHLAND
MEIGS
PIKE
JACKSON
CLERMONT
BROWN
ADAMS
SCIOTO
GALLIA
OHIO
RIVER
LAWRENCE

Ohio Counties

Origin of Name	Organized	Sq. Miles	County Seat
ADAMS			
John Adams	1799	546	West Union
ALLEN			
Colonel Allen	1831	406	Lima
ASHLAND			
Henry Clay's Homestead	1846	421	Ashland
ASHTABULA			
Indian "face river".	1811	723	Jefferson
ATHENS			
Capitol of Greece	1805	487	Athens
AUGLAIZE			
Indian. "fallen timbers"	1848	397	Wapakoneta
BELMONT			
Beautiful Mountain	1801	530	St. Clairsville
BROWN			
General Jacob Brown	1817	481	Georgetown

OHIO COUNTIES

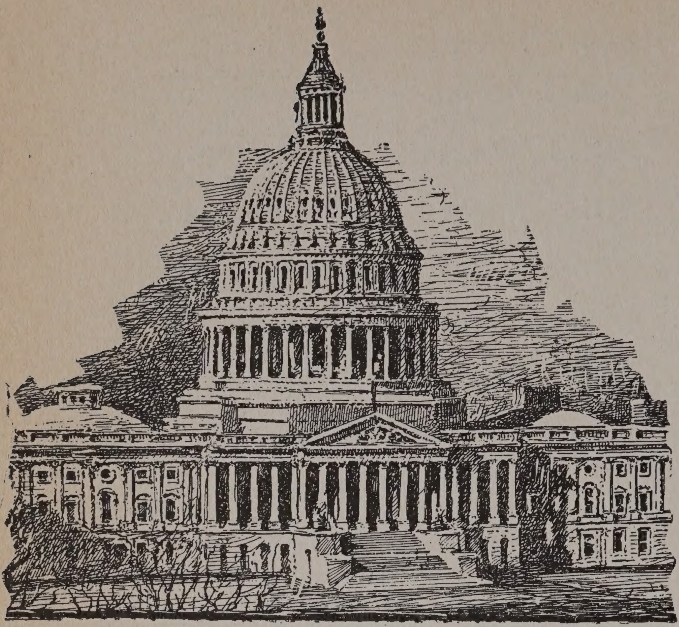
Origin of Name	**Organized**	**Sq. Miles**	**County Seat**
BUTLER			
General Butler	1803	452	Hamilton
CARROLL			
Charles Carroll	1832	387	Carrollton
CHAMPAIGN			
French	1805	421	Urbana
CLARK			
Gen. George Rogers Clark	1817	407	Springfield
CLERMONT			
Clermont, France	1800	465	Batavia
CLINTON			
George Clinton	1810	411	Wilmington
COLUMBIANA			
Columbus and Anna	1803	534	Lisbon
COSHOCTON			
Goschachgunk, Indian	1811	558	Coshocton
CRAWFORD			
Colonel William Crawford	1815	409	Bucyrus
CUYAHOGA			
Indian "crooked"	1810	463	Cleveland
DARKE			
General William Darke	1816	586	Greenville
DEFIANCE			
Fort Defiance	1845	405	Defiance
DELAWARE			
Delaware Indians	1808	445	Delaware
ERIE			
Erie Indians	1838	256	Sandusky
FAIRFIELD			
Beauty of its fields	1800	495	Lancaster
FAYETTE			
Lafayette of France	1810	413	Washington C. H.
FRANKLIN			
Benjamin Franklin	1803	517	Columbus
FULTON			
Robert Fulton	1850	405	Wauseon
GALLIA			
Latin name of France	1803	449	Gallipolis
GEAUGA			
Indian "racoon"	1805	416	Chardon
GREENE			
General Nathanial Greene	1803	415	Xenia
GUERNSEY			
Isle of Guernsey	1810	518	Cambridge
HAMILTON			
Alexander Hamilton	1790	407	Cincinnati

OHIO COUNTIES

Origin of Name	Organized	Sq. Miles	County Seat
HANCOCK			
John Hancock	1828	535	Findlay
HARDIN			
Colonel John Hardin	1833	473	Kenton
HARRISON			
William Henry Harrison	1813	401	Cadiz
HENRY			
Patrick Henry	1824	414	Napoleon
HIGHLAND			
Highlands	1805	549	Hillsboro
HOCKING			
Indian "a bottle"	1818	411	Logan
HOLMES			
Major Holmes	1825	418	Millersburg
HURON			
Huron Indians	1815	494	Norwalk
JACKSON			
President Jackson	1816	404	Jackson
JEFFERSON			
Thomas Jefferson	1797	407	Steubenville
KNOX			
General Henry Knox	1808	513	Mount Vernon
LAKE			
Lake Erie	1840	241	Painesville
LAWRENCE			
Captain James Lawrence	1816	443	Ironton
LICKING			
Indian "licking river"	1808	669	Newark
LOGAN			
General Benjamin Logan	1817	451	Bellefontaine
LORAIN			
Lorain, France	1824	497	Elyria
LUCAS			
Governor Robert Lucas	1835	342	Toledo
MADISON			
President Madison	1810	497	London
MAHONING			
Indian "at the licks"	1846	427	Youngstown
MARION			
General Francis Marion	1823	409	Marion
MEDINA			
Mecca, Arabia	1818	435	Medina
MEIGS			
Governor Jonathan Meigs	1819	412	Pomeroy
MERCER			
General Hugh Mercer	1824	450	Celina

Origin of Name	Organized	Sq. Miles	County Seat
MIAMI			
Indian "mother"	1807	408	Troy
MONROE			
President Monroe	1815	448	Woodsfield
MONTGOMERY			
General Montgomery	1803	455	Dayton
MORGAN			
General Morgan	1818	402	McConnelsville
MORROW			
Governor Morrow	1848	403	Mt. Gilead
MUSKINGUM			
Indian "river town"	1804	664	Zanesville
NOBLE			
James Noble, pioneer	1851	399	Caldwell
OTTAWA			
Indian "trader"	1840	170	Port Clinton
PAULDING			
John Paulding	1839	413	Paulding
PERRY			
Oliver Perry	1817	399	New Lexington
PICKAWAY			
Shawnee Tribe	1810	490	Circleville
PIKE			
Pike's peak	1815	428	Waverly
PORTAGE			
Indian portage	1807	521	Ravenna
PREBLE			
Edward Preble	1808	416	Eaton
PUTNAM			
General Israel Putnam	1820	482	Ottawa
RICHLAND			
Fertile soil	1813	503	Mansfield
ROSS			
James Ross	1798	668	Chillicothe
SANDUSKY			
Indian "cold water"	1820	413	Fremont
SCIOTO			
Scioto River	1803	623	Portsmouth
SENECA			
Seneca Indians	1824	550	Tiffin
SHELBY			
General Isaac Shelby	1819	413	Sidney
STARK			
General John Stark	1808	566	Canton
SUMMIT			
High point	1840	408	Akron

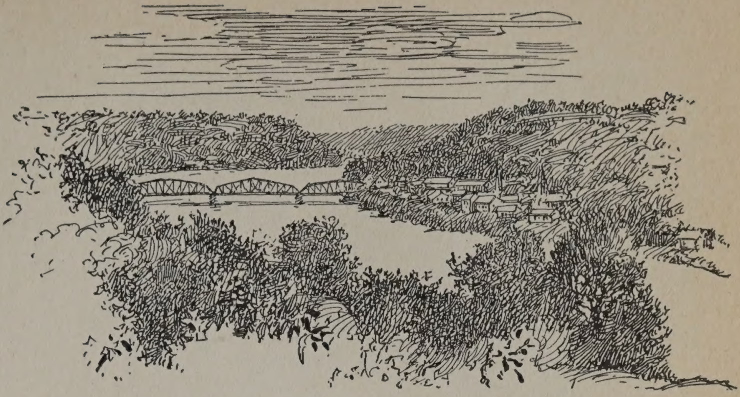
Origin of Name	Organized	Sq. Miles	County Seat
TRUMBULL			
Governor Trumbull	1800	663	Warren
TUSCARAWAS			
Indian "open mouth"	1808	555	New Philadelphia
UNION			
Union—county sections	1820	446	Marysville
VAN WERT			
Isaac Van Wert	1837	406	Van Wert
VINTON			
Samuel Finley Vinton	1850	412	McArthur
WARREN			
General Joseph Warren	1803	413	Lebanon
WASHINGTON			
George Washington	1788	630	Marietta
WAYNE			
"Mad" Anthony Wayne	1812	557	Wooster
WILLIAMS			
David Williams	1824	411	Bryan
WOOD			
Captain Wood	1820	612	Bowling Green
WYANDOT			
Wyandot Indians	1845	406	Upper Sandusky



NATIONAL LAND GRANTS IN OHIO

Name	Acres
Ohio Company Purchase	964,285
The Western Reserve Tract	2,866,921
The Fire Lands	500,000
The Virginia Military District	4,204,800
The U. S. Military Lands	2,560,000
The School Lands	704,488
The Canal Lands	1,230,521
The Refugee Tract	100,000
The Maumee Lands	60,000
Turnpike Lands	31,360
The College Lands	69,120
The Ministerial Lands	43,525
The Salt Reservation	28,320
The Swamp Lands	25,640
The French Grant	25,200
The Dohrman Grant	23,040
The Moravian Lands	12,000
The Zane Grant	1,920

Arcadian Valleys



RIVERS IN OHIO

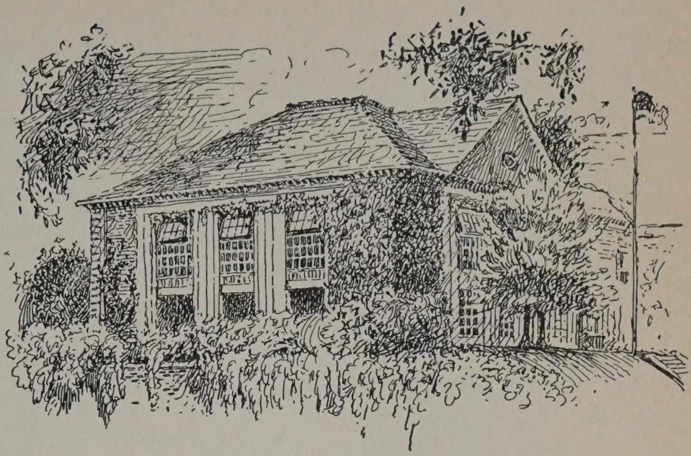
Muskingum River
Great Miami River
Little Miami River
Scioto River
Maumee River
Grand River
Olentangy River
Ashtabula River
Stillwater River
Mad River
Sandusky River
Cuyahoga River
Licking River
Tuscarawas River
Walhonding River
Mohican River
Loramie River
Duck Creek
Wills Creek
Alum Creek
Mill Creek
Kilbuck River
Blanchard River
Auglaize River
St. Marys River
St. Joseph River
Portage River
Mahoning River
Paint Creek
Queer Creek
Hocking River
Little Hocking River
Town River
Raccoon River
Darby River
Deer River
Walnut River
Kokosing River
Sugar Creek
Little Muskingum
Big Darby
Little Darby

Sky Blue Gems

LAKES OF OHIO

Name	Location	Acreage
Lake Erie	Bounds Ohio on the North	
St. Marys Lake	Auglaize and Mercer Counties	17,000
Indian Lake	Northwest of Bellefontaine	6,334.66
Buckeye Lake	Hebron	4,200
Lake Pymatuning	Ashtabula County	20,000
Loramie Reservoir	Shelby County	2,000
Myers Lake	Canton	
Chippewa Lake	LeRoy	
Portage Lakes	Akron	
Lake Milton	Mahoning County	
Nettle Lake	Williams County	
Congress Lake	Stark County	
Brady's Lake	Kent	
Mt. Gilead Lake	Morrow County	
Guilford Lake	Columbiana County	
Lake White	Pike County	
Lake Alma	Jackson County	

Campus
Martius
Memorial
Museum



Historic Properties under the Custody of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Department of State

Name	Location	Acres
Big Bottom Monument	Morgan County	3
Buckeye Furnace	Jackson County	267
Buffington Island Monument	Meigs County	4
Campbell Mound	Franklin County	1
Campus Martius State Memorial Museum	Wash. County Bldg.	
Clark Monument	Clark County	.73
Custer Monument	Harrison County	.97
Dunbar Historic House	Montgomery County	.5
Fallen Timbers Monument	Lucas County	4
Flint Ridge State Memorial	Licking County	26
Fort Amanda Monument	Auglaize County	10
Fort Ancient State Memorial	Warren County	310
Fort Hill State Memorial	Highland County	785.36
Fort Jefferson Monument	Darke County	8
Fort Laurens State Memorial	Tuscarawas County	82
Fort Recovery State Memorial	Mercer County	9
Fort St. Clair State Memorial	Preble County	89
Kelley's Island State Memorial	Erie County	4.29
Gnadenhutten Monument	Tuscarawas County	9
Grant Historic House	Clermont County	4
Harrison State Memorial	Hamilton County	14
Hanby Historic House	Franklin County	.32
Hayes State Memorial	Sandusky County	26
Leo Petroglyph	Jackson County	12

Historic Properties under the Custody of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Department of State

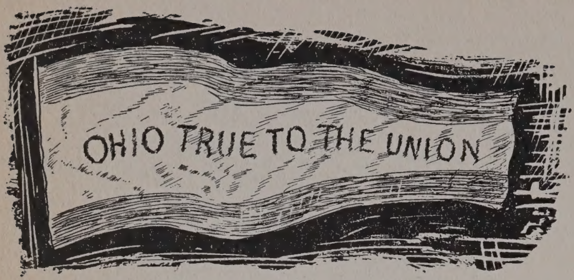
Name	Location	Acres
Logan Elm	Pickaway County	5
McCook Monument	Meigs County	.22
Miamisburg Mound	Montgomery County	33
Mound Builders' State Memorial	Licking County	61
Mound City State Memorial	Ross County	57
Octagon State Memorial	Licking County	120
Rankin Historic House	Brown County	20
Renick Monument	Ross County	
Schoenbrunn State Memorial	Tuscarawas County	190
Seip Mound	Ross County	10
Serpent Mound State Memorial	Adams County	61
Tarlton Cross Mound	Fairfield County	14
Turkey Foot Rock	Lucas County	.04
Williamson Mound	Greene County	2
Wright Earthwork	Licking County	.85
Zoar Village State Memorial	Tuscarawas County	

Note—See map on page 291

Shrines Of Seclusion

CAVES OF OHIO

Name	Location
Ash Cave	Good-Hope Township, Hocking County
Buckskin Cave	Paint Township, Ross County
Canter's Cave	Jackson Township, Jackson County
Cantwell Cliffs	Hocking County
Chesterland Caves	Geauga County near Chesterland
Crystal Cave	Put-in-Bay
Crystal Rock Cave	Margaretta Township, Erie County
Good's Cave	Thompson Township, Senaca County
Lawrence Cave	Liberty Township, Delaware County
Mammoth Cave	Put-in-Bay
Miami River Cave	Clinton Township, Shelby County
Nelson's Ledges	Portage County
The Ohio Caverns	West Liberty, Champaign County
Old Man's Cave	South Bloomingville, Hocking County
Paint Creek Cave	Newton Township, Miami County
Perry's Cave	Put-in-Bay
Perry's Den	Near Pleasant City
Paradise Cave	Put-in-Bay
Rockhouse Cave	Benton Township, Hocking County
Seven Caves	Paint Township, Highland County
Smith's Cave	Put-in-Bay
Thompson's Cave	Covington, Ohio
Underground River Cave	Ridge Township, Wyandot County
The Zane Caverns	Logan County
Hermit's Cave	Ross County
Dry Cave	Highland County


OHIO TRUE TO THE UNION

For The
Constitution
And a
United Nation

OHIO'S MILITARY LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

GENERALS

Ulysses S. Grant, born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, April 27, 1822.

William T. Sherman, born at Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1820.

Philip H. Sheridan, born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. Lived at Somerset, Perry County.

MAJOR GENERALS

Don Carlos Buell, born at Lowell, Washington County, March 23, 1818.

George Crook, Montgomery County, September 8, 1828.

George A. Custer, Harrison County, December 5, 1839.

Quincy A. Gillmore, Lorain County, February 28, 1825.

James A. Garfield, Cuyahoga County, November 19, 1831.

James B. McPherson, Clyde, Ohio, November 14, 1828.

Irvin McDowell, Columbus, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Alexander McCook, Columbiana County, April 22, 1831.

William S. Rosecrans, Delaware County, September 6, 1819.

David Stanley, Wayne County, June 1, 1828.

Robert C. Schenck, Warren County, October 4, 1809.

Wager Swayne, Columbus, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

Godfrey Weitzel, Cincinnati, November 1, 1835.

MAJOR GENERALS WHO RESIDED IN OHIO

Jacob D. Cox, born in New York, October 27, 1828.

William B. Hazen, Vermont, September 27, 1830.

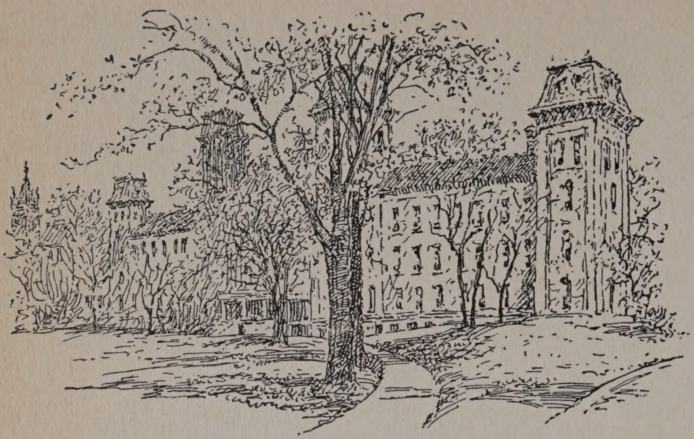
Mortimer D. Leggett, New York, April 19, 1831.

George B. McClellan, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826.

O. M. Mitchel, Kentucky, August 28, 1810.

James B. Steedmen, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1818.

❦

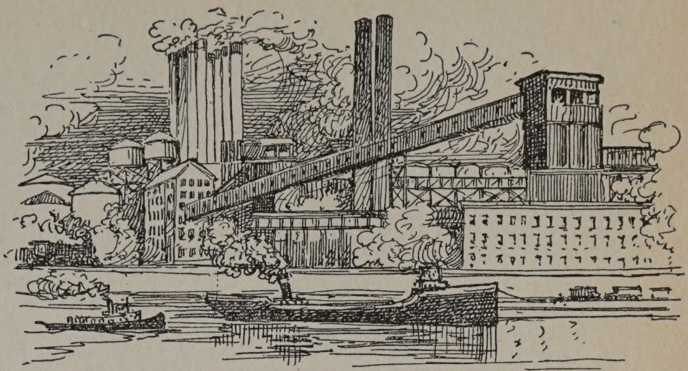


Mind, Heart and Hand

STATE INSTITUTIONS OF OHIO

Name	Founded	Buildings	Value
Athens State Hospital	1868	50	$2,028,166
Cleveland State Hospital	1855	21	2,406,100
Columbus State Hospital	1835	18	2,771,381
Dayton State Hospital	1855	7	1,539,023
Lima State Hospital	1907	4	2,440,289
Longview State Hospital	1860	10	2,239,435
Massillon State Hospital	1898	39	2,310,000
Toledo State Hospital	1888	69	$2,577,668
Columbus Institution For Feeble-minded	1857	34	1,449,203
Orient Institution For Feeble-minded	1906	20	2,370,000
Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus	1834	21	$1,438,483
Hospital for Epileptics	1891	60	$2,254,762
London Prison Farm	1919	25	1,953,424
State Reformatory for Men at Mansfield	1896		1,799,816
State Reformatory for Women - Marysville	1916	8	546,870
Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster	1856	66	1,955,000
Girls' Industrial School, Delaware Co.	1896	41	1,075,207
Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mt. Vernon	1909	18	968,856
Home for Dependents of Veterans	1892	13	59,742
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans	1896	60	1,800,000
School for Blind at Columbus	1837	4	$1,000,000
School for the Deaf	1826	7	1,313,000
National Military Home at Dayton	1867	96	5,977,469
U. S. Veterans Hospital, Chillicothe	1924	35	3,000,000
U. S. Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe	1926	15	

Individualism Industry And Wealth



FAMOUS OHIO CONCERNS

The Diesel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corporation	Lima
Buckeye Pipe Line Company	Lima
Lima Locomotive Works	Lima
Solar Refining Company	Lima
Superior Body Company	Lima
Raser Tanning Company	Ashtabula
Conneaut Can Company	Conneaut
Champion Coated Paper Company	Hamilton
Herring, Hall, Marvin Safe Company	Hamilton
Mosler Safe Company	Hamilton
Champion Paper & Fibre Company	Hamilton
American Rolling Mill Company	Middletown
Paul A. Sorg Paper Company	Middletown
Industrial Cigar Company	Barnesville
James Leffel & Company	Springfield
William Bayley Company	Springfield
Buckeye Incubator Company	Springfield
Crowell Publishing Company	Springfield
National Superior Company	Springfield
Babcock & Wilcox Company	East Liverpool
Patterson Fdry. Machine Company	East Liverpool
Mullins Manufacturing Corporation	Salem
H. D. Beach Company	Coshocton
Pretty-Scheffer Company	Coshocton
Pope Gosser China Company	Coshocton
Novelty Advertising Company	Coshocton
American Art Works Company	Coshocton
Irwin Auger Bit Company	Wilmington
American Steel Grave Vault Company	Galion
Galion Metallic Vault Company	Galion

FAMOUS OHIO CONCERNS

U. S. Steel Grave Vault Company	Galion
Baker Raulang Company	Cleveland
Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation	Cleveland
Cleveland Quarries	Cleveland
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company	Cleveland
Medusa Portland Cement Company	Cleveland
William Edwards Company	Cleveland
East Ohio Gas Company	Cleveland
Glidden Company	Cleveland
Grasselli Chemical Company	Cleveland
M. A. Hanna Coal & Dock Company	Cleveland
National Lamp Works	Cleveland
Industrial Brownhoist Company	Cleveland
Kaynee Company	Cleveland
Kelley Island Lime & Transport Company	Cleveland
National Refining Company	Cleveland
Perfection Stove Company	Cleveland
Sherwin-Williams Company	Cleveland
Standard Oil Company of Ohio	Cleveland
Willard Storage Batteries	Cleveland
White Motor Company	Cleveland
White Sewing Machine Company	Cleveland
National Screw & Manufacturing Company	Cleveland
Richman Bros. Company	Cleveland
Thompson Products	Cleveland
Hinde & Dauch Paper Company	Sandusky
American Crayon Company	Sandusky
Columbus Dental Manufacturing Company	Columbus
M & R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc.	Columbus
Bordon's Dairy & Ice Cream Company	Columbus
Buckeye Steel Casting Company	Columbus
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company	Columbus
H. C. Godman Company	Columbus
Columbus Show Case Company	Columbus
Jaeger Machine Company	Columbus
Pure Oil Company	Columbus
Seagrave Company	Columbus
Ralston Steel Car Company	Columbus
Von Gerichten Art Glass & Ecclesiastic Studios, Inc.	Columbus
Columbus Coated Fabrics Company	Columbus
Central Ohio Apiaries	Millersport
Hoven & Allison Company	Xenia
Crosley Radio Corporation	Cincinnati
American Laundry Machine Company	Cincinnati
American Book Company	Cincinnati

FAMOUS OHIO CONCERNS

Ault & Wiborg Company	Cincinnati
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company	Cincinnati
Philip Carey Company	Cincinnati
Cincinnati Milling Machine Company	Cincinnati
Gruen Watch Company	Cincinnati
Kroger Grocery & Baking Company	Cincinnati
Andrew Jergens Company	Cincinnati
Procter & Gamble Company	Cincinnati
Rookwood Pottery	Cincinnati
Strietmann Biscuit Company	Cincinnati
United States Playing Card Company	Cincinnati
Rudolph Wurlitzer Company	Cincinnati
Globe-Werneke Company	Cincinnati
The Ohio Oil Company	Findlay
Thew Shovel Company	Lorain
A. J. Miller Company	Bellefontaine
Libbey-Ownes Sheet Glass Company	Toledo
Champion Spark Plug Company	Toledo
Conklin Fountain Pen Company	Toledo
DeVilbiss Company	Toledo
Electric Auto Lite Company	Toledo
Mather Spring Company	Toledo
Toledo Scale Company	Toledo
Wilys-Overland Company	Toledo
The Mennel Milling Company	Toledo
The Bunting Brass & Bronze Company	Toledo
W. W. & A. T. Wehrle Company	Licking County
Heisey Glass Company	Licking County
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	Youngstown
The Standard Slag Company	Youngstown
Youngstown Steel Door Company	Youngstown
Marion Steam Shovel Company	Marion
Outrite Fire Extinguisher Corporation	Prospect
Hartzell Industries, Inc.	Piqua
Hobart Manufacturing Company	Troy
International Envelope Corporation	Dayton
Crawford McGregor & Canby Company	Dayton
Egry Register Company	Dayton
Delco Light Company	Dayton
McCall Company	Dayton
Lowe Brothers Company	Dayton
Frigidaire Company	Dayton
National Cash Register Company	Dayton
Ohmer Fare Register Company	Dayton
American Envelope Company	West Carrollton
Roseville Pottery Company	Zanesville

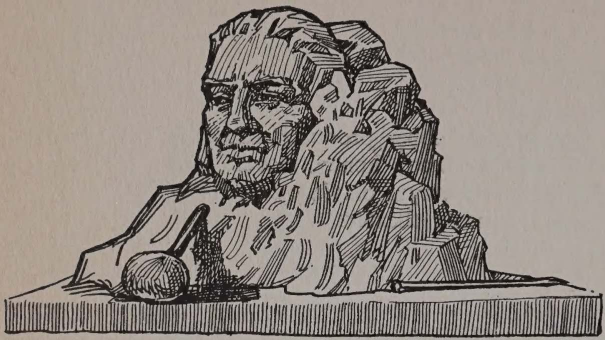
FAMOUS OHIO CONCERNS

S. A. Weller Company	Zanesville
Mosaic Tile Company	Zanesville
Standard Tile Company	Zanesville
Fraunfelter China Company	Mt. Gilead
Hydraulic Press Company	Mt. Gilead
Buckeye Milling Company	Medina
A. I. Root Company	Medina
Ohio Salt Company	Wadsworth
Ludowici-Celladon Company	New Lexington
Davey Tree Expert Company	Kent
Ohio Brass Company	Mansfield
Tappan Stove Company	Mansfield
Wulcan Corporation	Portsmouth
Selby Shoe Company	Portsmouth
Irving Drew Company	Portsmouth
William Manufacturing Company	Portsmouth
Monarch Machine Tool Company	Sidney
Diebold Safe & Lock Company	Canton
Hoover Company	Canton
Metropolitan Paving Brick Company	Canton
Republic Stamping & Enameling Company	Canton
Timkin Roller Bearing Company	Canton
Central Alloy Steel Company	Massillon
Griscom-Russell Company	Massillon
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	Akron
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company	Akron
Firestone Rubber Company	Akron
American Hard Rubber Company	Akron
Seiberling Rubber Company	Akron
Quaker Oats	Akron
Robinson Clay Products	Akron
Ohio Boxboard Company	Rittman
R. C. Can Company	Rittman
Marietta Chair Company	Marietta
Marietta Paint and Color Company	Marietta
Safe Cabinet Works	Marietta
Marietta Silo Company	Marietta
Brown Manly Plow Company	Malta
Homer Laughlin Company (Pottery)	East Liverpool
Edwin M. Knowles (Pottery)	East Liverpool

Ohio Ranks

FIRST in—	clay, limestone, standstone, rubber products, exporting of fresh water fish, quality wool, honey, clover, automobile parts, surfaced highways, playing cards, cash registers, safes, vaults, cinema theaters.
SECOND in—	automobile registration, glass products, steel and iron products, and periodical subscriptions.
THIRD in—	number of wage earners, coal mines, salt, owner-operated farms, chickens and maple syrup.
FOURTH in—	population, natural wealth, crops, corn, tobacco, and eggs.
FIFTH in—	library volumes, wheat, sheep, and live stock.
SIXTH in—	apples, railway mileage, number of library and newspaper subscriptions.

There are 41,000 square miles in the state, which borders the Ohio River 436 miles and Lake Erie 210 miles. There are 85,000 miles of roadway.



Faith
Character
Tradition
Vision

FAMOUS BUCKEYES

Rollin A. Allen	Creator of Allen Museum. "Poet of the National Highway." Home and museum at Norwich, Ohio.
Karl Anderson	Artist. "The Idler," "Mother and Five Sons."
Loren Andrews	Educator and author.
Delia Bacon	Born at Tallmadge, Ohio. Advocated theory that Francis Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare. Many statesmen and men of letters of America and Europe supported her contention.
Newton D. Baker	Secretary of War. (World War)
Warner Baxter	Movie actor.
Clyde Beatty	Famous animal trainer.
H. H. Bancroft	Famous Historian.
Clement J. Barnhorn	Sculpture
H. H. Bennett	Poet. Author of "The Flag Goes By."
Albert Beveridge	Statesman and biographer.
Earl D. Biggers	Author of detective stories.
Robert Blum	Artist.
James Cloyd Bowman	Author. "Adventures of Paul Bunyan," also edited "Thoreau's Waldon."
Marion Boyd	Poet. "Silver Wands," etc.
Charles S. Brooks	Author. "Journeys to Bagdad," "Chimney Pot Papers," etc.
Joe E. Brown	Movie comedian.
Lonsdale Green	Engineer
Charles Browns	Known on the lecture platform as "Artemus Ward." Famous lecturer, author, and humorist.

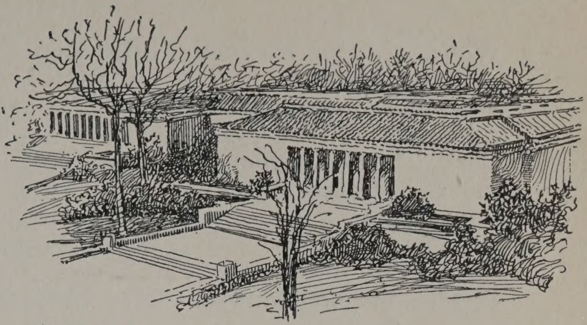
Charles Francis Brush	Born at Euclid, Ohio. Birthplace still standing. One of the world famous inventors, his greatest contributions being the arc light and storage battery.
Mary H. Catherwood	Author of historical novels.
Frank Carpenter	Traveler and author.
Edmund Vance Cooke	Poet. "Chronicles of the Little Tot," "I Rule the House," Rhymes to be Read," etc.
Kenyon Cox	Artist.
Samuel S. Cox (Sunset)	Diplomat and statesman.
Frank Daniel	Actor.
George Dasch	Musician. Conductor of the Little Symphony Orchestra of Chicago.
Joseph Rodefer De Camp	Artist. Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, "Sally," "Guitar Player."
Marie Drennan	Poet.
T. T. Eckert	Secretary of War under Lincoln.
John Emerson	Playwright, actor and producer.
Cecil Fanning	Baritone.
A. C. Fauley	Artist.
Hon. Simeon D. Fess	Educator, author and statesman.
Martha Finley	Author.
Harvey Firestone	Author of "Sycamore Shores."
Charles E. Fowler	Famous architect.
Charles Frohman	Famous theatrical manager.
Clark Gable	Movie actor.
C. B. Galbreath	Historian.
Josephine S. Gate	Author.
Cass Gilbert	Famous architect. Designer of Woolworth Building.
Strickland Gillilan	Famous humorist and lecturer.
Dorothy and Lillian Gish	Movie actresses.
John E. Greenckel	"Newsboy's Friend".
Rector Griffith (Onnie)	Author, poet, artist. "The Beloved Lincoln."
Francis Grimes	Sculptor.
Cyrena Van Gordon	Opera singer.
Murat Halstead	Journalist.
Hugh Hanley	Editor and poet.
Mark Hanna	Famous political leader.
Thomas Harbaugh	Author.
T. W. Harvey	Author of "Harvey's Grammar."
Elihu Eliot Harris	Editor and poet.
Frank J. Helmle	Architect. Bush terminal building in New York.
Robert Henri	Artist. "Young Woman in Black", "Willy Gee," "Laughing Gypsy Girl."

Henry Reenna Heyl	Inventor.
Mrs. Caroline Miles Hill	Poet.
Peter Hitchcock	Father of Ohio Constitution.
A. S. Hoffman	Editor and author.
Carl Holliday	Poet. "The Cotton Picker and Other Poems," "Old Professor Dickson and Other Poetry," etc.
Charles E. Hopkins	Author of "Beautiful and Historic Ohio."
Avery Hopwood	Playwright.
F. M. Hubbard	Author of Abe Martin's Sayings.
Mrs. W. A. Inghram	Famous educator.
Alice James	Author and artist.
Elsie Janis	Actress.
Charles Jones (Buck)	Movie star.
T. D. Jones	Artist.
Willis Knap Jones	Poet. "Song from Hypnia."
Harry Kemp	Poet. "Tramping on Life."
George Kennan	Traveler, author, and journalist.
Paul Kester	Playwright and dramatist.
Charles Kettering	Inventor of automobile ignition system.
Rufus King	Author of "History of Ohio".
Coates Kinney	Journalist, statesman, poet, "Rain on the Roof."
Kenesaw Mountain Landis	"Czar of Baseball."
Ida Eckert Laurance	Poet. "God in the Desert."
Adele Louise de Leeuw	Poet. "Berries of the Bittersweet."
Roland Lewis	Poet.
J. Uri Lloyd	Author. "Stringtown on the Pike." "Red Head," etc.
Evelyn Beatrice Longman	Sculptor.
Francis MacMillen	Violinist.
Wilbur Matson	Editor and publisher.
Albert Nelson Marquis	Publisher "Who's Who."
William Maxwell	First newspaper editor in Northwest Territory.
Bishop McCabe	Religious leader and author.
Mary McMillan	Author and Poet. "Stewart Kidd."
George Mendenhall	Historian.
Thomas C. Mendenhall	Educator and author.
Marion Mills Miller	Poet.
Florence Kilpatrick Mixter	Author and Poet.
Eugene Orra Monnette	Poet and author.
Marco Morrow	Poet.
Phoebe Anne Mozee	"Annie Oakley." Born on farm near Greeneville. At an early age became an expert rifle woman, and was starred for

	many seasons in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.
Clara Morris	Actress.
James E. Murdock	Actor.
P. Van Ness Myers	Historian and author.
J. S. Newberry	Scientist and professor of Columbia School of Mines.
Charles Henry Niehaus	Sculptor. Statue of McKinley at memorial in Canton.
Elizabeth Noeuse	Artist.
Arne Oldberg	Composer and pianist.
Millicent Olmstead	Author.
W. A. Otis	Manufacturer.
F. B. Opper	Cartoonist. "Happy Hooligan" and "Alphonse and Gaston."
R. F. Outcault	Cartoonist. "Buster Brown" and "Yellow Kid."
Norman Vincent Peale, D.D.	Author. "Art of Living," and "You Can Win."
F. B. Plimpton	Journalist, poet, and editor.
J. B. Powell	Author.
Harriet Doan Prentiss	Poet.
D. A. Randall	Author.
H. S. Randall	Famed for literary work.
Joseph Ray	Author of Ray's Arithmetic.
Buchanan Read	Author. "Sheridan's Ride."
Whitelaw Reid	Journalist, diplomat, writer, and U. S. Minister to France.
Eddie Rickenbacker	American "Ace of Aces."
E. J. Ridgeway	Editor of "Everybody's" and "Delineator."
Edward Arlington Robinson	Poet. Pulitzer Prize winner in 1927 for "Tristan" and awarded Gold medal by the Institute of Arts and Letters—1929.
John Robinson	Founder of John Robinson Circus.
Denman W. Ross	Author of book on painting.
E. P. Root	Editor and apiarist.
James Roye	Born in Newark, Ohio in 1815, became president of Liberia.
Harold W. Ruopp.	Clergyman
Mildred Schanck	Poet and Artist.
Lucian Seymour	Author.
Albert Shaw	Editor "Review of Reviews."
H. H. Shetrone	Author of "The Mound Builders."
Kate Sherwood	President of Ohio Newspaper Women's Association, also poet.
Joseph Henry Sharp	Artist.
Matthew B. Simpson	Famous Preacher.

C. S. Sloan	Sloan's Liniment.
Oley Speaks	Author of music to "On the Road to Mandalay."
J. R. Spears	Author of Naval Histories.
T. L. Stedman	Author "American Anthology."
W. S. Sullivant	Botanist.
Tell Taylor	Author of "Down By the Old Mill Stream."
Edith M. Thomas	Poet.
Jim Tully	Author. "Beggars of Life."
John H. Twachtman	Artist. "Brook in Winter."
Jean Starr Untermeyer	Poet. "Growing Pains," "Dreams of the Darkness," etc.
Emerson Venable	Editor and author.
Eugene Walter	Playwright.
John Quincy Adams Ward	Born in Urbana, Ohio. Birthplace preserved. One of America's greatest sculptors. Among his works are the statues of George Washington, Indian Hunter, Pilgrim, Shakespeare, Henry Ward Beecher, Commodore Perry, etc.
Caroline Williams	Artist.
Loring Eugene Willams	Poet.
Sarah Woolsey	Author.
Mary Tappan Wright	Author.
Carey Orr	Cartoonist.
Tessa Sweazy Webb	Poet and Columnist.
Archibald Willard	Born at Bedford, Ohio. Served in Civil War. Carriage painter by trade. Later studied art, and painted the world famous canvas known as "Spirit of '76." It has been reproduced more times than any other famous painting. It is today accepted as a symbol of the spirit of America. He is buried at Wilmington, Ohio.
Alexander H. Wyant	Artist. "A Glimpse of the Sea."

Ohio Temples And Shrines



MUSEUMS IN OHIO

Name of Museum	Location	Type
Akron Art Institute	Public Library, Akron	
Allen Museum	Norwich	Historic papers, Pioneer and Indian relics
Mount Union College Museum	Chapman Hall, Alliance	Science
Ohio University Museum	Agricultural Bldg., Athens	Natural history and Indian
Herman Herzer Museum	Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea	Natural history and ethnology
Bowling Green University Museum	Bowling Green	Natural history
Ross County Historical Society Museum	Chillicothe	History
Taft Museum	Pike St., Cincinnati	Art
Cincinnati Art Museum	Eden Park, Cincinnati	
Cincinnati Museum of Natural History	312 Broadway, Cincinnati	
Industrial Arts Museum	Central Parkway and Walnut St., Cincinnati	
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio Museum	University of Cincinnati Library Bldg, Cincinnati	History
University of Cincinnati Museum	Old Tech. Bldg., Cincinnati	Natural history
Cleveland Museum of Art	Wade Park, Cleveland	
Cleveland Museum of Natural History	2717 Euclid Ave., Cleveland	
Dunham Tavern	6709 Euclid Ave., Cleveland	Historic house
Educational Museum	4917 Gladstone Ave., Cleveland	
General Electric Library Institute	Nela Park, Cleveland	Electrical exhibit

Western Reserve Historical Society Museum	10702 Euclid Ave., Cleveland	
Western Reserve University Museum		Departmental
Clyde Library Museum	Clyde	General
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts	480 E. Broad St., Columbus	
Ohio State Museum	Ohio State University Campus, Columbus	Archaeology, history, science
Ceramic Products Museum	2525 North High Street, Columbus	
Geological Museum	Orton Hall, Ohio State Univ. Campus, Columbus	
Ohio State University Museum	Columbus	Departmental
Johnson-Humrickhouse Memorial Museum	Sycamore and Third St., Coshocton	Arts and history
Dayton Art Institute	Belmont and Riverview Ave., Dayton	
Dayton Public Library Museum	215 E. Third St., Dayton	Natural history History
Dunbar Historic House	219 N. Summit St., Dayton	
Newcom Tavern	Dayton	History
Slocum Museum	Defiance College, Defiance	History and natural history
Historical Society Museum	Public Library, East Liverpool	Ceramics
Hayes State Memorial	Spiegel Grove, Fremont	Historic house and history
Fort Ancient Museum	Adjoining Fort Ancient State Memorial	Archaeology
Our House	Gallipolis	Historic house
Kenyon College Museum	Gambier	History and natural history
Greenville Historical Society Museum	Greenville	History and ethnology
Hiram College Museum	Hiram	History and science
Hudson Library and Historical Society Museum	Hudson	Local history
Warther Museum	Dover	Carvings, Relics, Historical Pap
Evanmere Hall Museum	Western Reserve Academy, Hudson	Art and history
Hardin County Relic Room	Kenton	
Allen County Historical Society Museum	Memorial Hall, Lima	General

MUSEUMS IN OHIO

Name of Museum	Location	Type
Campus Martius State Memorial Museum	Washington and Second Sts., Marietta	History
Marietta College Museum	Marietta	Sculpture
President Harding Home and Museum	380 Mt. Vernon Ave., Marion	Hardingana
Massillon Museum	Public Library, Massillon	General
President Garfield Home	Mentor	Historic house
Schoenbrunn State Memorial	New Philadelphia	Restored village and history
National McKinley Memorial	Niles	History
Firelands Museum	Public Library, Norwalk	
Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Museum of Art	Oberlin College, Oberlin	
McGuffey Memorial and Numismatic Collection	Miami University, Oxford	
Grant Historic House	Point Pleasant	
Ottawa County Historical Museum	Port Clinton	General
Sandusky High School Museum	Sandusky	General
Clark County Historical Society Museum	Main St. and Lowry Ave., Springfield	
Wittenberg College Collections	Springfield	Departmental
Toledo Museum of Art	Monroe St. at Scottwood Ave., Toledo	
Toledo Zoo	Toledo	Natural history
Wyandot County Historical Society Museum	Upper Sandusky	General
Champaign County Historical Society Museum	Public Library, Urbana	
Hanby Historic House	Westerville	
Greene County Historical Society Museum	Xenia	General
Fine Arts Collection	Antioch College, Yellow Springs	
Butler Art Institute	524 Wick Ave., Youngstown	
Mahoning County Historical Society Museum	Public Library, Youngstown	
Natural History Museum	Spring Mill Park,	Youngstown
Museum of Art and Local History	Art Gallery, Zanesville	
Zoar Historic House Museum	Zoar	

NOTE—See map on page 292.

LEST WE FORGET

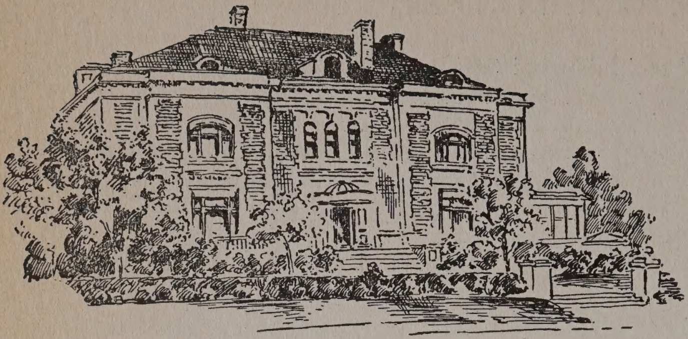
The Faith
of Our
Fathers

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES IN OHIO

Name	Location
Allen County Historical and Archaeological Society	Lima
Ashland County Historical Society	Ashland
Belmont County Historical Society	Flushing
Bluffton Historical Society	Bluffton
Butler County Historical Society	Hamilton
Champaign County Historical Society	Urbana
Clark County Historical Society	Springfield
Columbus Genealogical Society	Columbus
Crawford County Historical Society	Bucyrus
Dayton Historical Society	Dayton
East Liverpool Historical Society	East Liverpoo
Fairfield County Historical Society	Lancaster
Firelands Historical Society	Norwalk
Franklin County Pioneer Association	Columbus
Gallia County Historical Society	Gallipolis
Gnadenhutten Historical Society	Gnadenhutte
Greene County Historical Society	Xenia
Guernsey County Historical Society	Cambridge
Hiram Historical Society	Hiram
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio	Cincinnati
Hudson Library and Historical Society	Hudson
Jackson County Historical Society	Wellston
Jefferson County Historical Society	Steubenville
Lancaster and Fairfield County Historical Society	Lancaster
Licking County Archaeological and Historical Society	Newark

Logan County Archaeological and Historical Society	Bellefontaine
Lorain County Historical Society	Elyria
Mahoning Valley Historical Society	Youngstown
Medina County Historical Society	Medina
Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County	Zanesville
Historical Society of Northwestern Ohio	Toledo
Ohio History Day Association	Circleville
Ohio State Achaeological and Historical Society	Columbus
Ottawa County Historical Society	Port Clinton
Oxford Town and Township History Association	Oxford
Perry County Historical Society	New Lexington
Piqua Historical and Archaeological Society	Piqua
Preble County Historical Society	New Lexington
Ross County Historical Society	Chillicothe
Sandusky County Historical Society	
Shelby Historical Society	Shelby
Summit County Historical Society	Akron
Tallmadge Historical Society	Tallmadge
Trumbull County Historical Society	
Tuscarawas County Historical Society	
Wadsworth Historical Society	Wadsworth
Pioneer Association of Washington County	Marietta
Women's Centennial Association of Washington County	Marietta
Western Reserve Historical Society	Cleveland
Early Settlers Association of the Western Reserve	Cleveland
Wyandot County Historical Society	Upper Sandusky
Zoar Historical Society	Zoar
Greenville Historical Society	Greenville

Governor's Mansion

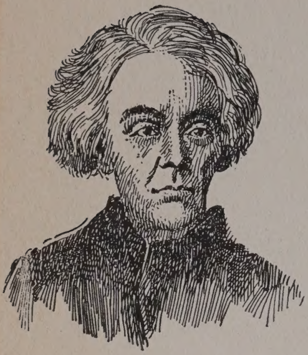


GOVERNORS OF OHIO

NAME	TERM
Arthur St. Clair	1787-1803
Edward Tiffin	1804-1807
Thomas Kirker	1807-1808
Samuel Huntington	1809-1810
Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr.	1811-1814
Othniel Looker	1814
Thomas Worthington	1815-1818
Ethan Allen Brown	1819-1822
Allen Trimble	1822, 1827-1830
Jeremiah Morrow	1823-1826
Duncan McArthur	1831-1832
Robert Lucas	1833-1836
Joseph Vance	1837-1838
Wilson Shannon	1839-1840, 1843-44
Thomas Corwin	1841-1842
Thomas W. Bartley	1844
Mordecai Bartley	1845-1846
William Bebb	1847-1848
Seabury Ford	1849-1850
Reuben Wood	1851-1853
William Medill	1854-1856
Salmon P. Chase	1857
William Dennison, Jr.	1860-1862
David Tod	1862-1864
John Brough	1864-1865
Charles Anderson	1866
Jacob Dolson Cox	1866-1868
Rutherford B. Hays	1868-1872, 1876-1877
Edward F. Noyes	1872-74
William Allen	1874-76
Thomas L. Young	1878

GOVERNORS OF OHIO

NAME	TERM
Richard M. Bishop	1878-80
Charles Foster	1880-84
George Hoadley	1884-86
Joseph B. Foraker	1886-90
James E. Campbell	1890-92
William McKinley	1892-96
Asa S. Bushnell	1896-1900
George K. Nash	1900-04
Myron T. Herrick	1904-06
John M. Pattison	1906
A. L. Harris	1906-08
Judson Harmon	1908-12
James M. Cox	1913-1914, 1917-1921
Frank B. Willis	1915-16
Harry L. Davis	1921-22
Vic. Donahey	1922-28
Myers Y. Cooper	1929-30
George White	1931-34
Martin L. Davey	1935-38
John W. Bricker	1939



Last Revolutionary Soldier

JOHN GRAY

1764-1868

One of the most picturesque characters of the hills of Noble County around Caldwell was John Gray, a soldier of the Revolution, who lived to see the Civil War fought and the preservation of the Union for which he helped fight to establish.

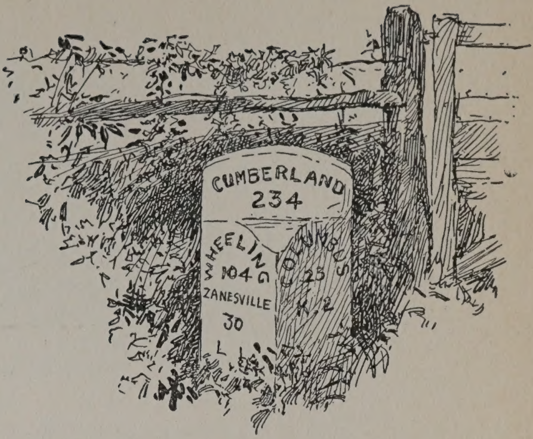
His father was killed in the Battle of White Plains and in 1781 he joined the American army and served until its close, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

He came to Ohio while it was yet a territory. In 1829 he settled in Noble County where he lived until his death. The quiet manner in which he lived, his sterling character and devotion to the American ideal shall always be a treasured memory among the hills of Ohio where he found rest after over a century of life devoted to the nation among his fellows whom history forgot to mention.

Caldwell was also the home of Hon. James M. Dalzell, lawyer, soldier and author. Mr. Dalzell "Private Dalzell" was the originator of the Soldier's Reunion, the first successful meeting being held at Caldwell, September 15, 1874, at which more than 25,000 soldiers attended.

There is a quiet primeval atmosphere among the beauty of Noble County Hills that helps one to better understand the secrets that Ohio builds into her sons that sends them far and wide in the course of their service and devotion to the nation.

A
Pioneer
Milestone



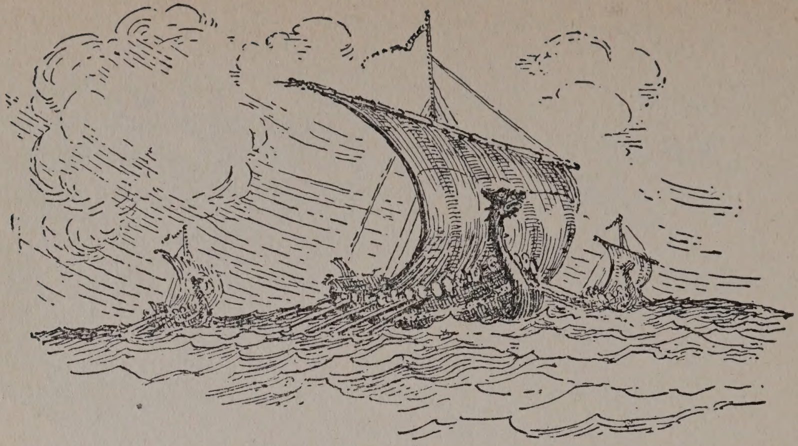
CUMBERLAND HIGHWAY MARKER

Highways are the Arteries of Civilization. Over their winding ways Stars of Destiny have led great armies of adventurers. Roads of India are imbedded in the dust of centuries. Military roads in Italy echo the rumblings of war machines when Rome was in her glory. In Egypt the shadow of the ox cart reflects in the waters of the Nile. There is the trail the wise men followed when they brought their gifts to Him, born of the Ages. In England ancient ways are guarded by castles that were old when Columbus sailed.

Our American highways are new, but they abound in romance and adventure. They were first surveyed by buffalo and then used by Indians; later to be appropriated by the whites who straightened their bends, built bridges and widenend them into great arteries over which the blood stream of the nation passed.

By an act of Congress in 1806 authority was granted the President to appoint a Commission of three men to lay out a road four rods in width beginning at Cumberland to continue westward. Slowly it wound its way through Pennsylvania via Petersburgh, Farmington, Brownsville and Washington to Wheeling, West Virginia, then over the Ohio through St. Clairsville to Zanesville, Columbus, and Springfield, then into Indiana via Richmond, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, through Illinois via Greenup and Vandalia and on to St. Louis.

Over this route passed armies of men following the westward course of American Destiny, making the Cumberland Trail one of the greatest in the history of the nation.



The Spirit of America

MINE is a Viking Heritage,
Blue eyed and fair—
A race born of the Arctic Seas.

I revived the blood of Europe—
Raised the Anglo-Saxon Standard.
I handed the Pen to King John
As I reached for the headman's ax—
He signed the Magna Charta.
I sired the Pilgrims of Old England—
I led the Huguenots of France.

I frowned on despots
Ruling from ancient thrones—
I spurned their chains—
And steered my destiny
On a Westward course;
When the Mayflower sailed.

I feared neither wind nor tide
Nor the growl of an angry sea—
For I knew my dream,
I knew my men
And somewhere banked in the mists ahead
A new world awaited me.

I found that world; anchored my ship,
Made her fast to Plymouth Rock.
And there, in the name of God,
I drafted the Mayflower Compact
Ere the Pilgrims went ashore.
I sowed great dreams on Virgin soil
And out of the woodlands grew
My colonial commonwealths
Dedicated to Liberty or Death.

I gave the sword to Washington—
Camped at Valley Forge.
Issued the Declaration of Independence—
Wrote the Constitution.
Built a Court Supreme.
Wrote the Emancipation Proclamation.
Spoke at Gettysburg.

I drove covered wagons
And conquered the plains
As I conquered the sea.
I lifted the torch of science
To light the Inventor's path;
I shaped the wheels of industrial life.
In my wake great cities grew—
And ere the world was aware
Built a Union of Federated States
United in a common cause,
A giant among nations.

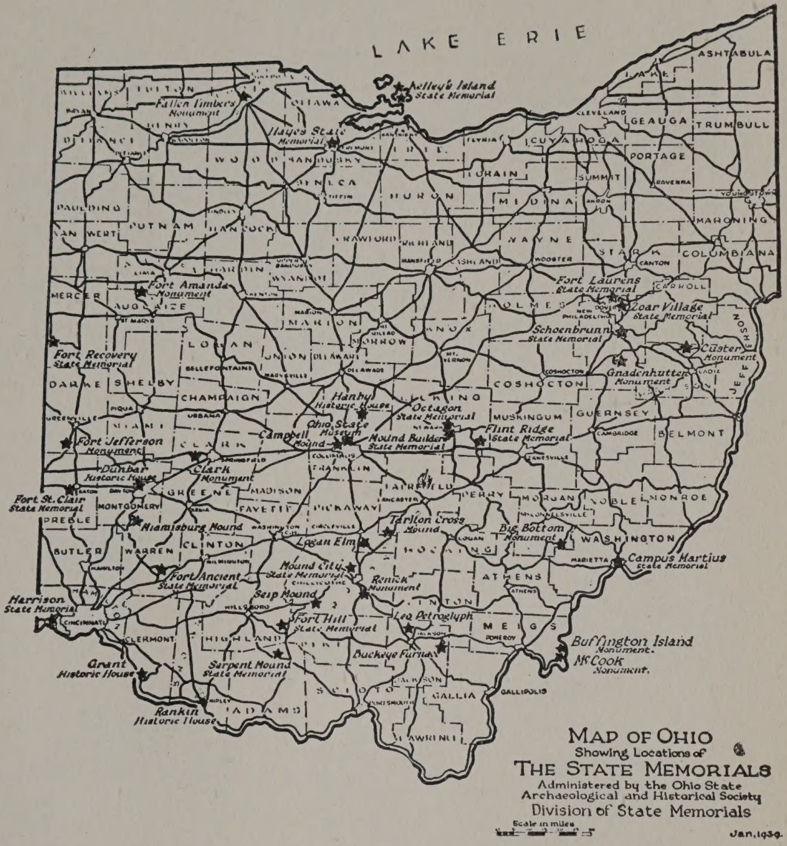
I am a stranger to defeat—
I know no master; own no slaves
Brook no class hatreds—
Build no temples; write no creeds.
I am the Spirit of America.
I am Individualism—

Mine is a path of equality.
That all may tread.
And under Old Glory,
My respected symbol—

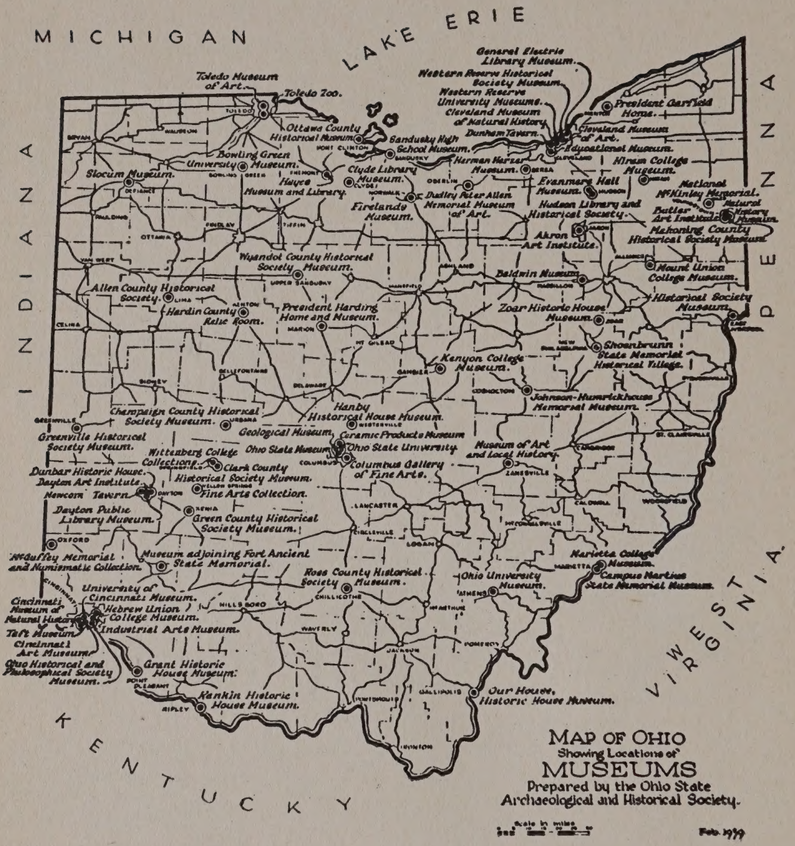
I am set to conquer new tyrants;
Derelicts adrift on seas of change.
Mine is the eagle's path,
And I spread my wings
For greater flights—
Unconquered heights—
With an eye that's fixed
On the Viking's star
That will shine
Until the end of time.

So may it be,
Great Lord our God,
So may it be.

NOTE—See story on page 263.


LAKE ERIE
Kelley's Island State Memorial
Fallen Timbers Monument
Hayes State Memorial
Fort Amanda Monument
Fort Recovery State Memorial
Fort Laurens State Memorial
Zoar Village State Memorial
Schoenbrunn State Memorial
Custer Monument
Gnadenhutten Monument
Hanby Historic House
Octagon State Memorial
Ohio State Museum
Campbell Mound
Mound Builders State Memorial
Flint Ridge State Memorial
Fort Jefferson Monument
Dunbar Historic House
Clark Monument
Fort St. Clair State Memorial
Miamisburg Mound
Tarlton Cross Mound
Logan Elm
Big Bottom Monument
Campus Martius State Memorial
Fort Ancient State Memorial
Mound City State Memorial
Renick Monument
Harrison State Memorial
Seip Mound
Fort Hill State Memorial
Leo Petroglyph
Buffington Island Monument.
McCook Monument.
Buckeye Furnace
Grant Historic House
Serpent Mound State Memorial
Rankin Historic House
ASHTABULA
LAKE
GEAUGA
TRUMBULL
CUYAHOGA
PORTAGE
SUMMIT
LORAIN
MEDINA
MAHONING
WAYNE
STARK
COLUMBIANA
CARROLL
HOLMES
KNOX
COSHOCTON
JEFFERSON
HARRISON
GUERNSEY
BELMONT
MUSKINGUM
LICKING
MONROE
NOBLE
MORGAN
PERRY
WASHINGTON
ATHENS
HOCKING
MEIGS
GALLIA
LAWRENCE
SCIOTO
JACKSON
VINTON
PIKE
ROSS
ADAMS
HIGHLAND
BROWN
CLERMONT
HAMILTON
BUTLER
WARREN
CLINTON
PREBLE
MONTGOMERY
GREENE
FAYETTE
PICKAWAY
FAIRFIELD
FRANKLIN
MADISON
CLARK
CHAMPAIGN
MIAMI
DARKE
SHELBY
LOGAN
UNION
DELAWARE
MORROW
MARION
AUGLAIZE
MERCER
HARDIN
WYANDOT
CRAWFORD
RICHLAND
ASHLAND
HURON
ERIE
SENECA
SANDUSKY
OTTAWA
WOOD
HANCOCK
PUTNAM
ALLEN
VAN WERT
PAULDING
DEFIANCE
HENRY
WILLIAMS
FULTON
LUCAS
CLEVELAND
CANTON
YOUNGSTOWN
RAVENNA
AKRON
WOOSTER
MANSFIELD
NEW PHILADELPHIA
ZANESVILLE
CAMBRIDGE
MARIETTA
GALLIPOLIS
POMEROY
COLUMBUS
SPRINGFIELD
DAYTON
CINCINNATI
LIMA
CHILLICOTHE
MAP OF OHIO
Showing Locations of
THE STATE MEMORIALS
Administered by the Ohio State
Archaeological and Historical Society
Division of State Memorials
Scale in miles
Jan, 1939.

NOTE—See story on page 279.


MAP OF OHIO
Showing Locations of
MUSEUMS
Prepared by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Feb. 1939

MICHIGAN
LAKE ERIE
INDIANA
PENNA.
W. VIRGINIA
KENTUCKY
Toledo Museum of Art.
Toledo Zoo.
Ottawa County Historical Museum.
Bowling Green University Museum.
Slocum Museum.
Hayes Museum and Library.
Sandusky High School Museum.
Clyde Library Museum.
Firelands Museum.
Dudley Peter Allen Memorial Museum of Art.
Herman Herzer Museum.
General Electric Library Museum.
Western Reserve Historical Society Museum.
Western Reserve University Museums.
Cleveland Museum of Natural History.
Dunham Tavern.
President Garfield Home.
Cleveland Museum of Art.
Educational Museum.
Hiram College Museum.
Evanmere Hall Museum.
Hudson Library and Historical Society.
National McKinley Memorial.
Butler Art Institute.
Natural History Museum.
Mahoning County Historical Society Museum.
Akron Art Institute.
Mount Union College Museum.
Baldwin Museum.
Wyandot County Historical Society Museum.
Allen County Historical Society.
Hardin County Relic Room.
President Harding Home and Museum.
Zoar Historic House Museum.
Historical Society Museum.
Schoenbrunn State Memorial Historical Village.
Kenyon College Museum.
Johnson-Humrickhouse Memorial Museum.
Champaign County Historical Society Museum.
Hanby Historical House Museum.
Geological Museum.
Ceramic Products Museum
Ohio State Museum
Ohio State University.
Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts.
Museum of Art and Local History.
Greenville Historical Society Museum.
Wittenberg College Collections.
Clark County Historical Society Museum.
Fine Arts Collection.
Dunbar Historic House.
Dayton Art Institute.
Newcom Tavern.
Dayton Public Library Museum.
Green County Historical Society Museum.
McGuffey Memorial and Numismatic Collection.
Museum adjoining Fort Ancient State Memorial.
Ross County Historical Society Museum.
Marietta College Museum.
Campus Martius State Memorial Museum.
Ohio University Museum.
University of Cincinnati Museum.
Cincinnati Museum of Natural History.
Hebrew Union College Museum.
Industrial Arts Museum.
Taft Museum.
Cincinnati Art Museum.
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society Museum.
Grant Historic House Museum.
Rankin Historic House Museum.
Our House, Historic House Museum.
Scale in miles

NOTE

I remember with kindly thoughts all my friends who helped to make this book possible; especially the historians whose records made certain historical facts accessible and the assistance of The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, together with libraries, critics and historical groups thoughout the state.

THE AUTHOR

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